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AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III.

Published by order of the Managers of
THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE PROFITS ARISING FROM THIS WORK, ARE DEVOTED TO THE
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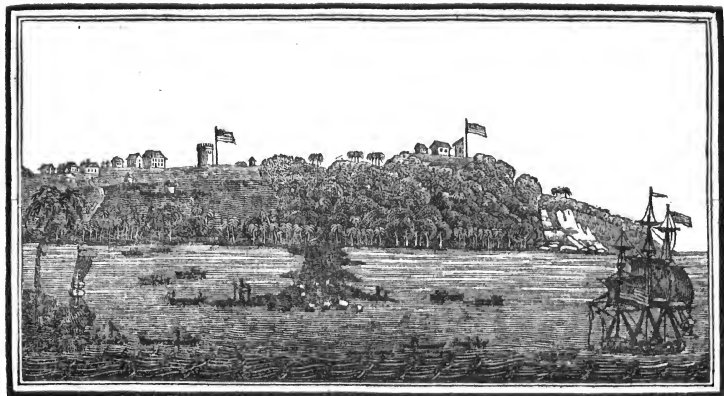
THE deep and increasing interest which is felt in many parts of this country, on the subject of the efforts to colonize the free people of colour of the United States, on the African coast, has induced the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society to propose the establishment of a periodical work, which shall furnish the public with accurate information concerning the plans and prospects of their Institution; give a minute account of its operations, and of the condition and progress of the Colony; communicate any new and interesting intelligence which may be received relating to the Geography, Natural History, Manners, and Customs of Africa; and admit into its pages such essays as may be thought calculated to advance the interests of the Colony, or the cause of African Improvement, as well as select passages from authors who have already written on this subject; and important extracts from the Reports of such Foreign Associations as are making exertions to suppress the Slave Trade or relieve the African race.

CONDITIONS.

- I. The work will be published monthly, and comprise thirty-two 8vo. pages in each number. It shall be equal in paper, and in the style of execution, to the Christian Observer.
- II. The price shall be two dollars a year, payable on the delivery of the first number.
- III. Those who shall become responsible for six copies, shall receive a seventh gratis.
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Washington, March, 1827.

 We earnestly request our friends, who may receive this number, to exhibit it to neighbours and acquaintances, and to receive and transmit, as early as may be, the names of such as may be disposed to subscribe for the work.



View of the Colonial Settlement at Cape Montserado.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
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VOL. III.

MARCH, 1827.

No. 1.

Review.

Controversy between Caius Gracchus and Opimius, in reference to the American Society for colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States. (First published in the Richmond Enquirer.) Georgetown, D. C. 1827. 8vo. pp. 118.

ON a subject so various in its relations as the design of the American Colonization Society, and looking to consequences of such interest and importance to our national character and condition, unanimity of sentiment is not to be expected. The predictions of human sagacity are never infallible, and it is impossible to foresee the precise results of measures the best adapted to promote the public good. But this ought to constitute no objection to such measures.

The obscurity results from the limitation of our faculties, and from our ignorance of the purposes of Providence, and equally involves private transactions and public affairs. Surely, no reasonable man will consider the want of the gift of prophecy a valid excuse for inaction. We doubt not, however, that much of the apathy which exists in regard to the plans of the American Colonization Society may be traced to an incredulity little af-

fectured by evidence, because induced by feeling, and which time and experience alone can remove. The greatness of the scheme makes it appear chimerical. The grandeur of the object gives it a visionary aspect.

There are those, however, who will not despair of the execution of a work merely because it is great, but who will consider whether the necessity for its execution is not greater—whether the powers of the country are not greater; and who, if told that it is a perilous undertaking will inquire, whether the neglect of it be not attended with far greater danger. There are those, also, who admit the authority of Christianity in the discussion of political questions, and with whom it is a maxim, that, “what is morally wrong, cannot be politically right.” Such men believe, that the laws of the Deity extend to every department of human affairs, and that obedience to their mandates, can never be inexpedient. They do not consider nations exempt from the obligations of duty, nor that the discharge of a national duty, at whatever sacrifice or expense, can possibly prove a permanent disadvantage. By them, no higher motive for public exertions can be imagined, than that of securing the approbation of Him, upon whom depends all human authority, and who has declared to the world, that Righteousness exalteth a nation, but that sin is a reproach to any people.

In a free community, the sober and candid promulgation of the truth, among those capable of appreciating its value, on any questions involving the duty or interests of the public, can never, on the whole, prove injurious: for should it awaken opposition in some minds, it will strengthen right principle in others; and both experience and the divine word assure us, that in the controversy which may ensue, truth will be victorious. Nor should those who contend for the truth, defer the contest from their apparent inadequacy to meet the hostile powers: for the certainty of their success is not ascertained by ordinary calculations; it lies in the motives by which they are animated, and in the nature of the cause which they seek to advance. Who but one skilled in the purposes of Providence, would have predicted that the almost imperceptible seed planted by Jesus, would so soon have become a tree, whose branches reached to Heaven; and that the doctrines which he taught to a few humble and unedu-

cated men, would have demolished the idolatrous temples of the Roman Empire, and in a few centuries have spread their influence over almost half the world? Or who would have imagined that the effect of Luther's preaching, would have been like "the lightning which cometh out of the east and shineth even unto the west," so that the Roman hierarchy trembled to its foundations, and all Christendom was in a few years moved by its powers? And how rapidly, at a more recent date, spread the flame which the wrongs of England first kindled in the breasts of our countrymen; and how gloriously did truth and justice triumph over all inferior and all conflicting opinions, until our Republic rose as by creating power, to stand, we trust, through all ages, the wonder, and example, and light of the world.

We have thus written, because we are convinced that according to all correct rules for forming a judgment on such a subject, the only obstacle which can prevent the entire fulfilment of the design of the American Colonization Society, lies in the will of the American people. Render the popular disposition universally favourable to this design, and its accomplishment is sure. And shall we despair of effecting this revolution in the public mind, when a thousand causes, beyond our control, are already working to effect it; when the principles of our government, the nature of our institutions, the spirit of the times, and all the elements of our national character, seem favouring such a change? Shall those who feel its necessity, restrain their exertions, and conclude that effort will be of no avail? Rather, let them embark upon the tide; nor doubt that He who rules it, will bring them to the object of their wishes and their toils.

We know of no publication which affords so comprehensive a view of the interesting questions involved in the design of the American Colonization Society, as the Controversy before us. These questions are discussed, also, with uncommon ability on both sides. We candidly avow our opinion, however, that Opimius is very superior in style, as well as in argument. Though his language is less figurative than that of Caius Gracchus, it is more concise, correct, and energetic. But we have no disposition to criticise words and sentences: our concern is with the opinions and arguments of the controversialists, and with their probable influence upon our cause.

We feel surprise that Caius Gracchus should have left unnoticed an argument which is among the most obvious which can be urged in favour of the American Colonization Society,—the absolute necessity of relieving our country from the evils of a coloured population.) If something must be done; if no better scheme can be devised, than that adopted by the Society, is it wise to waste time in starting objections, and in endeavouring to multiply and magnify the difficulties of the work to be executed? Or, would Caius Gracchus act the part of a physician, who should inform a patient, when in danger, that the best medicines sometimes aggravate disease, and that reliance should be placed only upon time?

We are also astonished, at the cold and heartless manner with which this writer regards those *moral sentiments* that we have ever considered as of paramount authority, constituting the only safeguard of human rights and republican institutions.

A declaration that any individual or class of men can be justified in perpetually violating *these sentiments*, amounts, as it appears to us, to a warfare with our species, and destroys the only basis of human confidence. We do not say that Caius Gracchus has made such a declaration; yet his whole opposition to the moral influence of the Colonization Society, has forced upon us the conclusion, that he is more familiar with the doctrines of political expediency, than with the ethical system of Christianity.

Caius Gracchus attempts to prove, 1st, That the scheme of planting a distant Colony, by means of private charity alone, is impracticable.

2ndly, That if the Colonization Society intends to rely upon the aid and patronage of the Federal Government, there is no principle of *right or policy* upon which such aid and patronage can be afforded.

3dly, That the Society is aiming to produce a total extinction of slavery throughout the Union, which is impossible.

4thly, That the public discussion of the plans of the Society, is likely to produce the most injurious consequences.

It is unnecessary for us to add any thing to the masterly vindication, by Opimius, of the principles and proceedings of our Institution. Believing as he does, that the objects of the Soci-

ety are entitled to national aid, and that the powers of the Government are indispensable to the full attainment of these objects, he leaves unnoticed the numerous errors of his antagonist in that part of his reasoning, by which, to our astonishment, he finally arrives at a correct conclusion,—correct, according to the principles of Opimius, though not very obviously resulting from his own argument.

True it is, that the interests of our country, and the condition of our free coloured population, urgently demand the establishment of a Colony upon a larger scale than can be effected by mere private charity. But we by no means admit the correctness of the statement of Caius Gracchus, “that private charity is always unsteady and irregular in its contributions, and never to be relied on for the purpose of sustaining any uniform and extensive system of expenditure.” The whole history of the missionary operations of the age, contradicts the assertion. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has for many years been sustained in an extensive system of expenditure, by what Caius Gracchus calls “cold charity;” and this, too, when the “demands are annually renewed, and no one is able to look forward to any determinate period when these calls are to end,” and, indeed, when the avowed object is to repeat the calls until Christianity becomes the religion of the world.—Nor do we entertain a doubt that thousands, whose charity is (not like that of Caius Gracchus, a mere “cold abstraction,”) a warm and ever-active principle, would annually and liberally contribute to protect and enlarge the Colony of Liberia; so that, if unaided by the national powers, it might prove of inestimable and lasting importance.

But while we adduce the *fact* of the present existence and prosperity of the Colony of Liberia, in opposition to all the reasoning of Caius Gracchus to show that private charity cannot establish a Colony; and the *fact* that the Christians of our country, are contributing from fifty to sixty thousand dollars, annually, in support of the *permanent* system of missionary operations adopted by the American Board; we acknowledge, that the work of African Colonization can be executed only by the Government, in a manner worthy of the plan, and equal to the necessities of our country: and that, in the language of Opimius, “pri-

vate charity has already accomplished nearly all that was expected from it." Should the authorities of the States and the National Legislature refuse their aid to this truly patriotic as well as Christian enterprise, we shall not have laboured in vain: the light which is already kindled, may still burn in Africa, and thousands of her exiled children seek a home and happiness on her shores. But should this be the case, (which Heaven forbid) we must despair of the deliverance of our country from the most terrible evil which afflicts it; and thus witness the extinction of hopes which have been cherished by many of our best and wisest statesmen, ever since the origin of this nation.

The selections from this Controversy, which we present to our readers, will comprise the principal arguments for, and against, the constitutional right of Congress to afford aid and protection to the Colony of Liberia; and the expediency of legislation for these objects.—The opinion of Caius Gracchus, that the Federal Government possesses no constitutional right to aid the Colony, is distinctly stated in his earliest essays; but it was not until Opimius had controverted this opinion, that he taxed his ingenuity to discover arguments to defend it. Indeed, he affirms on this subject, with as little hesitation, as though each of his propositions were an axiom in politics. He seems startled at the boldness of Opimius; and confesses that the doctrine of his opponent, he did not expect to hear so unequivocally avowed.

But before we introduce the very able reasoning of Opimius, to prove that the Federal Government may, constitutionally, and wisely, adopt and complete the design which the Colonization Society has so auspiciously commenced, we cannot forbear citing a few sentences from the second essay of Caius Gracchus, which afford melancholy evidence, that absurdities the most palpable may be adopted, even by intelligent men, who lend themselves to the support of error.

"And permit me, in conclusion upon this branch of the subject, to assure you, that in all civilized countries which have ever yet existed, there have been, and always must be, a labouring class. There must be 'hewers of wood, and drawers of water.' And if there be not a particular description of persons, as in the Southern States, by whom those duties are to be performed, they must be drawn from the great bulk of the population of the country; the result of which is well known both in Europe and in the non-slave-holding States of America.

“Those who perform these menial duties, in their intercourse with their employers, are almost as servile as the southern slave; and while they are admitted, by the forms of their government, to an equality of civil rights, form a separate and distinct class from their wealthy employers. This state of things has a direct tendency to produce a real aristocracy in society, founded upon the possession of wealth, the most odious of all distinctions. Hence, it may safely be affirmed, that whatever may be the fact in regard to the whole population of a State, including both black and white; yet, as it respects the white population, slavery has a natural tendency to produce a greater degree of equality, than exists in States where slavery is unknown.”

The opinions here expressed, are contradicted by every fact relating to the subject, with which we are acquainted. And we venture to assert, that the observation of Caius Gracchus must have been extremely limited, or he would not have hazarded his reputation by the expression of sentiments so preposterous. We have place at present, for extracts only from the first three numbers of Opimius; but shall give in our next, the most important arguments of Caius Gracchus in reply, and some of the subsequent strictures of Opimius.

“Private charity has already accomplished nearly all that was expected from it. It has enabled a few disinterested but not undistinguished individuals to demonstrate, that with the most limited resources, a colony might be planted, and successfully maintained on the coast of Africa. And, what is of still more importance, it has furnished abundant means for awakening the public mind to the necessity of an early attention to a subject, that, sooner or later, must force itself, most painfully, perhaps, on the attention of a very large proportion of our community. By the faithful, and the successful use of the means that have been thus furnished, the Society feels itself justified in making immediate application to the Government of the country, for aid and protection; and it rests its hopes of success, in an honest conviction, not only that the object to be accomplished, is intimately connected with the “common defence, and the general welfare” of the nation, but that the means for its accomplishment have been abundantly supplied in the delegated powers of the Government, and that their exercise on the present occasion, will be in strict accordance with the uniform practice of every Administration. In sustaining these several propositions, I trust I shall be able to furnish a suitable reply to the multiplied, and sometimes irreconcilable arguments of Caius Gracchus.

“Whoever is at all conversant with the character of the free coloured population of our country, must be satisfied that it is a source of evil rather than of good to us. The very limited addition which it makes to the labour of the country, is more than counterbalanced, not only by its extraor-

dinary deductions from the gross amount of that labour, but by the indolence and the immorality inseparable from its condition; by the distinctions which it creates in our society as well as in our laws; and above all, by the paralyzing influence which it must necessarily exercise over the physical energies of the nation. In the slave-holding portions of our country, this balance of evil is infinitely increased by the effect of an intermediate class of population, such as that we are considering, on the relations subsisting between the master and the slave. Made up, for the most part, either of slaves or of their immediate descendants; elevated above the class from which it has sprung, only by its exemption from domestic restraint; and effectually debarred by the law, from every prospect of equality with the actual freemen of the country; it is a source of perpetual uneasiness to the master, and of envy and corruption to the slave. Its effect is to diminish the comfort of the one, while it increases the burthens of the other; and to leave to the society, in which it exists, no other security than can be derived from an arbitrary system of laws, not less revolting to humanity, than inconsistent with the general character of our institutions.

“That these are no ordinary evils—that, however unequal they may be in their operations, they are, nevertheless, general and national in their effects—and that their removal would contribute essentially to “the common defence and the general welfare,” are truths which your correspondent will hardly venture to deny. And, whatever may be his own opinion as to the power of the General Government to expend its money on objects, merely because of their connexion with “the common defence and the general welfare,” a recurrence to his memory alone, will satisfy him, that the power has been conceded by a large proportion of the wisest and best men of our country, and has been sustained by the uniform practice of every Administration, from the first to the last. How else will he account for the appropriations made for the purchase of Louisiana and Florida? for the repeated acquisitions of Indian Territory—for ameliorating the condition of the savages—for relieving the distressed inhabitants of Carraccas—for restoring captured Africans to the homes from which they have been torn—for the suppression of the slave trade—for the promotion of internal improvement—and above all, for the late act of grateful munificence to the venerable La Fayette? None of them can be brought within the enumerated powers of the Government; and in the school to which Caius Gracchus evidently belongs, but few of them would be admitted among the means “necessary and proper” for the execution of enumerated powers. They are all, however, conducive, either directly or indirectly, to “the common defence” or “the general welfare.” This alone has designated them as fit and proper objects to be accomplished. And it has been solemnly “decided,” that the power of appropriation was sufficiently comprehensive to embrace them within its terms. Let the removal of the free people of colour from the country be tried by the same principles. Let it be examined in its relation to the general interests of the nation, and it will not suffer in

comparison with the most favourite of the acts that have been enumerated. So long, therefore, a principle is maintained, or precedent respected, its claim to the pecuniary aid of the Government, cannot be resisted on the ground of a want of authority to grant it.

"I trust, however, that the Colonization Society, in its application to Congress, will not rely exclusively on its power of appropriation; but will endeavour to draw to the accomplishment of its object all the necessary powers of the Government. I hope and believe it is the intention of the Agents, to whom this interesting subject has been committed, to ask their Government to do for the Colony at Liberia, what the Government of Great Britain has already done for a similar settlement at Sierra Leone: to take it into their possession, to enlarge its limits, to provide for it a suitable government, to guarantee its safety, and to hold out the necessary inducements to the free people of colour to return to the land of their fathers. They owe such an application to the cause in which they are engaged; to the few Colonists that have already embarked in their enterprise; to the thousands who are yet contemplating their efforts with anxious solicitude; but above all, to the deep and lasting interests of their own country. Nor should they be alarmed by constitutional difficulties, existing only in the imaginations of those who have suggested them. Should they ask of Congress all that I have proposed to them,—and should Congress grant them all they ask, "no holy barriers of the Constitution" will be broken down, and no powers will be exercised, but such as have been exercised before, and are already acknowledged to exist. Territory must be acquired, as in the case of Louisiana and Florida, with a view to "the common defence and the general welfare:" "needful rules and regulations," in the language of the Constitution, must be provided for its government, and their efficacy must be ensured by suitable appropriations, such as necessarily appertain to every legitimate exercise of power.

"Such, then, is the aid to be solicited of the Federal Government: and these are the provisions under which it may be constitutionally bestowed. In acting on the subject, Congress will not be influenced by the idle jealousies and direful forebodings of Caius Gracchus. They will not be alarmed by apprehensions as groundless as a fervid imagination, operated on by habitual suspicion, could possibly have suggested. They will not be deterred from the accomplishment of an acknowledged good, by the fearful alternative prescribed to them, of either saddling the country with "a permanent Colonial System," or "of extending the rights and privileges of the Federal Union to the shores of Africa, and to a negro population." Neither will be necessary. The territory to be acquired will be acquired for a special purpose, believed to be conducive to the general interests of the nation. No provision need be made, as in the case of Louisiana and Florida, for its future admission into the Union, because no considerations of expediency will require its permanent connection with our Government. Purchased as territory, it will retain its territorial character, subject to "the

rules and regulations of Congress," until its accomplishment of the purposes for which it was intended, will justify its erection into a separate and independent government."

Such is the aid, which, in the view of Opimius, the Society is justified in invoking from the National Government. In his second essay, he proceeds to advocate an application of the powers of the Government to the fulfilment of the design of the Society.

"Against the colonial systems of the nations of Europe, a very decided and well-founded objection has ever prevailed amongst American politicians. The advantages occasionally afforded by the Colonies, to the commerce and navigation of their mother countries, have been more than counterbalanced by the fierce and protracted contests to which they have so often given rise. And the continued restlessness and ultimate struggle for relief that have sometimes resulted from a long continued state of colonial dependence, have rendered it doubtful, whether remote settlements, established for commercial purposes, and regulated on commercial principles, are productive of very great advantages to any nation. An early contemplation of the evils inseparable from them, has, at all events, produced a decided impression amongst ourselves, that the systems out of which they have grown, would be wholly unsuited to the character of our institutions and the habits of our citizens. And it will be a matter of very serious regret, should the pride of foreign conquest, or the spirit of commercial enterprise, ever seduce us from the wholesome principles which have hitherto regulated our conduct on this subject. But it will not be fair to consider the proposed establishment at Liberia as a deviation from these principles. Wholly unconnected with views of national ambition, and designed neither to gratify our pride, to foster our navigation, nor to vary and enlarge the channels of our commerce, it furnishes, in its origin, no food for jealousy to other nations. And should it be continued in the spirit, in which it begins, of steady devotion to the purposes of Christian benevolence and national justice, it cannot fail to draw around it the sympathies of mankind, and to find in the objects of its creation, its surest protection against the enmity of any portion of the civilized world. These very objects too, by requiring for their accomplishment a course of legislation, adapted rather to the permanent prosperity of the Colony, than to any temporary interests of our own, will guard us against the restlessness and distrust of parental authority, inseparable from the colonial systems of Europe. And the obvious advantage to ourselves of dissolving as soon as possible, the connection that may be created, will furnish us at all times, with certain means of protection against a struggle for independence on the part of the Colony, the only additional danger that has ever been suggested.

"Such, then, is a fair estimate of the actual risk to be encountered in the contemplated removal of the free people of colour from the United States to the Western coast of Africa. We have yet to ascertain the probable amount of expenditure, that would also be involved. This, however, must depend so much on contingencies that cannot be calculated, and so much on the extent to which the Government may think proper to interfere, that all estimates on the subject must be as indefinite as the contingencies on which they rest are uncertain. We have, nevertheless, some data for calculating the most material expenses to be incurred; and I avail myself of these, to show, that in relation to mere expense, there is, in reality, nothing to alarm the fears of a Government, possessing the abundant resources that belong to ours. Land in Africa is of so little value, that the acquisition of a territory sufficient for the whole negro population of the United States, would hardly constitute a serious item of expense. The proceeds of a single year's sales of Western lands, or the cost of a single Indian settlement, would procure an African dominion of indefinite extent.—Nor would the expense of providing and maintaining in force, "the needful rules and regulations" for the government of the territory, be of a more serious character. Judging from the operations of the Colonization Society, we may consider an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars as fully commensurate with the demands created by the civil list and the military establishment of the Colony in its earlier stages. And this appropriation, so far from increasing, would, in the course of a very few years, be entirely supplied by the resources of the Colony itself.

"But the great expense to be incurred, would be that of transportation: and although a considerable portion of it might, as heretofore, be left to the contributions of particular communities, to the general benevolence of the nation, and in many instances, to the individual means of the negroes themselves, we will, nevertheless, in forming our estimates, consider the whole of it as falling on the Government of the United States. The expenditures of the Colonization Society under this head, have been continually diminishing, as the attention and experience of its Agents have increased.—In the expedition of last spring, the cost per head, including a supply of provisions for several months, did not exceed twenty dollars; and, if I mistake not, the present intelligent Agent of the Society, anticipates a still further reduction, possibly to ten dollars. But that I may err (if I err at all) on the right side, I will assume the average cost of the transportation of the Colonists to be twenty-five dollars;" and Caius Gracchus himself, will probably be surprised to learn, that, at this rate, the whole black population of the country might be removed to the shores of Africa for fifty millions of dollars, while that

* "Since writing the above, I am informed that a commercial company in Baltimore have proposed to the Colonization Society, to transport any number of Colonists to Africa, at twenty dollars each, to be paid by the Colonists themselves, at the end of two years.

portion of it, already free, would cost something less than six millions of dollars."

"But the present object of the Colonization Society, and that to which the attention of the Government will be first directed, is, the removal of the free people of colour, consisting of something less than two hundred and fifty thousand. Their annual increase at three per cent. would be seven thousand five hundred; the cost of removing which, at twenty-five dollars each, would be one hundred and eighty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars. But as the object is not only to prevent their increase, but also to ensure their rapid decrease in the country, it is hoped that if the Government be induced to act on the subject at all, such an appropriation will be made, as will ensure the removal in the course of ten years, not only of those who are now free, and their descendants, but of all such also, as the humanity of individuals may, in the course of that time, liberate with a view to their colonization on the coast of Africa. And such, I venture to assert, would be an annual appropriation of one million of dollars, calculated to defray every expense connected with the transportation and government of thirty thousand individuals. Whether such an appropriation would exceed in value, the object to be accomplished, will appear from the considerations which I am now about to offer.

"In forming a just estimate of the objects of the Colonization Society, and of their claim "to the aid and patronage" of the General Government, it is impossible to overlook entirely, their influence on the present degraded condition of Africa, or to forget how large a share of the long continued sufferings of that devoted section of the world, might be traced to the cupidity and inhumanity of our own countrymen. I should be sorry to see the energies and resources of our Government withdrawn from objects of importance at home, and wasted on idle attempts at civilizing and improving the condition of foreign nations. But I cannot consider it an objection to any scheme of domestic policy, that its benefits are to be participated in, by others as well as ourselves. And when it is Africa and her wretched inhabitants, on whom these benefits are to fall, I envy not the feelings of that man, who can contemplate with hostility, or even with cold indifference, the effort of his country, to carry civilization and religion to those who have hitherto received at its hand, nothing but stripes, and chains, and death. America stands deservedly foremost in the noble struggle to arrest the injuries of Africa. But she will have accomplished little, if she stops here. The recollection of the injuries she has done, is yet fresh in the memory of mankind; and while the moral and political degradation of Africa continues, she will find in it, a perpetual remembrancer to herself of her former deeds of injustice and cruelty. If the plan of the Colonization Society, therefore, presented no other claim to public consideration, the opportunity which it offers for removing from before us, this horrid spectre of early and unatoned-for guilt, ought alone to secure to it, the countenance of the nation, and the patronage of the Government. But, fortunately for the

cause of humanity, it addresses itself to feelings more powerful in their operation, because more directly connected with our interests, and more intimately associated with the ordinary pursuits of our lives.

"I will not stop to inquire into advantages merely pecuniary in their character. I will not dwell on the spur that must necessarily be given to our navigation by the annual transportation of thirty thousand individuals to the coast of Africa; or on the additional employment to be afforded to our enterprising seamen; or on the commercial advantages to result to us from an independent settlement on the coast of Africa, bound to us not less by habits of early association, than by a grateful recollection of the act of national justice, to which it will have owed its origin. These are considerations that will of course occupy the attention of our statesmen; and if they do not furnish an inducement for the interference of the Government, will nevertheless diminish, and perhaps entirely dissipate the fears of indefinite expenditure, which have hitherto been allowed too powerful an influence.— But there are other advantages to result from the colonization of the free people of colour, that will be felt by every class of the community, and will operate alike on our morals, our habits, our laws, our wealth, and our strength. It is these that have already awakened so deep an interest in the public mind, and it is on these that reliance must be principally placed for an early application of the powers and the resources of the National Government to the great objects to be accomplished.

"I have endeavoured, in my first number, very briefly to designate the evils that must necessarily result to us from the continued presence of a population differing from us in habits; idle, because deriving from wealth but few of its most valuable privileges; dissolute, because furnished with none of the most powerful incentives to moral rectitude; animated by no patriotic sympathy for a country, in which it feels itself oppressed; and requiring for its special government a system of laws adapted to its moral and political degradation. That I have not been too extravagant in my estimate of these evils, is fully attested by the records of our courts, by the exhibitions of our public jails and penitentiaries, and by the despotic character of our laws "concerning slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes." Whoever can contemplate these evidences of the unhappy influence of such a population on our society and our public institutions, and not desire its removal, is (to say the least) an unfit subject for reason and argument: "He would not be persuaded though one should come to him from the dead."

"But there is another and a more interesting view of this subject, which cannot fail to attract the attention of the public, and to elicit whatever of humane and just and generous feeling yet exists in the bosoms of our countrymen.— The removal of the free people of colour from the country, under the auspices of the General Government, while it cannot fail to ameliorate the present condition of our slaves, will furnish the only practicable means for their ultimate elevation to the rank of freemen. Slavery, in its mildest form, is an evil of the darkest character. Cruel and unnatural in its origin,

no plea can be urged in justification of its continuance, but the plea of necessity—not that necessity which arises from our habits, our prejudices, or our wants; but the necessity which requires us to submit to existing evils, rather than substitute, by their removal, others of a more serious and destructive character. It was this which procured the recognition of slavery in the Constitution of our country; it is this which has justified its continuance to the present day; and it is in this only that we can find a palliation for the rigours of our law, which might otherwise be considered as the cruel enactments of a dark and dismal despotism. There have not, I am aware, been found wanting individuals to deny both the existence and the obligations of such a necessity. There are men, actuated, in some instances, by a blind and mistaken enthusiasm, and in others, by a spirit of mischievous intent, loudly calling on us, in the names of justice and humanity, for the immediate and unqualified emancipation of our slaves. To men of this description, it is in vain to point out the inevitable effects of such a course, as well on the objects of their real or pretended solicitude, as on the community in which they exist. It is in vain to assure them, that while the preservation of the latter would require a policy even more rigorous than pertains to slavery itself, the short-lived and nominal freedom of the former must end in their ultimate and utter extinction. All this is of no consequence. Provided slavery be abolished in name, it matters not what horrors may be substituted in its room.

“There is another class of our citizens, on the contrary, less numerous, it is true, but not less mistaken in their opinions, and not less intolerant in maintaining them. They look upon slavery as something of divine origin, “stamped with the seal of destiny,” and not to be assailed by “the feeble efforts of man.” Acknowledging no term to its existence, they even contemplate, with undissembled hostility, every attempt to ameliorate its condition. It was by men of this description, that the abolition of the slave trade was so long and so successfully resisted. It was men like these, who fought and conquered for a while, but finally fell before the triumphant eloquence of Pitt and Fox, of Wilberforce and Burke. And it is the same class of politicians in our own country, who are now endeavouring to throw every obstacle in the way of whatever may soften the hard necessities of slavery, or open the way to its gradual and voluntary extermination.

“With the more rational and intelligent part of the community, it will constitute no cause of objection to the Colonization Society, that in its principles and its plans, it avoids both of the extremes which I have thus endeavoured to explain. Recognising the constitutional and legitimate existence of slavery, it seeks not to interfere, either directly or indirectly, with the rights which it creates. Acknowledging the necessity by which its present continuance and the rigorous provisions for its maintenance are justified, it aims only at furnishing the States, in which it exists, the means of immediately lessening its severities, and of ultimately relieving themselves from its acknowledged evils.) It is for these purposes, in part, that

it is now about to urge the Government of the Union to commence the gradual removal of the free people of colour to the Western coast of Africa. The existence of that description of population in the vicinity, and in the very midst of our slaves, has ever been a source of complicated evils to us. Distinguished from their unfortunate brethren only by their freedom from domestic restraint, the comparative facility with which they are enabled to indulge their vicious propensities, while it is a source of envy and of restless anxiety to the slave, furnishes him, at the same time, with a temptation to guilt and with the means of concealment. Hence, have arisen some of the severest provisions of our laws—hence, the most cruel restraints to which slavery is subjected—and hence only, the early discouragement, and of late years, the absolute prohibition of emancipation in many of the Southern States. Let the cause of these evils be removed, let the source of these rigours be dried up, and the evils and the rigours will disappear together. The very first step that shall be taken by the Government of the United States, for the removal of the free people of colour to the coast of Africa, will be a signal for the general amelioration of the condition of slavery, and in the end, will leave humanity but little to deplore in relation to it, but the continuance of its name and its forms.

“Nor am I without a hope, that even these will ultimately be abandoned. There is no riveted attachment to slavery prevailing extensively in any portion of our country. Its injurious effects on our habits, our morals, our individual wealth, and more especially on our national strength and prosperity, are universally felt, and almost universally acknowledged. Its evils are submitted to, from the stern necessity which imposes them upon us.—We have made no effort to relieve ourselves from their operation, from the fear of encountering others still greater than those we should escape. We have felt the utter impossibility of uniting in the same community and of admitting to an equality of privileges two classes of freemen, not more unlike in colour than in the characters of their minds and the propensities of their natures. From this dilemma, the plan of the Colonization Society affords us the only effectual relief. The asylum (under the auspices of the General Government, the safe asylum,) which would be provided in Africa for liberated slaves, would furnish abundant scope for action, to individual humanity and the legislative wisdom of the States. Of the certain operations of the former, we have the means of judging in what it has already done. The favourable reception of the propositions of the Colonization Society in every part of the Southern country, evince a general and heartfelt interest in its success. And the many sacrifices of individual wealth which have already been made to a generous and enlightened philanthropy, are unerring prognostics of the more extensive operation of the same benevolent feeling, when its happy results in relation to those by whom it is excited, shall be rendered certain by the protection and support of the Government of the country. The interference of the authorities of the States will be more slow, perhaps, but not less certain in the end. The feelings

of the people must ultimately reach their legislative bodies—and these will find, in the contemplated African establishment, the removal of the greatest, if not the only serious obstacle to the gradual emancipation of the slaves within the limits of their respective States. No longer perplexed with the difficulty of providing for them when liberated, they will more readily engage in the less arduous but not less important duty of determining how and when their liberation shall be effected.

“Such, then, are the objects of the Colonization Society, and such the grounds on which its claims to the favourable consideration of the nation, and to the aid and patronage of the General Government, may very fairly be urged. It remains with an enlightened public to decide, whether objects such as these shall be defeated by arguments calculated to strip the Government of its most necessary powers, and to perpetuate to the nation the acknowledged evils of domestic slavery. For my own part, I fear not the result. *‘Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.’*”

(*To be continued.*)



Extracts from Correspondence.

Our recent correspondence affords evidence of the most decisive character, that public opinion is changing rapidly and extensively in favour of our Institution. The intelligent and reflecting cannot be expected to approve what they do not understand; but we are daily confirmed in the belief, that the merits of our cause require only to be known, to command the patronage of the nation. For the correctness of this opinion, we appeal to the language of our friends.

From a Gentleman in Ohio.

“Remotely situated as we are, from the best sources of intelligence, and novel as is the scheme proposed to the people, it cannot but be expected that views very dissimilar and incongruous will be entertained in regard to its success. We are happy, however, in being able to announce, that the countervailing forces are becoming feeble and powerless; and every day is furnishing new demonstrations of the absurdity and incorrectness of their unfavourable predictions. Pride of opinion, connected with the most deeply-rooted prejudices, are rapidly giving way to the superior lights of reason and experience. We cannot but yield to the conviction, that we are approaching near to a glori-

rious era, when humanity will no longer mourn over her sons, doomed to degradation. May Heaven prosper our little Association, and give it a claim of equal merit and importance, to the many others throughout our Western country."

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

"I suppose there are many still wofully ignorant of the whole nature and progress of our engagement; and I have had some proofs of it, which would amuse and amaze and distress you altogether. However, I cannot help hoping, that all will go right in the end, and all the better, perhaps, for a little delay. We must learn to curb our impatience as well as we can, and be satisfied to make haste slowly, as the proverb says. By the way, I must think that the fine examples of Kentucky and Maryland, upon which I congratulate you, cannot be thrown away upon us. I am more and more persuaded, that it is our duty to pursue this great subject with the tone and spirit of the Gospel, in meekness instructing those who oppose themselves, if peradventure God will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth."

From another in the same State.

"I feel disposed to make my best efforts to accomplish the objects of the Society, and shall devote my time and talents to the cause, believing that it will finally succeed. I hope the circulation of the Repository will induce many who are now wavering, to engage heartily in the cause. I think the Clergy of the Methodist Church can be enlisted very easily. Many of them are now engaged in it; and I do hope, that the Clergy of other Churches may be enlisted also. If so, what a powerful influence would their combined efforts have on the public mind! I have just returned from a tour through the country; and I believe I may venture to say, that the prospects of obtaining aid to the Society are as promising as I could reasonably have expected. There is a probability that some Auxiliaries will soon be established."

From a Gentleman in Maryland.

"It is with pleasure that I inform you, that our Society is in a flourishing condition. The cause is gaining ground so rapidly in this County, that this Society has already four Auxiliaries;

and I am confident it will soon have an Auxiliary in nearly, if not in every District in the County. All that is wanted by our citizens, is more information as to the great benefits expected to arise from these Societies, and the prospects of success. I am in hopes it will not be long before all will be convinced and converted; as we are now calling meetings in the other Districts of the County, and appoint delegates to attend and deliver addresses, explanatory of the great and mighty cause."

From a Gentleman in Connecticut.

"I have read with much interest the numbers of the African Repository, which you have been so good as to forward to me. The work to me is very interesting, both on account of its contents, and the deep concern with which I regard every thing relating to our African population, and to the effort which is now making to provide, for a part of them, a home in the country of their fathers. I cordially wish success to the American Colonization Society. I was never opposed to it; but I am now satisfied that it is both a *private Christian* duty, and a *public national* duty, to give it *efficient aid*; and were I in Congress, I should feel it to be my duty to act and speak in its favour. It is our duty to provide an asylum beyond the ocean, and beyond the reach of scorn and contempt, for those coloured people who are willing to emigrate; and it is our duty to return to Africa the light of civilization and Christianity, and the blessings of commerce and the arts, and of free and regulated institutions, as some small compensation for the evils which we, in common with the rest of the Christian world, have inflicted upon them. I enclose five dollars towards the African Repository; requesting you to forward me the first volume entire, and to continue the second, of which I have received ten numbers. I wish the work continued until I countermand it."

From another in the same State.

"Your Society is gaining ground every year, as it seems to me. The simple fact, that a Colony is planted on the Coast of Africa, and that it continues to exist from year to year, even if you should be able to send forth no more Colonists, will ultimately have a powerful bearing on the condition, not only of Africa, but of the whole African race, and a bearing hardly less important on the destiny of our own country. Should your In-

stitution cease to exist to-day, the money and labour, nay, the lives which have been expended, would not be in vain. All that now remains to be done, is only to accelerate and magnify the results, which are already certain, save as they may be prevented by some unforeseen interference of a Sovereign Providence."

From a Gentleman in North Carolina.

"I enclose to you a bill of ten dollars for the treasury of the Colonization Society. It is a contribution, which I propose to continue annually, so long as God shall spare and prosper me. It has occurred to me to suggest the inquiry, whether it would not be well to find out persons, with habitual advertency to the object, to whom the African Repository may be sent, in all the different parts of the United States, though they should not be subscribers. Should expense be somewhat enlarged by this, at first, would it not probably be found more than compensated by the accessions it would occasion, successively, to the friends of the Society? It would promise to convince, to enlighten, to interest, to conciliate. This may already be your practice. If so, I should think it much to be approved. It might be mentioned, by way of notice, that if any such person to whom it is thus sent, should, at any time, become a subscriber, and especially should he be willing to become, in any manner, a contributor, it would be thankfully deemed an augmentation of strength to a holy and benevolent cause."

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

"We are only able to send you seven dollars from our Society this year. We wish it were as many thousands. Our prayers are, that God would open the hearts of the people, and their purse-strings, that the treasury of the Colonization Society may be filled to overflowing."

From another in the same State.

"Enclosed you will find ten dollars for the Colonization Society. It is sent by the Youths of the New London Academy, who take an interest in your Society. It is true, the offering is small; yet, considering whence it comes, I am sure it will be acceptable."

From a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.

“Permit me to offer you twenty-five dollars, in five annual payments, in promotion of the great and benevolent objects of the American Colonization Society. Among the many and astonishing efforts, whether individual or associate, that are making, throughout the civilized world, to improve the condition, and advance the happiness of man, I know of none more *obviously* entitled to encouragement and patronage, than the American Colonization Society. I rejoice to learn, from a great variety of sources, that the once doubtful question of African Colonization, is every where assuming a more *decided* aspect in favour of this grand national enterprise. The regeneration to be effected by the progressive efforts of the Society, must, of necessity, be slow and gradual; but all the chances of moral calculation are palpably in favour of the belief, that the issue will more than recompense the efforts and sacrifices of religion and philanthropy. Patience and perseverance, vigorous and united effort, will be necessary; and these, with the blessing of Him who has made of one blood all the nations of the earth, must ensure success.”

From a Gentleman in Mississippi.

“Since I received the Memorial to Congress, I have had an opportunity of forming a satisfactory opinion on the subject of your question. I have introduced the subject into almost every company into which I have entered, and it has met with almost universal approbation. You are engaged in a great work; but be of good courage, it is also a good work. God is on your side; and, although difficulties throng your pathway like mountains, strong is his hand, and mighty his right hand, to lead you and bear you above them all.”



Approbatory Resolutions.

Resolutions of the Synod of the German Reformed Church.

The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Frederick County, at a meeting in August last, adopted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of three, to appear before the Clergy and Lay-Delegates of the German Reformed Church, when they meet in Frederick, and lay before them the objects which this Society have in view, their means of effecting them, and all such facts as may, in their judgment, be calculated to interest them in favour of said Society; and that the Committee urge upon such meeting, the importance and necessity of their aid in establishing Auxiliary Societies, where none exist, in the respective neighbourhoods where said Clergy and Lay-Delegates reside."

In compliance with the above Resolution, the President appointed Frederick A. Schley, John Nelson, and George Baer, Esqs. as the Committee. Those gentlemen waited on the Synod when in session; and after an able address from F. A. Schley, Esq. the Synod unanimously resolved, in substance, as follows:

Resolved, That the Synod view with deep interest and hearty approbation the American Colonization Society, and regard their cause as equally worthy the efforts of the philanthropist, the Christian, and the enlightened statesman.

Resolved, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the Clergy belonging to the German Reformed Church throughout the United States, to take up collections annually in their respective congregations, on the fourth of July, or such other day as they may deem most expedient, to aid said Society; and to recommend to their congregations the establishment of Auxiliary Societies."

Resolutions of the Grand Jury in Ross County, Ohio.

The Grand Jury empannelled for the County of Ross, for the March term of the Court of Common Pleas, after having disposed of their official business, adopted a preamble and resolutions, in which their opinions are thus expressed:—

"Whereas the benevolent scheme to colonize the free people of colour, on the continent of Africa, merits the decided concurrence and the entire approbation of the members which compose the Grand Jury:

“Therefore resolved, That we, the members of this Grand Jury, do heartily concur in the great and benevolent plan instituted by the American Colonization Society at Washington city, for the purpose of colonizing the free people of colour on the continent of Africa; and do recommend it to the patronage of the good people of this County.

“Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be signed by the Foreman of this Grand Jury; and that it be made public through the medium of the newspapers of this place.”



Intelligence.

The Editor of the New Hampshire Repository makes the following judicious remarks, in reference to the Colonization Society.

Colonization in Africa.

We gave our readers, last week, a brief account of the late meeting of the American Colonization Society.—The objects of this Institution are unquestionably of a pure character, contemplating no possible movement that can jeopardize the interests of the slave-holders, and fully answering the most liberal views of the judicious philanthropist. Its whole design has been repeatedly and explicitly avowed, and all who have candidly examined the subject, are surprised, not only that it has opposers, but also that the whole nation does not unanimously approve it and put forth every energy to carry it into full execution. The American Colonization Society contemplates at least the partial, and, if possible, the entire removal of the free coloured population of the United States. Although there are individual exceptions distinguished by high moral and intellectual worth, yet the free blacks in our country, are as a body, more vicious and degraded than any other which our population embraces. Now if they can be returned, no one will question that their own condition *may* be bettered, and that a great and growing evil will certainly be removed. These two considerations, joined to the belief that by restoring them to the land of their ancestors, a way will be effectually opened for totally extinguishing the slave trade, and also for the successful introduction of civilization and Christianity into that quarter of the globe, form the basis of our confidence that every man may safely patronise the Society as one which Providence will assuredly bless.—The Colony at Liberia, it should not be forgotten, has planted the standard of Christianity on a pagan shore. The spirit of the Lord has already given an approving sanction to the cause by a revival of religion among the colo-

nists. The slave trade has also received a check, and if the noble intentions of the Society can be carried into effect, this unholy traffic will be forever annihilated.

The able speech of Mr. Secretary Clay, recently delivered before the Society, contains a full and explicit declaration of the objects of the Institution, and thoroughly repels the objections which, in the two extremes of the Union, have been repeatedly urged.

The Editor of the Public Leger, a valuable paper published at Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana; announces the arrival of sixty or seventy free negroes lately, under the patronage of the Society of Friends in North Carolina.

He expresses great respect for the benevolent views of this Society, but cannot approve of the removal of the free people of colour to the Western States. We select the following from his observations, to show the opinions entertained in that part of our country.

In consequence of his own inveterate habits, and the no less inveterate prejudices of the whites, it is a sadly demonstrated truth, that the negro cannot, in this country, become an enlightened and useful citizen. Driven to the lowest *stratum* of society, and enthralled there for melancholy ages, his mind becomes proportionably grovelling, and to gratify his animal desires is his most exalted aspiration. Connected by no endearing link to surrounding society, he cannot feel a citizen's nameless incentives to a manly and noble conduct. Thus unconnected, in interest and feeling, with those who oppress him, he is too frequently disposed to yield to the allurements of vice, and raise his depredating hand against the community which degrades him. We know, from our own observation, that the free negroes in general sustain a character which might be inferred from causes so pernicious. There are worthy exceptions, but, alas! they are "few and far between."

If, then, they are a useless and dangerous species of population, we would ask, is it generous in our southern friends to burthen us with them? Knowing themselves the evils of slavery, can they wish to impose upon us an evil scarcely less tolerable? We think it a mistaken philanthropy, which would liberate the slave, unfitted by education and habit for freedom, and cast him upon a merciless and despising world, where his only fortune must be poverty, his only distinction degradation, and his only comfort insensibility. And at the same time that the negro's condition is not alleviated, an unkindly act is done to the free states in throwing upon them a population which cannot be useful, but must be dangerous. Dangerous, not only to the free states, but more so to the slave states themselves. If the time

should ever come, and it *must* come, when the oppressed shall rise against the oppressor with a desolating vengeance, the partially enlightened negroes of the free states will be an accession to the sable amount of exterminating fury, which will be at once efficient and dreadful. These are gloomy anticipations, we admit, but not the less true. We would say, liberate them only on condition of their going to Africa or Hayti. But because we say so, we must not be deemed advocates for slavery. No, Heaven forbid! Is there an individual whose soul indignantly disclaims so unworthy a bias, and whose heart bleeds for the wrongs of suffering Africa?—our feelings are not less poignant, nor less opposed to the inhuman custom. But the evil is now pending over our land, and it should be averted by prudent and cautious measures. The negro, while in this country, will be treated as an inferior being—but send him to his native Africa, and he may, he *will*, walk forth in all the equal rights and conscious superiority of man.

Legislature of Alabama.—The Legislature of Alabama, at its last session, passed an act to prohibit the importation of slaves into that State for sale or hire. The act provides that any person carrying negroes into the State after the 1st day of August next, for sale or hire, shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 for each negro carried into the State, and imprisonment. It further provides that persons who carry slaves into the State for their own use, shall not sell or hire them within two years after their arrival.

Abolition of Slavery.—The law for the abolition of slavery in this state, coming into force on the 4th of July ensuing, a meeting of the descendants of Africans has been held in Albany, where, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Paul, a resolve passed to express the gratitude of the Africans to Almighty God, by a public celebration of the day. [New York Observer.

Religious Charities in Africa.—At Sierra Leone, is an Auxiliary Bible Society, which in ten years has remitted £800 to the Parent Society. A Prayer-book and Homily Society has also been formed, and flourishes. The Church Missionary Auxiliary supplies instruction to 1550 children, exclusive of those in Freetown; also to 3,100 persons on the Sabbath, and half that number on week days. At all the stations, are nearly 500 communicants. There is also a Society for the relief of the poor, which had in hand at the last report £270. These institutions have been depressed during the trials the colony has had to encounter from pestilence and war, but they are now reviving. [Family Visitor.

Christian Philanthropy.—From a highly respectable source we learn that Gerret Smith, Esq. of Peterborough, New York, has the design of establish-

ing, during the ensuing season, a Seminary for the education of pious and promising young men of colour, who are desirous of qualifying themselves for the Gospel ministry. In pursuance of this object, he is desirous of obtaining information in answer to the following queries. Are there any young men of suitable qualifications? What are their names? Where do they reside? What is their age? Are they single men? What is their character? Are they professors of religion? What is their desire in regard to education? Mr. Smith is a gentleman of independent fortune and liberal education.

[*Freedom's Journal.*]

It is stated that the yearly meeting of Friends, late in session in Philadelphia, have appropriated \$3000, towards defraying the expense of removing certain free people of colour from the State of North Carolina, (where their laws will not permit them to remain) to Liberia, Hayti, and the Free States, as they may prefer.

[*National Gazette.*]

Manumissions.

An old gentleman, of the name of Ward, recently died in Pittsylvania county, Virginia; and by his will, liberated his slaves—in number, one hundred and ten. It was intended to remove them to Pennsylvania; but it is now probable that they will be transported to the Colony of Liberia.

The Rev. Robert Cox, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died lately in Suffolk county, Virginia; and has provided in his will, for the emancipation of all his slaves, (upwards of thirty) and left several hundred dollars, to aid their emigration to Africa. He had offered to transport them to Liberia during his lifetime; but they chose to live with him, and receive wages.

Formation of Auxiliary Societies.

We have been informed of the establishment of several Auxiliary Societies, since the publication of our last number. One of these, is at Lexington, Kentucky; and has been organized under circumstances well adapted to awaken inquiry in reference to the character and objects of our Institution. At Versailles,

in the same state, a county Auxiliary has been established, and forty of the most respectable citizens have entered their names as members. The multiplication of Auxiliaries in this state, is confidently expected.

Three additional Societies have recently sprung up in Ohio, and the existence of many others may be expected shortly.

The citizens of Berkley county, Virginia, formed a Society on the 22d February, of which the following is the list of officers:—

Philip C. Pendleton, *President*.

Edward Colston, }
Meverill Locke, } *Vice-Presidents*.

Thomas Davis, *Cor. Secretary*.

John Rogers, *Recording Secretary*.

John K. Wilson, *Treasurer*.

Directors.

Alexander Cooper,
Moses T. Hunter,
Aaron Hibbard,
Bernard C. Wolff,
John Doll,
John Strother,

Rev. Charles C. Krauth,
Rev. John T. Brooke,
James M. Brown,
Almond Sortwell,
James N. Riddle,
Washington Evans.

A similar Society has just been established in Nelson county, Virginia, and the following gentlemen elected officers.

Rev. James Boyd, *President*.

John M. Martin, *Vice-President*.

Col. Alexander Brown, *Treasurer*.

James Garland, *Secretary*.

Managers.

Robert Rives, Senr.
John Whitehead,
Col. Charles Perrow,
Lee W. Harris,
Rev. Isaac Paul,

Rev. John Shepherd,
Dr. Robt. I. Kincaid,
Robert C. Cutler,
Lucas P. Thomson.

We now publish the names of the officers of the Auxiliary Colonization Society in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and those of the Society in Cincinnati, Ohio; which were not received in time for insertion in our Annual Report.

OFFICERS OF THE DINWIDDIE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Daniel Gilman Hatch, *President*.

Wm. B. Thompson, *Vice-President*.

Robert H. Booth, *Secretary*.

Beverly Anderson, *Treasurer*.

Managers.

John Wainwright,
John Atkinson,
Robert C. Booth,
Douglass Muir,
W. H. Cousins,

John N. Fisher,
Robert V. Tucker,
Sith Thompson,
Joseph H. Harper.

OFFICERS OF THE CINCINNATI COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Joseph S. Benham, *President.*

Bellamy Storer, }
J. T. Hendson, } *Vice-Presidents.*

Samuel Lewis, *Treasurer.*

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James Mason, M. D.
J. R. Sparks, M. D.

Samuel Robinson,
Moses Brooks,
M. G. Williams,
L. Watson,
Henry Miller, Senr.
G. Graham.

The following is the list of the Frederick county (Maryland) Auxiliary Colonization Society; which was incorrectly published in the last Report of the Society.

Major John Graham, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. D. F. Schaeffer,
Rev. John Johns,
Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein,
Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler,
Fred. A. Schley,

Hon. Abraham Shriver,
Wm. Ross,
George Baer,
John Schley.

Managers.

Rev. Samuel Helfenstein,
Richard Potts,
Moses Worman,
Simon Cronise,
Dr. Jacob Baer,
John H. M'Elfresh,

John Nelson,
Lewis P. W. Balch,
Cloteworthy Birnie, Junr.
Richard H. Marshall,
Thomas Carlton,
Casper Mantz.

James M. Shelman, *Secretary.*

Henry Doyle, *Treasurer.*



Latest from Liberia.

Letters have been received from Liberia, up to the 11th of February, representing the Colony as in the enjoyment of health, peace, and prosperity. The Colonists are engaged in the construction of new and more extensive fortifications, and various

other public buildings, and are greatly improving their condition. The agriculture of the Colony promises well for this year. Tobacco is seventy-five cents per pound, and none can be bought even at this rate. A valuable grant has been obtained of the Junk Territory, forty miles South of Cape Montserado, and a Factory commenced at that place. The establishments at St. John's, Grand Bassa, Young Sesters, and Factory Island, are still maintained, and promise important advantages. Lieut. Norris arrived at Liberia on the 12th of January, and sailed from thence on the 13th of February. The guns and ammunition sent out by this vessel, had been received and landed safely; and the presence and services of the Shark proved equally seasonable and advantageous to the Colony. Not a Slaver had attempted his operations between Cape Mount and Trade Town, (which limit, at the two extremes, the line of coast, along which it is an object of great solicitude with the Colony to effect its entire abolition,) since the last communications, until five days previous to the arrival of the Shark; when a small French schooner landed her cargo at Little Bassa for 200 slaves. The Shark, in detaining this vessel on the 3d of the month, for a few hours, in order to investigate her character, prevented her escape from a French Man of War, then cruising in search of her, and which at that moment hove in sight. She has since been sent to Goree for condemnation.

Captain Norris observes, in a letter addressed to a gentleman in this City, "From all that I could learn while on the coast, it appears, that the slave trade is nearly extinct; at least on that part of the coast between Cape Mount and Trade Town. It gives me great pleasure to state, that the Colony is in a very flourishing condition; the people contented and healthy, and the neighbouring tribes friendly." The Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, expresses his determination to visit the United States early the ensuing Summer.

Fourth of July.

The collections in various Churches, on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding this day, constituted a large proportion of all the

funds received by the Society the last year. But the amount was a mite, compared with what it would have been, had the collections been universal. We trust that ministers of all denominations, will bear this subject in mind the present season. However small may be individual contributions, much will be realized, if the measure of taking them up is universally adopted. We insert the following circular, which we desire may receive the attention of every Clergyman:—

(CIRCULAR.)

WASHINGTON, 14th MARCH, 1827.

Reverend and Dear Sir: Urged by the most powerful considerations, the President and Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society respectfully solicit your friendly exertions in aid of the great enterprise in which they are embarked.—Obliged to depend, at present, upon the charities of their countrymen, they cannot but hope, that you will be pleased to bring the claims of their cause before your congregation on the Sabbath which shall immediately precede or succeed the Anniversary of our National Independence, and invite contributions for its benefit. As the Society will make application to Congress at its next session, the Managers transmit, herewith, the form of a memorial, which they perceive has been already circulated to some extent by the friends of the Society; to which, should it meet your approbation, they would earnestly request you to obtain the signatures of those who may regard the object of the Society as one of national interest, and that you would transmit it to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BUSH. WASHINGTON. *President.*

R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*




To our Friends.

We regret the necessity of making an apology to our Subscribers for the delay, which, owing to unexpected and unavoidable circumstances, has occurred in the publication of the present number of the Repository. These circumstances will probably

never again exist; and after the April number, it is our purpose, to have the work ready for distribution by the 15th of each month. For the sake of the cause to which it is devoted, we confess that we desire for it a wider circulation and more general patronage. At the suggestion of some of our friends, we have struck off extra copies of the present number; and we cannot but express the hope, that those to whom they may be sent, will feel some interest in bringing the work to the notice of their acquaintances, and in adding, if possible, some names to the list of our subscribers. Especially do we trust, that those who regard the objects of the American Colonization Society, as truly philanthropic and Christian, bearing important relations to the moral interests of our country and to the Redeemer's cause, will make an effort, in this way, to bring the claims of our Institution before the public mind. Inquiries are frequently addressed to us, from a distance, both in reference to the condition of the African Colony and the operations and prospects of the Society. Timely and full information on these subjects, it is intended to publish in the Repository.—All donations to the Society, also, will here be duly acknowledged. The enterprise in which the Colonization Society has engaged, is a national work; and it is necessary that the whole nation be made acquainted with its merits. This can be accomplished only by great and persevering exertions.

We have just received from the Hon. Mr. Joseph I. Speed, the gentleman who brought this subject before the House of Delegates, a copy of the Bill recently passed by the Legislature of Maryland, authorizing the American Colonization Society to draw for \$1000 per annum; to be expended in the removal of free persons of colour from that State to Liberia. We hope to be able to publish it in our next number.

 In the January number, five dollars is acknowledged as received from "John Croes, Esq.;" it should have been *Right Rev. Bishop Croes*.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III.

APRIL, 1827.

No. 2.

Review.

Controversy between Caius Gracchus and Opimius, in reference to the American Society for colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States. (First published in the Richmond Enquirer.) Georgetown, D. C. 1827. 8vo. pp. 118.

[CONCLUDED FROM p. 18.]

It argues but little in favour of the candour of mankind, that controversialists, instead of being convinced by each other's arguments, generally find themselves differing more widely at the conclusion, than at the commencement of their combat. While others perceive the weakness of the advocate of error, he is, by the unanswerable arguments of his opponent, only confirmed in his own opinions. He can imagine his strength undiminished, though shorn of his locks, and believe the merest fictions the realities of truth. Sophistry has its weapons when reason fails; and if arguments are refuted, there is still room for assertions.

We shall now present the views of Caius Gracchus on the great question, which we trust will shortly be discussed in the halls of congress, Whether the National Government has the constitutional right to take the enterprise of the Colonization Society under its immediate patronage.

"This, I presume, I may be at liberty to consider as a clear abandonment of all other grounds of reliance, and a retreat to the last barrier for protection. But this is not all; he has had the candour, still further to declare, that the provision of the Federal Constitution, under which Congress will be called on to act upon this subject, is the general authority of that body 'to provide for the common defence and general welfare,' as declared in that instrument. This is, indeed, what I had reason to anticipate; but I did not expect to hear it so unequivocally avowed. It is the result to which I knew the Society would be ultimately driven; but in the language of Mr. Mercer, did not imagine that 'their system was yet ripe for such a measure.'" I had myself supposed, that the recent success attending collections for the Society on the 4th of July last, growing out of that excitement of feeling, which the day itself was calculated to produce upon such subjects, and which is known to have been greatly increased in the community, by the visit which the illustrious La Fayette was then paying us, would have produced a further reliance upon this fund; and that Opimius and his friends would have persevered in their efforts upon the charity of the country, until the frequency of their calls had convinced them, that there was a time, after which, the most enthusiastic spirits will become, either unwilling or unable to give. But it seems that this hope has been yielded up in despair, and that the Federal Government is to be called on, "to do for the Colony at Liberia, what the Government of Great Britain has already done for a similar establishment at Sierra Leone: to take it into their possession, to enlarge its limits, to provide for it a suitable government, guarantee its safety, and to hold out the necessary inducements to the free people of colour, to return to the land of their fathers." And this, too, under the power of Congress to provide for the "common defence and general welfare," as declared by the Constitution. And here, permit me to express my surprise, that a writer so obviously intelligent as Opimius, should have staked the last hopes of his Society upon a ground so utterly desperate and untenable: and while we are left at no difficulty in discovering "the political school to which *he* belongs," he affords another example to the many already before the public, that in all political parties, there will be certain individuals who are *ultra* in their opinions, and who greatly outstrip the masters themselves by whom they have been taught. Few there are, I presume, who have bestowed any attention upon the principles of the two great political parties that divided this country, who do not perfectly understand, that this doctrine of the "general welfare" never was considered as a *settled* article of the ancient federal creed. That it may have been sometimes assumed as a ground of argument in debate, or upon other occasions when the acknowledged powers of the Government did not afford a sufficient warrant for the projects of ambition, will not be controverted. But that it has been conceded "by a large proportion of the wisest and best men of our country, and been sustained by the uniform practice of every Administration from the

first to the last," is most confidently denied. The extravagancy of this declaration might have created some surprise, if we had not at the same time been furnished with the examples relied on to prove its correctness. In the selection of these, Opimius has been sadly unfortunate. Not one, out of his whole catalogue, with the exception of the act for the relief of the "distressed inhabitants of Caraccas," but is known to have been placed by their several advocates upon some of the enumerated powers of the Government, or those "necessary and proper" to their execution; as I hope very satisfactorily to show before I take leave of this subject. Let us in the first place, see what some of the "wisest and best men of our country" have said and thought upon this subject of "the common defence and general welfare." And for this purpose, I beg leave to call your attention to an authority upon this subject, which in the construction of the Federal Constitution, has always been looked to by the American politician as a work of the first merit. I mean the numbers of the "Federalist," written by Messrs. Hamilton, Madison, and Jay. In the 41st No. of that work, will be found the following exposition of those terms: "It has been urged, and echoed, that the power *'to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States,'* amounts to an unlimited commission to exercise every power, which may be alleged to be necessary for the common defence and general welfare. No stronger proof could be given, of the distress under which these writers labour for objections, than their stooping to such misconstructions.

"Had no other enumeration, or definition of the powers of Congress been found in the Constitution, than the general expressions just cited, the authors of the objection might have had some colour for it; though it would have been difficult to find a reason for so awkward a form of describing an authority to legislate in all possible cases. A power to destroy the freedom of the press, the trial by jury, or even to regulate the course of descents, or the forms of conveyances must be very singularly expressed by the terms, *to raise money for the general welfare*.

"But what colour can the objection have, when a specification of the objects alluded to by these general terms, immediately follows, and is not even separated by a longer pause than a semicolon? If the different parts of the same instrument ought to be so expounded, as to give meaning to every part which will bear it; shall one part of the same sentence be excluded altogether from a share in the meaning; and shall the more doubtful and indefinite terms be retained in their full extent, and the clear and precise expressions be denied any signification whatever? For what purpose could the enumeration of particular powers be inserted, if these, and all others were meant to be included in the preceding general power? Such is the language of the Federalist. And although this particular number was written by Mr. Madison, it must unquestionably have met the approbation

at that time, of Messrs. Hamilton and Jay, with whom he was associated in the work.

“It is true, at a subsequent period, Mr. Hamilton, who had been made Secretary of the Treasury under the new Government, and after party feelings had began to assume their most embittered form, did assert a different doctrine in his Report of 1791, upon the subject of manufactures. But even then, limited it to such objects, as required the appropriation of money. But this doctrine, and the report containing it, never received the sanction of Congress, by any law carrying it into effect: on the contrary, was permitted to die a natural death upon the files, where it was placed.—And it is not now remembered, that Mr. Hamilton ever afterwards by any official act, sought to establish this doctrine.

There is, however, a still further authority upon this subject, which I must ask permission to present to the public; although I am sensible it will not be very acceptable to Opimius, or any of the disciples of the school to which he belongs. And if it should bring with it, any unkind reminiscences in relation to the overthrow of the “Reign of Terror;” he ought to recollect, that similar usurpations at this day, would most probably end in a like catastrophe. The authority to which I allude, is the Report made to the Virginia Legislature by a committee of that body in 1799, upon the subject of the then Federal usurpations; and known also to be the work of Mr. Madison. In this celebrated state paper, which has been justly considered the richest offering which genius and patriotism, ever gave to an admiring country, Opimius may learn if he chooses, the true construction of the Constitution of his country: and from it, I must be indulged in making the following extracts:—‘Whether the phrases in question, (meaning the words ‘to provide for the common defence, and general welfare’) be construed to authorize every measure relating to the common defence, and general welfare, as contended by some; or every measure only in which there might be an application of money, as suggested by the caution of others, the effect must substantially be the same, in destroying the import and force of the phrases in the Constitution. For it is evident that there is not a single power whatever, which may not have some reference to the common defence, and general welfare; nor a power of any magnitude, which in its exercise, does not invoke or admit an application of money. The government therefore which possesses power in either one, or the other, of these extents, is a government without the limitations formed by a particular enumeration of powers; and consequently the meaning and effect of this particular enumeration, is destroyed by the exposition given to these general phrases.’—‘The true and fair construction of this expression, both in the original and existing federal compacts, appears to the Committee, too obvious to be mistaken. In both, the Congress is authorized to provide money for the common defence, and general welfare. In both, is subjoined to this authority an enumeration of the cases, to which their power shall extend. — Money

cannot be applied to the general welfare, otherwise than by an application of it to *some particular measure*, conducive to the general welfare. Whenever therefore money has been applied to a particular measure, a question arises, whether the particular measure be within the *enumerated* authorities vested in Congress. If it be, the money requisite for it, may be applied to it; if it be not, no such application can be made. This fair and obvious interpretation coincides with, and is enforced by the clause in the Constitution, which declares that '*No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations by law.*' An appropriation of money to the general welfare, would be deemed rather a mockery than an observance of this constitutional injunction.'

"And after showing that a different exposition of those phrases, would inevitably transform our federal compact into one great consolidated government, the Committee further say: 'That the obvious tendency, and inevitable result of a consolidation would be, to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy, is a point which seems to have been sufficiently decided by the general sentiment of America.'

"Here then, is an exposition of those phrases in the Constitution, so full and perspicuous, as to obviate all necessity on my part, to offer any analysis of my own. But I should do injustice to my own feelings, if I did not call the attention of Opimius to a recent *Disquisition* in the Enquirer, in relation to this very subject of "general welfare;" which most fortunately made its appearance in the same paper that contained Opimius's first number; thereby offering the antidote, at the same moment that the "poisoned chalice" was presented.

"Let me remind him also, that the foregoing extracts do not exhibit their author's own construction of the Constitution merely, but that it was to this construction, that a large majority of the American people subscribed, when by the "Civil Revolution" of 1801, they snatched the violated charter of their liberties from the hands of usurpation and power.

"Having thus shown, as it is believed, that no such power exists in the Federal Constitution as Opimius has imagined, let us examine the different examples which he has most unluckily adduced, to show that "every Administration from the first to the last," had sustained this doctrine. And here, permit me to offer one or two general observations, to enable us to understand with precision each particular example relied on. It will be readily admitted, I presume, that if any of the acts in question, can be shown to have been based upon any of the *enumerated powers* of the Constitution, or those fairly to be implied from them, that they are not in that case to be regarded as examples of legislation upon the ground of the "general welfare" merely. And likewise, I presume, there will be as little difficulty in admitting, that any measure, however clearly it may *promote* the general welfare; yet, if it is obviously based upon an *enumerated power*, will be regarded as claiming its validity from such enumerated power; be-

cause there is not an enumerated power in the whole instrument, the exercise of which, is not intended to affect the general welfare. These propositions are necessarily conceded by the argument of Opimius, so far as he claims those terms in the Constitution as an independent source of power.

“Let us, then, examine the cases of the purchase of Louisiana and the Floridas. I had supposed that it was well known to every politician, that those acquisitions had been made under that provision of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to “admit new States into the Union;” and by some of their advocates, they were grounded on the treaty-making power. But the true ground, is the power to admit new States; which, being a general and unrestricted grant of power, applies equally to States to be formed out of the territory held by the United States at the time of adopting the Federal Constitution, as other countries lying beyond those limits. And if territory be acquired with the fair and bona fide purpose of its admission into the Union after a suitable period of probation, I hold it to be strictly constitutional and proper; the acquisition and subsequent occupation of the proposed State in the character of *territory*, being in almost every case, a necessary pre-requisite to its admission into the Union, as an independent State. Congress is bound under the Constitution, to guarantee to every State in the Union, a republican form of government. Suppose, for example, immediately upon the treaty of cession, Louisiana had been taken into the Federal Union, what would have been the form of her local government? Certainly not republican. But a miserable despotism, under the petty tyranny of her Viceroy. Hence, both the acquisition and the occupation of it as a territory, until a suitable government could be formed, was “necessary and proper” to its admission into the Union, in the form of independent States. And hence, too, it equally follows that the right to acquire and hold territory, being incidental to, and growing out of the right to admit new States, Congress can only exercise that power as auxiliary to such an object, or to some other power expressly conferred by the Constitution. This was the avowed doctrine at the time of the purchase of Louisiana; and no man, I believe, ever heard the ‘general welfare’ intimated, as the foundation of that right. And the treaty of cession itself affords intrinsic evidence of the fact in the 3d article, which contains a provision for its future admission into the Federal Union in the form of independent States.

“This was a case of the first impression, and the practice having been settled then, I do not know that a similar provision was introduced into the treaty of cession for the Floridas, (which I have not now before me,) but that the same destiny as to membership in the Federal Union, equally awaits them, no person will be idle enough to question.

“The next example presented, is the “repeated acquisitions of Indian territory, and the appropriations for ameliorating the condition of the savages.” In regard to the acts of the Government in extinguishing Indian

title, whether within the ancient limits of the United States, as fixed by the treaty of 1783, or its territory subsequently acquired, they may all, without the least difficulty, be referred, either to the power of Congress to admit new States, and its consequent right to acquire territory for that object, or to the power of Congress "to make all needful rules and regulations" for the government of its territories. In relation to the other branch of the example, "the appropriations for the amelioration of the condition of the savages," I presume allusion is made principally to the act of Congress, passed March the 30th, 1802, in which, among other things, the President is allowed a sum not exceeding \$15,000 annually, to be expended among them in the form of rations, useful domestic animals, implements of husbandry, &c.; which, in the very language of the act, is done "to promote civilization among the friendly Indian tribes, and to secure the continuance of their friendship;" and the title of which act is, "An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers." With these avowals, both in the title and body of the act, and a knowledge of the influence of such kindnesses upon the savage character, is it not passing strange that your intelligent correspondent should have referred it to any other power than the power of Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and *with the Indian tribes*," and to the treaty-making power; which latter power is often more beneficially exerted by adopting measures to preserve peace, than by concluding a treaty of peace after war shall have been actually waged?

"The next example is the act for "the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Caraccas." For this act of legislation, there is not, to my mind, the slightest warrant in the Constitution; however much to be applauded the feelings which led to it. But that it was passed by Congress, and approved by the President, on the ground of the "general welfare," is utterly denied. The truth is, it was the effusion of a generous and sympathetic feeling, indulged by Congress and the President, without any constitutional objection whatever being raised, as far as I am informed. Can it be seriously believed for a moment, that Mr. Madison, under whose administration the act passed, and who in his official character *approved* the same, would have given this measure his sanction, if the power to pass it had been claimed by its advocates on the ground of the "general welfare?"—He, who had been so signally distinguished as the Author of the Report of 1799, and the number of the *Federalist* before alluded to, could not so readily have forgotten his former opinions. But admitting this to be otherwise; is there not a striking poverty in the argument, which, claiming a particular interpretation of the Constitution as settled by precedent, is enabled only to furnish a single example in support of it, in the long course of time which the American government has been in operation—an act, too, limited in its influence, and whose object was as little likely to tempt ambition to enlarge its powers, as any other that can be imagined, and passed

under circumstances to rob it of all claims to be regarded as a precedent? A precedent in legislation, as well as in judicial proceedings, can only be considered as such, after the act which is to be clothed with such sanctity of character has undergone a grave and full discussion, and been solemnly decided, upon the very principle which the precedent is considered as establishing.

"But it is said that there are further examples of legislation upon this principle of the general welfare, to be found in the laws "for restoring captured Africans to the homes from which they have been torn, and for the suppression of the slave trade." One could, indeed, have supposed that the deep interest and kind feelings which Opimius seems to have indulged for our whole coloured population, would have presented him with better views upon this subject; and that no zeal, however excessive, for the establishment of a favourite theory, would have betrayed him into the unpardonable error of placing these acts upon any other ground than the well-known power of Congress to "prevent the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States might think proper to admit" until the year 1808; and the power of regulating the foreign commerce of the country.

"The two remaining examples of this writer, are if possible still more unhappy. The first is the recent act of Congress to provide the necessary surveys, &c. preparatory to a system of Internal Improvement; and the other "the late act of grateful munificence to the venerable La Fayette." And here permit me to remark, that while I deny to Congress the power which it has claimed and asserted of executing an extensive system of internal improvement by means of roads and canals; it is a subject of no little surprise, that Opimius, with all the advantages of residence, and I doubt not of personal intercourse with the advocates of that policy, should have gravely affirmed that this measure too, was adopted on the ground of the general welfare only. Has he so soon forgotten the nice and varied criticisms, which the debate upon that subject gave rise to, upon certain words in the Constitution; in which the power "to *establish* postoffices and postroads," was construed by Mr. Clay and others, to mean *construct* postoffices and postroads? Has he also forgotten that other provision of the Constitution which authorizes Congress "to regulate commerce among the several States," which in an equally strange manner, was construed by Mr. McLane and other gentlemen, to mean *facilitate* commerce among the several States? But above all, let him recollect that Mr. Clay, who was certainly the champion in that discussion, expressly disclaimed the right to pass the bill on any other ground than those above alluded to: and is reported to have used these memorable words; that "if the power could be traced to no more legitimate source, than that of appropriating the public treasure, he yielded the question." And it is furthermore believed, that Mr. McDuffie was the only gentleman in the whole debate, who drew to his aid this sweeping doctrine of the general welfare; at the same time, that he in

common with the other advocates of the measure, contended for the power under the clauses of the Constitution before recited. But the authority of Mr. Monroe may perhaps be quoted upon me; if so, I have only to say, that I believe his best friends would take but little pleasure in referring to his opinions upon this subject, which from the frequent changes they have undergone, may not now be considered as finally settled.

"The next and last example, is 'the act of grateful munificence to the illustrious La Fayette,' which it is well known that Congress, in order to avoid all constitutional difficulty, placed expressly upon the ground of compensation for services rendered; as will appear by reference both to the title and the body of the act."

In reply to these arguments, Opimius makes the following very able, and, as it appears, conclusive answer.

"I have too much respect for the intelligence of Caius Gracchus, to suppose him incapable of understanding a plain proposition, submitted in very plain terms; and too much confidence in his candour, to believe that he would willingly misrepresent an antagonist for any purpose whatever. I can account, therefore, for his having attributed to me, sentiments which I never entertained, and quoted from me, expressions which I never used, only from the extraordinary effect, invariably produced on politicians 'of the school to which he belongs,' by a reference, no matter how cautiously guarded, or how innocently intended, to certain general expressions, to be found in the Constitution of the United States. I never did, either directly or by the most remote implication, claim for the General Government, an authority *to do whatever it believed would be conducive to* 'the common defence and the general welfare of the nation.' Nor did I ever assert that such a doctrine had been conceded 'by a large proportion of the wisest and best men of our country;' nor 'that it had been sustained by the uniform practice of every Administration, from the first to the last.' I did however assert, (and I repeat it,) that the authority *to appropriate money* to objects, merely because of their connection with 'the common defence and the general welfare,' had been thus conceded, and thus sustained; and I still rely on the facts, that have been, and that may be adduced, to justify the assertion.

"General Hamilton, it is admitted, claimed such an authority for the Government. Mr. McDuffie assumed it as one of the grounds of justification for *appropriations* to internal improvement. And it was the only consideration, by which Mr. Monroe could be induced to sign a bill, providing the necessary means for repairing the Cumberland road. Mr. Adams has asserted the doctrine in the most unqualified terms. Mr. Calhoun has maintained it with very great ability on more than one occasion: And I am very much mistaken if Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Cheves will not be found to have been amongst its most eloquent, and most powerful advocates on the

floor of Congress. I might go on to multiply evidences, that the doctrine had been conceded 'by a large proportion of the wisest and best men of the country,' but I presume enough has been said to satisfy even Caius Gracchus on this subject, unless, indeed, wisdom and excellence are claimed, as the exclusive attributes of the 'chosen few' with whom he has thought proper to associate himself in politics.

"But I have been guilty also, it would seem, of the 'extravagancy' of declaring that the same doctrine 'had been sustained by the uniform *practice* of every Administration, from the first to the last,' and I have escaped the indignant astonishment of my ingenious opponent, only by an honest exhibition of the examples relied on to prove the correctness of the declaration. May I crave his indulgent forbearance yet a little longer, while I endeavour to show that these examples are not so entirely irrelevant, as he seems to think them? In doing so, I shall purposely abstain from all reference to the administrations of Washington and the elder Adams. Theirs were days of Federal predominance, and we must of course presume, of latitudinarian construction. And although it has since been discovered, that 'there were more things in heaven and earth, than were dreamt of in their philosophy,' yet I would not tempt the indignant ire of my opponent, by appealing to an authority, in connection with which he was taught perhaps, to *hisp* the odious epithet of '*the reign of terror*.' Nor will I attempt to sustain myself by the acts of Mr. Monroe, 'to whose opinions on this subject,' it seems, 'even his best friends,' (Caius Gracchus, I presume, and a certain twice-discomfited chieftain) 'would take but little pleasure in referring.'—I prefer to confine myself to an authority, which cannot be contested—to those golden days of the republic, when the question is said to have been, not how *much* power was necessary to administer the government *well*, but with how *little* it could be administered *at all*; and if I should show, that even in those days, *appropriations* were occasionally made, which, if not justified on the ground, that they were required by 'the common defence, and the general welfare,' must either be wholly without authority, or must rest for their justification on a rule of construction, infinitely more extended and more alarming, than any that has hitherto been suggested.—If I can show this, I trust I shall stand acquitted of indiscretion, in attempting to sustain myself by the *practice* 'of every Administration, from the first to the last.'

"The acquisition of Louisiana, it will be recollected, was effected during the administration of Mr. Jefferson. And notwithstanding the time that has since elapsed, I have never, until now, heard the suggestion, that it was made, either with a view to add to the number of the States, or under the authority given to Congress 'to admit new States into the Union.' The fact is, that from the peculiar situation of Louisiana, 'the common defence and general welfare' of our country, required that it should belong to us, rather than to any foreign power. This consideration, and this alone, sug-

gested the propriety of obtaining it. And as the people, in the plenitude of their wisdom, had confided to the President and Senate, the authority 'to make treaties,' and to Congress, the power 'to lay and collect taxes' for the express purpose of 'providing for the common defence and promoting the general welfare,' there could be no doubt of the propriety of the application of these powers to a measure so eminently conducive, as was the purchase of Louisiana, to the purpose for which they had been granted—there was no necessity for looking beyond *them*, for an authority to make the purchase—and least of all, was there any *constitutional obligation* to provide for the future admission of the purchased territory into the Union. The treaty of acquisition, it is true, contained such a provision—but it was a matter of expediency, and not of constitutional necessity. It grew out of the impression, that it would be better to invest with the rights and prerogatives of a State, a territory which our interests required should be forever connected with us, than to retain it in perpetual territorial or colonial dependence. Had the public interest required, or would it even have been satisfied, by a *temporary* possession of Louisiana, can it be doubted, that the powers of the Government would have been fully adequate to acquire such possession? Should the day ever arrive, when the purchase of Cuba shall be the only means of preventing it from becoming an instrument in the hands of a foreign power, for our annoyance or destruction, shall the purchase be prevented or its value diminished, by the necessity of admitting its corrupted and degraded and remote inhabitants to all the rights and privileges and immunities of our own citizens? And yet such must be the consequence of the doctrine of Cæus Gracchus—such must be the inevitable and the absurd consequence of deducing the right to acquire territory exclusively from the authority 'to admit new States into this Union.'

"But truly, Messrs. Editors, this power of admitting States, is a most comprehensive and alarming one, in the hands of your correspondent. It not only invests the Government with unlimited authority for the acquisition of foreign territory, but it introduces it with its abundant resources, and its overwhelming prerogatives, within the jurisdiction of States already admitted, and even into the very heart and centre of the thirteen old United States. Here, too, it seems Indian titles may be extinguished, and Indian territory purchased for the purpose, and under the authority, 'not of appropriating money,' and 'making treaties' 'for the common defence and general welfare,' but 'of admitting new States into this Union.' And lest the common sense of the community should be startled and the jealous fears of the States alarmed at so extravagant a proposition, your ready-witted correspondent has presented an alternative, objectionable only in this, that it imposes on his political friends, (one article of whose creed, I believe, is, that no incidental power can be exercised by the Government, but such as is *absolutely necessary* for the execution of its enumerated powers,) an obligation to show that 'the repeated acquisitions of Indian territory,' du-

ring the administrations of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, were *absolutely necessary* to the execution of their power 'to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States.'

"The next example which I had cited to show the *practice* of the Government in relation to appropriations, was the annual expenditure of a considerable sum, 'in ameliorating the condition of the savages.' That the propriety of this expenditure had been suggested by its obvious tendency 'to ensure the domestic tranquillity,' and 'to promote the general welfare' of our own country, I did not suppose could admit of a doubt, and the connection between such objects and the specified power of raising and appropriating revenue, was so palpable, that I deemed it unnecessary to search further for an authority to accomplish them: Caius Gracchus, however, disclaims as usual, on the part of his favourite administrations, such unhallowed objects, and triumphantly sustains himself, by the declaration in the act itself, that it was done 'to promote civilization among the friendly Indian tribes, and to secure the continuance of their friendship.' And where does this learned commentator find an authority for effecting these purposes of benevolence and patriotism? The preamble to the Constitution, which designates all the objects for which the Government was instituted, and its powers distributed, contains no direct allusion to the Indian tribes; and to civilize them, and conciliate their friendship, are accordingly purposes which the Government has no right even to attempt, except so far as they are connected with that 'general welfare,' to avoid which, your correspondent seems prepared, either 'to fly, to swim, to dive into the fire, or to ride in the curled clouds.'

"But the title of the act is, 'An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes,' &c. and as the power is expressly given to Congress 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, *and with the Indian tribes*,' it is passing strange in the estimation of Caius Gracchus, that I should have looked to any other authority to justify the appropriation in question. And has it indeed come to this? Is this devoted champion of 'State rights,' this jealous advocate for limited construction, who has already shown that he can 'cavil on the ninth part of a hair,' prepared to depend on the title of an act for the justification of its provisions? Or will he admit, that under an authority 'to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes,' it was allowable to expend large sums of money in establishing schools, and in the gratuitous distribution of rations, useful domestic animals, implements of husbandry, &c.? If so, what extravagant deductions may not be drawn from a similar power in relation to 'foreign nations?' And who will pretend to deny, that under an authority 'to regulate commerce among the several States,' Congress may contribute to the comfort and improvement, physical as well as mental, of their numerous inhabitants? Or, who shall set bounds to the overwhelming *commercial* blessings that

may be showered on us, in the shape of roads and canals, and schools and colleges? It was but lately, Messrs. Editors, that you undertook to win back to the fold from which he had strayed, a wanderer of the mountain. May I be pardoned for recommending to the same kind and considerate attention, your errant pupil of the lowlands? One more number on 'constitutional construction,' without previous communication by signal or otherwise, with Richmond, and Caius Gracchus is lost to you forever!

"The last example cited from the days that intervened between the termination of one inadmissible authority, and the commencement of another, was the appropriation 'for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Caraccas.' On this example, your correspondent fairly acknowledges himself at fault. Even the process of Procrustes fails him here; and his favourite and all-comprehending powers 'of admitting new States,' providing the needful rules for the government of territories 'and regulating commerce with the Indians,' having defied his utmost efforts to stretch them to the dimensions of this 'simple effusion of a generous and sympathetic feeling,' he is compelled, in despair, to pronounce it 'an act without the slightest warrant in the Constitution.' But he stoutly denies that the appropriation was approved by Mr. Madison, on the ground, that by its conciliating tendency in relation to foreign nations, it was calculated to promote 'the general welfare' of our own country. And his reason for the denial is, the utter impossibility that he 'who had been so signally distinguished as the Author of the Report of 1799, should so readily have forgotten his former opinions.' If Caius Gracchus will examine that celebrated Report, 'the richest offering which genius and patriotism ever gave to an admiring country,' he will find the greater portion of it devoted to proving that the Government of the U. States is a limited government, and that it can do nothing without a constitutional warrant, nothing without a specific authority. Whether, therefore, Mr. Madison signed the bill in question without any warrant at all, or because he believed it contained an appropriation calculated 'to promote the general welfare' of the country, is a matter of but little consequence. He must, in either case, have forgotten or intentionally abandoned the principles of his Report. And that he did not consider these principles as a suitable guide for his '*practical administration*', is clearly evinced, not only by the various acts to which I have already referred, but most especially by that act which gave existence to the present National Bank. This fact is adverted to, not in the spirit of reproach to Mr. Madison: In my humble opinion, it reflects the highest honour on him: It was the triumph of patriotism over the pride of opinion—it was the substitution of wholesome practice for brilliant but deceptive theory—it was the magnanimous concession of genius to experience.

"In thus reviewing the various evidences which I have heretofore adduced, of the practical construction of the Constitution by different Administrations, I might go on, Messrs. Editors, to find food for merriment as well

as wonder, in the efforts of a mind, which could deduce the right to suppress the slave trade, from an authority 'to regulate foreign commerce;' which could trace an appropriation of \$100,000 for restoring captured Africans to their homes, to the restriction imposed on Congress, of prohibiting, before a certain period, 'the migration or importation of such persons, as the States might think proper to admit;' and which prefers to look for the real character of 'the late act of grateful munificence to the venerable La Fayette,' to its title, rather than to its provisions: but in doing so, I should be under the necessity of resorting to an authority, to which Caius Gracchus 'would take but little pleasure in referring.' I content myself, therefore, as he denies the right of Congress to appropriate money to internal improvement, with quoting for his edification, the following instances of appropriation on this subject, under the administrations of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, viz: \$30,000 to making a road from Cumberland to the Ohio; 6,000 to a road from Nashville to Natchez; 6,400 to a road from Athens in Georgia, to the 31st degree of North latitude; 6,000 to a road from the Mississippi to the Ohio; 8,000 to a road from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia; 10,000 to repairing a road between Columbia in Tennessee, and Madisonville in Louisiana; and at different times, upwards of \$1,000,000, to completing the Cumberland road. Whether these appropriations were made under the authority 'to admit new States into the Union,' 'to provide the needful rules for the government of territories,' 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations,' &c. or 'to refrain until 1808, from prohibiting the migration, or importation of a certain description of persons,' I will not undertake to decide. I am content, for my own part, to consider them as so many additional examples 'of the uniform practice' of appropriating money to 'the common defence and the general welfare' of the country.

"Having thus shown what has been the practice of the Government, it now remains to demonstrate the conformity of that practice with the theory of the Constitution, and with the only fair and legitimate rule of construction that can be applied to that stupendous effort of wisdom and foresight. The instrument in question, contains in its *preamble*, a clear and explicit designation of the objects proposed to be accomplished, and in its *body*, a specification, equally clear and explicit, of the means by which these objects are to be accomplished. As the one restricts the views, the other imposes a necessary limit on the operations of the Government. And although in its progress, it should become desirable to aim at other objects than the preamble authorizes, or to accomplish those objects by other means than the Constitution designates, it can do neither the one nor the other, without first appealing to the people for an enlargement of its powers. Whenever, therefore, a measure is proposed for the adoption of any department of the Government, the first question to be asked in relation to it, is whether it be calculated 'to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the

general welfare, or to secure the blessing of liberty to the people of the U. States and their posterity;' and should the question be decided affirmatively in relation to all or any one of these objects, the only remaining consideration is, whether the means of accomplishing it, can be found among the delegated powers of the Government, or among the incidental powers having a proper relation to, and being, in the language of the Constitution, 'necessary and proper' for carrying into execution the delegated powers. If this cannot be done, the measure must, of course, be abandoned; but if it can, the measure is fairly within the purview of the Constitution, and all the powers and resources of the Government may be applied to its accomplishment.

"Such, then, is the rule,* and the only rule, by which the various acts of every Administration can be made to stand the test of the most rigid constitutional scrutiny. And such is the rule which the American Colonization Society, now asks, may be applied to a measure, as intimately associated with 'the domestic tranquillity, the common defence, and the general welfare' of the country, as any, which the human mind can conceive, or the human heart desire."

"* The correctness of this rule, and its application to the *greater part* of the *enumerated powers* of the Government, have been uniformly acquiesced in. Some difference of opinion has existed as to the extent of the *incidental powers*, that might be claimed under it; and a certain class of politicians seem disposed to resist, as though the salvation of the Republic depended upon it—its application to the *appropriating* power of the Government.—Congress is especially authorized, amongst other things, 'to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;' and yet, by a strange disregard of the obvious import of the terms used, it is denied the power of applying the proceeds of those taxes, &c. to the very objects for which they were intended; unless through the instrumentality and in aid of its *other enumerated powers*. If this be correct, why, it may be asked, was the power placed amongst, and at the very head of the *enumerated powers*? Why was it not left among the *incidental means* 'necessary and proper' for executing the *enumerated powers*? Or, at all events, if from abundant caution, it was deemed necessary to designate it, why was it not declared in terms—"that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises;" not 'to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States,' but 'to execute the following powers,' &c.? The reason assigned in the Report of '99, for its extraordinary construction of this clause of the Constitution, is its necessity for guarding the rights of individuals and of the states against encroachment: for if, in the view of the author of the Report, Congress may, under its authority 'to lay and collect taxes,' &c. apply the proceeds of those taxes to every measure calculated 'to promote the common defence and general welfare;' it may, in effect, accomplish every purpose within the range of legislation, and thus defeat the object of the subsequent enumeration of its powers. This reasoning would be perfectly correct, if the power to appropriate money to an object, drew after it, as a necessary consequence, the power to accomplish that object. But the power to appropriate and the power

to execute are two distinct things. The one may be used in aid of the interests, but never in violation of the rights, either of the states or of individuals. The other, on the contrary, may, in promoting the general good, interfere with both the claims of individuals and the jurisdiction of the states. The power to appropriate money, for example, to roads and canals, is limited to the simple act of appropriation. But the power to make roads and canals, would authorize their location and protection, either with or without consent, on the property of any individual, and within the jurisdiction of any state. So, too, an authority to create a fund, as proposed by Mr. King, 'to aid in the emancipation and removal of such slaves as may by the laws of the several states be authorized to be emancipated and removed,' could not in any possible mode, interfere with the rights either of the states or of individuals. But a power 'to emancipate and remove' the slaves within the limits of a state, would be a most alarming power of interference with both. There is obviously, therefore, a very good reason why the *active* powers of the Government should be specified and defined, while the power of appropriation should be limited only by the general interests of the country."



Extract from Niles' Register.

We shall now proceed to speak of the cultivation of tobacco—which is chiefly an article for export, and of two very different qualities, "Maryland" and "Virginia," as they are commonly denominated, though made in smaller parcels in several other states.

The produce of this article was greater before the revolution than it is now! Even in 1758, Maryland and Virginia, alone, exported 70,000 hhds. and in the three years 1791, 1792 and 1793 [see the table,] we exported 273,647, but in the three years 1822, 1823, and 1824 only 259,061, notwithstanding the great increase of laborers. But the foreign market will not receive more than a certain quantity—the average of the Maryland quality, used for smoking, being short of 30,000 hhds. and that of the Virginia, chiefly used for chewing, less than 50,000; and such is the peculiar condition of this commodity, that 90,000 hhds. exported will produce no more money, on an average, than 80,000! This is a curious example of the effect of *scarcity* and *supply*, and we speak understandingly, as will be seen by a reference to the table, made up from official documents—take the following examples of succeeding years:

Years.	Hhds.	Dollars.
1802	77,721	6,220,000
1803	86,291	6,209,000
1815	85,337	8,235,000
1816	69,241	12,809,000
1822	82,169	6,222,000
1823	99,009	6,282,000

Virginia, which, more than any other state in the union, deserves to be called the "land of steady habits," may long extensively continue the cultivation of tobacco, though cotton is rapidly superseding it in the eastern part of that commonwealth, of which we shall more particularly speak below. The product of tobacco has declined in Kentucky, the Carolinas, Georgia and Louisiana, not being found so profitable as other agricultural pursuits; and, perhaps, when the labour and capital employed are considered, it is the least profitable of any other business in the United States, as it is carried on in Maryland and Virginia, because of the costly labour of slaves; and it has also powerfully tended to retard the progress of population and wealth in these states, by exhausting the soil and driving away free labourers. Virginia, late in the *first* rank of the states, stands the *fourth* in effective population, and, by the census of 1840, will probably be thrown into the *sixth* grade; and in regard to actually operating wealth (which begets wealth), much further behind than that, unless her policy is changed, though her territory is so very extensive, and much of her land is of the best quality. But truths like these are offensive; and we wish to appeal to the reason of persons without exciting their passions; and, after one or two further remarks on the cultivation of tobacco, we shall immediately speak of Maryland, our own state.

The following shows the value of tobacco exported in the years given:

1822.....	\$6,222,000
1824.....	4,855,000
1826.....	5,215,000

The annual average value for the last five years, was about \$5,500,000—a less sum than that of the *manufactured* articles

exported in the year just ended.* The first is stationary or declining; the latter rapidly advancing, and very soon to become, after cotton, *much the largest item in our foreign trade*. The simple mention of these facts, exposes the fallacy of the arguments made against the protective system, which, after supplying the demand at home, as to its chief amount for such goods *as are protected*, has, already, a worth in like articles exported, (to meet the competition of all nations,) surpassing that of one of our *great* staple commodities, and of which, by soil and climate, and through custom, we have something like a monopoly!

But it is to the planters and people of *Maryland* that we would now directly address ourselves. In 1790, we had 519,000 inhabitants and one-*eleventh* of the whole population of the United States; in 1820 we had 407,000, and a *twenty-fourth* part of the whole population,—in 1830 we shall not show a *thirtieth* part of such population, unless because of the increase in Baltimore and the other manufacturing districts: indeed, if these be left out, our population is probably decreasing. In the first congress we had six members out of 65—now we have nine out of 215; and, if the present whole number of members is preserved after the next census, we shall have but seven; and so, from the possession of one-*eleventh* part of the power of representation, we have passed to a *twenty-fourth* part, and are just passing into a *thirtieth*. The same operation has taken place and will act upon our neighbour Virginia—though her western grain-growing and grazing and manufacturing district is doing much, indeed, to keep up her standing, and would have a mighty effect, if less restricted opinions prevailed, and a really representative government were allowed. Truth thus speaks to us “trumpet-tongued”—yet we seem neither to hear nor heed it; and what *has been* our chief commodity for export, and furnished the chief means of purchasing foreign goods, (which we have so much preferred and which the people still blindly wish to see

* They are thus stated—in 1821,	\$2,754,000
1822,	3,120,000
1823,	3,139,000
1824,	4,480,000
1825,	5,700,000
1826,	6,000,000

introduced,) is about to fail us altogether! Ohio has already materially interfered with *our* tobacco; and, raised by free labour, can afford to transport it 300 miles by land, and yet undersell our planters in Baltimore, their own local and natural market! See the article from the "American Farmer" which is annexed. The fact is, that most of our intelligent planters regard the cultivation of tobacco in Maryland as no longer profitable, and would almost universally abandon it, if they knew what to do with their slaves, for many reject the idea of selling them: others, however, are less scrupulous, and the consequence is, that great numbers of this unfortunate class are exported to other states, the cost of their subsistence being nearly or about equal to the whole value of their production in this. But Maryland is abundant in resources, if casting away her *prejudices*, "the old man and his deeds," she will profit by her natural advantages. We have good lands, and much water power on the western shore.* The last is considerably improved in Cecil, Baltimore, Frederick and Washington counties, and manufacturing establishments are pretty numerous and respectable; in all these the population is increasing—the farmers have large barns and well filled granaries, and markets at their doors, as it were, for the chief part of their surplus products, including butter, eggs, vegetables—the hundred little things which the good farmer and prudent housewife collect and save: and in many cases they, alone, because of the market for them, sell for more money in a year, than the whole *surplus* crops of wheat and corn raised on plantations cultivated by eight or ten slaves; for they themselves eat much, waste more, and work little. The whole crop of Maryland tobacco may have an average annual value of \$1,500,000—and this is below the *clear product of labour* employed in the *factories* of Baltimore alone! We do not include the employment of *mechanics*, properly so called; and thus, aided by some foreign commerce and navigation, and a large home trade, we have, in this small spot, collected and subsisted more than one-sixth part of the gross population, or about a fifth of the whole

* We have also many valuable mines and minerals, which, though rapidly coming into use, are yet only partially worked. Large quantities of *iron ore* are carried from the neighbourhood of Baltimore to the New England states, there manufactured, and probably brought back again and sold here to purchase or pay for more ore!

people of the state—and created a market for the products of the farmers, daily extending in the quantity required and prices given, and to go on as our manufacturing establishments prosper, and persons are gathered together to consume the products of the earth. But to the success of these, and the consequent well-being of our farmers, a liberal encouragement of them, and a manly support of internal improvements, must be afforded. Whoever stands opposed to them, is opposed to the best interests of Maryland—for *increased* attention to both, is the only means that we have to prevent ourselves from sinking yet lower in the scale of the states. Maryland, without any sort of interference with other pursuits, might subsist two millions, or more, of sheep, and the product of these would compensate any loss to be caused by ceasing to cultivate tobacco; and besides, and what is more important—most important, indeed—it would prevent the actual or comparative decrease of our people, keep the free labouring classes at the homes of their fathers, and mightily advance the price of lands and add to the general wealth of the state. Real property, of every description, except in the districts spoken of, has exceedingly declined in value, and, indeed, in some parts of the state, is seemingly “without price.” If slave labour ever was profitable with us, it no longer is so—it does not yield more than 3 or 4 *per cent.* for the capital *per capita* employed, if even that—this is clearly proved *by the export of slaves* to the more southern states; a cruel practice, and which we hope may be arrested by the introduction of new articles of agriculture, such as the breeding of sheep, and the cultivation of flax and cotton, and the rearing of the silk worm. These would afford employment to many thousands, and employment begets employment, and money begets money, for prosperity begets prosperity.



Notes on Africa.

THE TORNADO SEASONS AT CAPE MESURADO.

The phenomena of thunder gusts do not properly belong to the meteorology of this part of Africa. For, occurring only during the existence of that anomalous state of the atmosphere which

divides the extremes of wet and dry, they serve more properly to introduce, and mark with terrific distinctness, the two great changes of the African year, than to form an integral and natural portion of it.

The "Rainy Season Tornadoes," as the stormy period which occurs in the months of March and April, is, by way of distinction from the autumnal, or "Dry Season Tornadoes," termed, seldom last longer than five weeks, and are always terminated by the settled rains. The latter always commence either in October or November, and are viewed as the certain signal of the speedy approach of the dry season.

Nothing can be more erroneous than to connect these tempestuous appearances with the settled and ordinary course of either of the two seasons to which this coast is chiefly indebted for the character of its year. For of all countries, the great African Peninsula is, unquestionably, that which knows fewest irregularities in its annual atmospherical mutations. The district to the north and east of its great central desert, is proverbially noted for that singular uniformity in the temperature of the air, and the appearances of the sky, which nearly annihilates the sensible distinctions of its seasons, and drives even Turkish dullness to the observations of astronomy, for the regulation of the homeliest matters of their Agrarian economy. As far as depends on the variation of its temperature, the western coast is destitute in a still greater degree, of the marks of discrimination between the commencement, the maturity, decline and termination of its vegetable year. The uniform mildness of the climate is, doubtless, the cause of the monotonous course of its seasons in other respects—a course which the greatest possible extremes in regard to wet and drought, is not able very sensibly to disturb.

I have shown in a former paper, that from the commencement to the close of the dry season, the variations of heat proceed in the most exact and measured order, throughout the several divisions of every diurnal period—that the land and sea-breezes succeed each other in the most regular alternations—and that the atmospherical appearances of morning, mid-day, and night, have a similar uniformity. Now, extend this descriptive language to the other half of the year, in which incessant rains, and an im-

mense continuous field of transient clouds, have taken the place of drought and sun-shine, and it will be found to be equally as well applied to the latter as the former; and the application equally proper from the beginning to the end of the season.

Since the era of the great Portuguese discoveries in Africa, I very much question if a single vessel has ever been stranded on this coast* between the months of December and May, by stress of weather; or whether, between the months of May and October, a vessel has ever, in the whole period, been driven out to sea by the violence of tornadoes—notwithstanding the tendency of these gusts is always, during their prevalence, in a western direction. So uniform are the laws which rule our seasons: and so peculiar and distinguished from the ordinary character of the year, are the transient gusts which are the objects of this description.

It is, perhaps, not more sublime in idea, than philosophically true in fact, that thunder-storms are concocted by the hand of Omnipotence at the very moment that their discharge is felt and perceived by us;—and that the tract along which they exert their rage, was, before their commencement, replete with the very elements which support the terrific exhibition—and that the whole change is produced by the presence of a single new chemical agent exciting the before inactive principles to that mutual war for which they were fitted. The truth of this theory, which I believe was first brought to the test of the inductive mode of reasoning on natural phenomena, by Dr. Franklin, is strikingly confirmed by the appearances which mark the commencement of these tornadoes.

The horizon suddenly becomes darkened in the eastern quarter, with clouds of the most threatening aspect. Every stage of their condensation exhibits more sensibly the activity of the electrical principle throughout the lurid mass. The whole horizon is, by rapid degrees, obscured; and the dark mountainous heaps of vapour seem to roll forward with a speed increasing in their approach, from the quarter where they were first perceived. The lower world appears to await in silence, the onset of this hostile array of the upper elements.

* My remarks in these pages are confined to the immediate neighbourhood of Cape Mesurado.

At this moment, when a gray sheet of descending rain is just seen coming down from the crest of the foremost cloud, and concealing nearly the whole lower front of the tempest, you behold with surprise, at the distance of an entire quadrant of the horizon, another squadron of clouds advancing, as if to flank the first, in a line at right angles with its direction. At this stage of the storm, the whole horizon becomes crowded with the tempestuous elements, and the illusion which seems to place you in the very centre of the conflict, and threaten you with a simultaneous attack by all the winds of heaven, is often complete. For the clouds are seen to join along the whole western arch of the hemisphere a few moments before the first perceived rain-cloud from the opposite side of the heavens, arrives at the zenith. But the true direction of the storm is never long a matter of uncertainty. The moment of its arrival determines it; when its whole force is felt sweeping in the direction precisely opposite to that in which it first appeared.

Now if, according to the vulgar supposition, the tempest had been prepared in the north-east, and was borne down by a wind raised for the purpose, in that quarter; how shall the appearance of the storm nearly on the opposite point of the horizon, often for some minutes before the first cloud reaches your zenith, be accounted for? And when the force of the tornado is entirely towards the south-western quarter, and at a rate often sufficient to carry a vessel under bare poles 7 to 10, and even 12 miles an hour; how, on the same supposition, shall the appearance of its approaching you from every point of the compass, be explained?

The optical illusion which gives to an unlimited tract of open sky, the appearance of a definite, concave hemisphere, certainly accounts, and accounts satisfactorily, for the apparent ascending movement of the clouds traversing the atmosphere in horizontal right lines. But the actual case is a different one: It is one in which two objects are seen, at the same moment, on opposite sides of the spectator; and can be, therefore, the effect of no optical illusion; but proves the fact to exist as it appears.—The inference follows—and follows, I think, with a force of evidence that cannot be resisted,—*that the thunder-gusts under description; are generated almost simultaneously throughout the*

whole tract of the atmosphere in which they prevail. This important point established, some others, which I consider not without interest, as going to explain several of the most material phenomena of thunder-storms, may be very naturally inferred from it, without the necessity of much additional reasoning.

There are two well known circumstances, which never fail to accompany these storms: a highly excited and active state of the electrical fluid; and a most sensible and instantaneous diminution of the temperature. And these are circumstances which all the other changes of the atmosphere, in a period of six months preceding the tempest, had not, perhaps, in a single instance, presented; and which will not be again perceived till the recurrence of another tornado. These are certainly features of the phenomenon under consideration, too important to be neglected in a philosophical inquiry into its causes. Taken in connexion with the other appearances, they seem to place the whole theory of these and similar storms in all parts of the world, in a much clearer light than any in which I recollect ever to have seen them exhibited.*

* In all the received theories on this subject, I think an accurate reasoner will perceive two prevailing defects, either of which is quite sufficient to lay a merely plausible hypothesis under suspicion:—The first is, that the general phenomena of thunder showers are almost invariably attempted to be explained by particular and local causes, which are necessarily confined in their agency to a single country, or perhaps to that single district in which the observer happened to conduct his experiments. The thunder-storms, for example, which occur in England, in the months of July and August, are, in one of the most approved hypotheses extant, supposed to be occasioned by certain winds which depend entirely on the insular situation of the country, and its position relatively to the neighbouring continent. To expose the very doubtful nature of this assumption, it is sufficient to state, that these storms occur in the same months, attended with very similar circumstances, in every part of the United States, where the pneumatology and local concomitants are totally different.

The other suspicious circumstance under which these hypotheses labour, is the exceedingly defective nature of the premises from which the general inductions are drawn. It is a singular instance of loose induction at this era of natural philosophy, that the gentle *attrition* of two indolent currents of air, is made to account for the excitement of the electric fluid, in its highest state of activity. And yet this supposition forms the entire support of one link in that chain of reasoning in which the philosophy of our time

Whether we assume for an example, the tornado at the commencement or termination of the rainy season, it occurs only when the atmosphere is surcharged to the point of saturation, with aqueous evaporations held by the heat of the climate in solution, and nearly invisible. The whole of that middle region of the atmosphere possessing sufficient body to sustain electrical demonstrations, becomes from the uniform temperature of the preceding season, equally pervaded by an homogeneous electric fluid.—Such are the formidable elements of the yet slumbering tempest. The agent which is to rouse them to action, is a stratum of cold air superinduced from a distant, and the upper region of the atmosphere. This stratum, from the difference of its temperature, is, of course, negatively electrified, relatively to the inferior stagnant mass of the air: consequently, incessant discharges of the fluid take place from the one to the other; at the same time that the cooler stratum of air rapidly intermingling with the old atmosphere, condenses, and precipitates in a torrent of rain, the invisible vapour held by the heat of the latter in solution.

The condensation of the general mass of the atmosphere caused by the combination of the refrigerant stratum of air, by increasing suddenly its weight, produces in it a strong current in the direction where the least resistance is opposed to the new force. The quarter in which the atmospheric pressure meets the least resistance is always that of the ocean. Consequently, on every part of the coast, the uniform course of tornadoes is off shore, and at right angles with the line of its general tendency. Waving that scientific precision with which a philosopher might choose to express himself on a subject of this nature, I think the tornadoes of the coast may be as intelligibly as familiarly explained, thus:

seems disposed to acquiesce on a phenomenon open to universal observation! The fact is, that the electrical phenomena of the atmosphere, have received but little attention since the abatement of that momentary interest in the subject which was created by the brilliant and successful experiments of Dr. Franklin. The occasional observations of Priestley,—which, however furnish little new information, and seem chiefly borrowed from the American philosopher,—are among the latest that I have seen, which seem entitled to much consideration.

The air, from the great power of the sun in this climate, becomes perfectly replenished with vapours exhaled from the neighbouring ocean: and from the long undisturbed state of the atmosphere, as respects its temperature, becomes very highly charged with the electric fluid in a state of inactivity, and consequently invisible. Now, thunder and lightning are nothing else than the electric fluid in *action*; and condensed vapour is the identical material of clouds and rain. An infusion of cold air, therefore, into the great body of the atmosphere by condensing the vapour, in an instant fills it with immense masses of clouds. These clouds by farther condensation, proving too heavy for the air to uphold, descend in torrents of rain. The same cold infusion, likewise, by giving an immediate activity to the electric fluid, causes the thunder and lightning which these storms so terribly exhibit. But another effect follows, from the same cause. Wind is generated, if I may so express myself, in vast quantities, on the spot; and as fast as it makes, struggles powerfully for a vent, which it instantly finds towards the west, where the great body of the atmospheric air, is always lighter than in any other quarter. And all these circumstances put together, will be seen to make out a complete tornado, just as the phenomenon is often witnessed here every spring and autumn.

These tempests have been too often, and I may add, too elaborately described to leave much to be said of their general appearance. Scarcely fewer than fifty must have fallen under my observation both at sea and on shore, along a line of more than 1200 miles of this coast;—but I have never witnessed, even in the most violent, those formidable features which too commonly embellish the descriptions of transient voyagers.

They appear to exert the greatest power, and have a longer continuance in proportion to their distance from the line. In a single instance only during the last three years, have any of the numerous vessels frequenting this coast, sustained from them, injuries which might not, without exciting the least remark have befallen them even in any part of the inland navigation of America. And in this case the misfortune was attributable to the imprudence of suffering a number of vessels to be land-locked in the port of St. Louis, where the accident occurred, without sufficient ground tackle.

It is a precaution highly necessary, and usually observed by vessels navigating the coast, in the tempestuous seasons, to house all their light spars and unbend the light and even stay sails, and otherwise relieve the masts of every dispensable weight and encumbrance.

Vessels at anchor, on the well known indications of these gusts, either weigh and stand off the coast under a single steering sail, which they strike the moment the wind becomes violent: or let go an additional anchor ahead, with a view to ride it out.— But if from the hardness of the bottom, or the unusual force of the storm, the vessel should be driven astern, the cables are instantly to be slipped, and the vessel put before the wind. A tornado that should convey a vessel thus scudding before it, two leagues from her anchors without spending itself, would in this part of the coast, be considered either unusually violent or of very unusual duration; notwithstanding that the motion of the vessel concurring with the direction of the storm must hold it subject to its action twice the time necessary for it to blow over a vessel at anchor. Twenty minutes may be accounted the maximum of the time during which the gusts attending these tempests generally continue in any violence. But they are commonly the forerunner of rains, which follow very copiously for several hours.

The intenseness of the lightning, and rapid succession of its flashes, have in more than one instance, in the last three years, surpassed any exhibition of the kind often witnessed in the temperate latitudes.

In the autumn of 1822 occurred a tornado about 12 o'clock at night, which was followed by a succession of thunder-showers until day-light. The track of the electrical clouds was directly over the settlement, and at a very little distance above it. Between each of the blinding flashes, and the report which followed, no interval of time could be measured. The horrors of the night were steadily illuminated by a pale and vengeful glare, of which it is beyond the power of language to convey any just impression; and the reverberations of three and even more successive peals of thunder, could sometimes be distinguished at the same instant. Still, that Providence which has since so signally watched over the welfare of our little community, protected every individual both in person and property, from its ravages.

It may be added, in conclusion, that the well known laws which govern the explosions of the electric fluid combined with a thunder-cloud, give them often a different direction in tropical and in the higher latitudes. In the former, the earth and incumbent atmosphere over which the cloud passes, are found to be charged with a homogeneous modification of the fluid—and consequently limit its action to the different masses and divisions of the cloud itself. But in the latter the surface of the earth is often found negatively electrified in relation to the cloud above it, and the reverse; when the explosions taking place from the one to the other, threaten every projecting object in their range with destruction.

This simple provision of the Creator, by which the tropical portion of the globe is so effectually protected from the natural effects of its own lightning, cannot fail to excite in a reflecting mind, not stupified with sensuality, or hardened by pride—in one especially, which has experimentally attested its sufficiency, the most moving sentiments of admiration and gratitude.

J. A.

September 6th, 1822.



Approbatory Resolution.

Resolution of the Methodist Baltimore Annual Conference.

At the Conference of the Methodist Church, lately held in Baltimore, the following Resolution was passed, and communicated to the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, by its Secretary.

Resolved by the Baltimore Annual Conference, in Conference assembled, That we highly approve the objects of the American Colonization Society; and that we will use all prudent means to promote its success, by taking up collections in aid of its funds, on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding the 4th of July, in all places where it is practicable.

Maryland Appropriation.

MARYLAND, *Sct:*

AT a session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday of December, being the twenty-fifth day of the said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and ended the thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven,—His Excellency JOSEPH KENT, Esquire, Governor; amongst others, the following law was enacted, to wit:

No. 172. An Act, making appropriation for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

WHEREAS the people and government of this state, have witnessed with deep interest, the exertions of the American Colonization Society to promote and carry into effect the great and laudable objects of their association; and whereas this Legislature do most highly approve of the scheme of African Colonization, set on foot by said Society, and believe it to be the only one which can promise practical benefit to the country, or to that class of the community which it is intended to relieve: therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the order of the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, for the use of said Society, the sum of one thousand dollars, out of any unappropriated monies which shall be in the treasury at the time of the passage of this act: *Provided,* That the Treasurer of the said shore shall be satisfied, that the said sum will be expended for the benefit of free people of colour, who have been actual residents of this state for twelve months previous to the time of their embarkation.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the said Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay to the order of the Treasurer of the Society aforesaid, the sum of one thousand dollars, for the use of said Society, in the month of January, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; and the like sum, at the same time, in each successive year thereafter: *Provided,* That after the present

year, no payment shall be made under the authority of this act, unless the officers of said Society shall present satisfactory proof to the said Treasurer of the Western Shore, that the whole of the appropriation of the preceding year, or such parts thereof as may have been expended, has been applied towards the colonization on the coast of Africa, of free people of colour, who had been actual residents of this state for twelve months preceding the time of their embarkation: *And provided further*, That the appropriation shall be extended to the applicants for colonization from each of the counties and the city of Baltimore, in the ratio of applications.

By the House of Delegates, March 13th, 1827.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House on the 10th day of February, 1827, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

GIDEON PEARCE, Clk.

By the Senate, March 13th, 1827.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate on the 8th day of March, 1827, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

WILLIAM KILTY, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT.

[THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.]

MARYLAND, *Sct.*

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a full and true copy, taken from the original engrossed bill deposited in and belonging to the office of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of said state.

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the said Court of Appeals, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

TH. HARRIS, Clk. Ct. of Apps.

Connecticut Auxiliary Society.

During the first week of the present month, at the time of the state election, several religious and benevolent Societies held their annual meetings at Hartford, Conn. From the account given of the proceedings of that week, in the Boston Recorder & Telegraph, we extract the following paragraph.

“On Thursday morning a meeting was held, to consider the expediency of forming a State Society auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.—A statement of the origin, progress and prospects of this Society was made by the Agent, Rev. Mr. Gurley; and the meeting was addressed by Professor Hall, Rev. Mr. Linsley, S. Terry, Esq. and Rev. Mr. Goodman, in support of a resolution that it is expedient to form a State Colonization Society in Connecticut. The resolution was passed with great unanimity, and a Committee was appointed to report a Constitution for the Society, and to nominate officers, at a subsequent meeting.”



List of Donations

*To the American Colonization Society, from 20th February,
to 30th April, 1827.*

Collections in Utica, New York, from Thomas Hastings,.....	\$341 25
From the Friends Society of North Carolina, per Thos. Mendenhall, 300	
From “Repository,”.....	151
„ Hon. Edward Coles, of Illinois, to constitute himself a Life Member,.....	30
„ a Lady in Virginia, per Rev. Mr. Gurley,.....	50
„ Hon. John Locke of Massachusetts, to constitute him a Member, 1	
„ Hon. John Anderson, for collections by C. S. Davies, Esq. of Portland, Maine, as follows, viz:	
Rev. E. Payson,.....	31
— Mr. Ripley,.....	31
E. Little, Esq. of Lewistown,.....	3
Collections at Hebron, 4th July,.....	4 33
Rev. Mr. Ingraham,.....	10

79 33

\$952 58

Amount brought forward, \$952 58

From	Literary Society at Worcester, per H. B. Wellman—a mite—	1
„	Rev. John Whiton of Granville, Vt. to constitute him a Life Member,.....	20
„	Joseph Burr, Esq. of Manchester, Vermont,.....	20
„	Auxiliary Society at Princeton, N. J. per R. Voorhees, Esq.	200
„	do. in Vermont, per J. Loomis, Esq. Treasr.	115 25
„	do. Hanover co. Va. per W. Cunningham, Esq.	30
„	do. Brownsville, Pa. per J. T. M'Kinnan, Esq.	14
„	do. Elizabeth City, N. C. per J. C. Ehringhaus,	100
„	do. Norfolk, Va. per J. M'Phail, Esq. Treasr.	63
„	do. Fluvanna co. Va. per J. B. Magruder, Esq.	50
„	Collections in Baltimore,.....	110 25
„	do. at Tallmadge, Ohio, 4th July last, per Hon. John E. Whittlesey,.....	7
„	do. at Peru, Mass. thanksgiving day, per J. Nash, Esq.	5
„	do. in 1st Church New Haven, Conn., 4th July,	29
„	do. in Salisbury,.....	12 25
„	do. at Bridgeport, \$19 46—deduct bad notes, \$3—	16 46
„	do. in Wilton, Connecticut,.....	6
„	do. in Stratford,.....	5
„	Rev. L. Bacon, as follows, viz:	
	Donation from charitable Society at Warren, Conn.	\$10
	Two Gentlemen at Wilford,.....	2 50
	A Gentleman at New Haven,.....	1 75
	Rev. L. Bacon,.....	3 04
		17 29
„	William Boushe, Esq. near Norfolk, Va. per Mr. M'Phail,	10
„	St. Johns Lodge, No. 123, York, Pennsylvania,.....	10
„	'Friends to the Society,' Greensboro', A. per Rev. T. Clinton,	9
„	'Friend to the Cause,'.....	3
„	John Hemphill, Esq. Chester district, South Carolina,.....	1
„	Liberian Society, Essex county, Virginia, St. Annes Parish, per Mr. Sawkins,.....	30
„	Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. Chapel Hill, North Carolina,....	10
„	Casper W. Weaver, Esq. St. Clairsville, Ohio,.....	5
„	C. Whittlesey, Esq. of New Orleans,.....	20
„	Epaphras Lyman, Esq. P. M. Andover, Ohio,.....	1
„	Students of New London (Va.) Academy, per Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs,.....	10
„	Joseph Avery, Esq. Conway, Massachusetts,.....	10

\$1,893 08

THE
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VOL. III.

MAY, 1827.

No. 3.

Address

Delivered before a Society in North Carolina, auxiliary to the Society at Washington, for Colonizing the free People of colour on the Coast of Africa.

THE period at which we live is rendered peculiarly interesting by the many spontaneous associations instituted for humane purposes. Were I to point out that in which ourselves are most seriously and immediately concerned, without hesitation I should say, it is the Society for Colonizing at Liberia, the free coloured people of these United States. It has already been openly and ardently espoused by a large proportion of the virtue, patriotism, Christian sentiment, and practical wisdom of our country. The church of Christ, as we might have supposed, in its various forms throughout our land, has stamped its public sanctions upon the cause, which it is the object of this Society to sustain. It has in many instances enjoined upon its members, and especially upon its ministers, to exert themselves in promoting an object, congenial at once with the spirit of the gospel, and the genius of our civil institutions. Its success will undoubtedly be ever in proportion to the degree in which we shall be essentially actuated

by the charity which the gospel inspires, and to which we owe the origin and continuance of our political privileges. From the numerous motives which animate our zeal, I would select only a very few, to which I would solicit your renewed attention while we are met.

It is an object of our Society to elevate a people existing among ourselves, from a consignment to hopeless ignorance and degradation to all the privileges, civil and religious, with which God has distinguished us as a people among the nations of the world. While they continue here, subject to their peculiar temptations, and their perpetual depression beneath the foot of society, they can never be saved from the impoverishment and moral corruption, which, with rare exceptions, have to the present hour been their lot. The slavery of other nations, has been that of men of the same complexion with the free. As soon as the slave was released, himself and his descendants might mingle and lose themselves in the general community of their country, undistinguished by any stamp of nature upon their original. But our slavery is such, as that no device of our philanthropy for elevating the wretched subjects of its debasement to the ordinary privileges of men, can descry one cheering glimpse of hope that our object can ever be accomplished. The very commencing act of freedom to the slave, is to place him in a condition still worse, if possible, both for his moral habits, his outward provision, and for the community that embosoms him, than even that, deplorable as it was, from which he has been removed. He is now a freeman; but his complexion, his features, every peculiarity of his person, pronounce to him another doom,—that every wish he may conceive, every effort he can make, shall be little better than vain. Even to every talent and virtuous impulse which he may feel working in his bosom, obstacles stand in impracticable array; not from a defect of essential title to success, but from a positive external law, unreasoning and irreversible. Pre-eminent attainments in knowledge and virtue, in the skill and powers of the mind, are known to be arduous to the amplest opportunity. To prevent men from languishing in the pursuit of these, they need not only the consciousness of faculties competent to such objects, but the cheering voice of friendship and of surrounding witnesses, and a prospect of compassing at last the high rewards

with which others have been crowned, provided they shall assert an indisputable claim. But what shall we think of his condition, who, after having reached, without these quickening motives, by some self-sustaining force, the highest moral and intellectual excellence, is then to be told, that he must stand away, not only from all office in society, (this he might be supposed to disregard,) but from all the social intimacies, the endearing relations, the sympathies,—nay, the very appearance of too easy an intercourse with those around him, except with the beings from among whom, as the dregs of the human race, he has emerged. To this excommunicating interdict he must be made up at last, though by the persevering exertions of many years, he has been disqualifying himself for happiness in any other intercourse, but that from which he is driven. Nor is this all. For when such an eminence shall have been attained, there are multitudes of the humbler sort, who though forced to admit that it is prodigious! will pronounce it to be opportunity misplaced, and direct upon it a jealous vigilance, from whose invidious obloquy no human prudence could escape. Can human nature be expected to sustain itself in conflict with such difficulties as these; and not be disheartened under a sense of their invincible perpetuity.

In every instance in which we aid the removal of a fellow-creature from such circumstances, is it not an act of humanity to himself and his children, of benefit to the community from which he is taken; promising incalculable blessings to the individuals, and to the society of which they become constituent members?

We may farther remark in the next place, that to remove these persons from among us, will increase the usefulness, and improve the moral character of those who remain in servitude, and with whose labours the country is unable to dispense. That instances are to be found of coloured free persons, upright and industrious, is not to be denied. But the greater portion, as is well known, are a source of malignant depravity to the slaves on the one hand, and of corrupt habits to many of our white population on the other. The arts of subsistence with many of them, are incompatible with the security of property. It is a well known fact, that an intelligent and wealthy individual in our own State, has voluntarily pledged himself to pay the sum of ten dollars, to aid every free coloured person in the town in which he lives, who

shall at any time resolve to become a member of the Colony.— This promise is assumed under a conviction on his part, that in every instance of incurring this payment, even his temporal interest will be consulted, by cutting off a drain from his estate, and a channel of depravation to his slaves. But such also are the tone and character of his moral feeling, that eminently united with these motives, are a love of the public good, the virtue of society, and the elevation of a degraded class of beings to the privileges of freemen, which, though free, they can never enjoy, and to the prospects of a happy immortality.)

How difficult, how utterly impossible is it, that the families or individuals of this degraded race in our towns and cities, and in other parts of our country, should persist in habits of integrity and a pure life, against the temptations of dissoluteness and guile. Some are waiting the opportunity, which it is the object of this Society to afford, but which they must depend on the enlightened liberality of a Christian people to supply. This, as yet, is the channel through which this benevolence must flow. To every willing individual we look as a source, from which its waters must spring.

There is another topic, to which, communing as I am with christian feeling, I would invite your attention, confident on this account, that it will be appreciated. To the same measures, commended by the advantages we have been contemplating, we may look with peculiar satisfaction for the instant diminution, and final abolition of the slave trade. Long has this hideous traffic been fruitful in woes to Africa, and at once the ignominy and curse of Christendom. Who shall be able even in imagination, to number or measure the crimes which it has multiplied? Its dark and malignant mischiefs, both moral and political, early fell on us, through the inconsistency of a government, which first forced them upon our country, and has since pleased to reproach us, as though not they, but ourselves had been the authors. Let us not only unite our voices with the now combining nations of Europe, against this barbarian depravity of the foulest form, but let us prove the sincerity of our declarations by the alacrity of our exertions, and the sacrifices of our interest. Let even a chain of colonies be successively planted along the African coast. By these the slave trade will be more effectually suppressed, than by all the

naval vigilance and expenditure that can be employed in guarding it.

By the last estimate of our population, the number of free-coloured people in our country was two hundred and fifty thousand, and they are since increased. Hundreds of these stand ready to embark, as soon as the means shall be supplied.—The materials of colonization are abundant from every part of the union. A colony is already established, and the history of its vicissitudes, by which it has arrived at its present flourishing state, has determined the means and the certainty of success.—A general movement is made through our country. An energetic spirit of advancement is diffusing itself through the nation. Shall we hesitate to enter into so rich a feast as is here open for our participation? Shall we not contribute every influence we can hope to exert, to enlarge the rising state, and augment its prosperity? The time may yet be distant when the results to which we look shall be fully realized. But can we repress the rising wish, that we may still see something of that which we anticipate for ourselves and for Africa. The slave trade must necessarily retire before the growth of this enterprise. By recent accounts, even in its present infancy, several stations for carrying on that trade have been broken up by the forces of the Colony. The descendants of those very people whom once it transported into strange and distant servitude, are returning to that benighted land, with the knowledge of revelation and civil liberty, to abolish it forever. The evils under which Africa has groaned for ages, are by the reciprocating wisdom of God's providence, by methods sudden and unforeseen, converted into the most efficient instrumentality for their final extinction, and for returning into her bosom blessings numberless and inestimable. They who have once been slaves, shall by such an evolution of events, plant civilization and freedom on the very soil where barbarism had stricken its roots most deeply, and its branches had shot most widely; wasting the nations with its poisonous fruits, and withering shade.

This enterprise is interesting by other motives and prospects which it opens to our view. It addresses itself with peculiar force to those who would promote the missionary cause. Were this our object, and this alone, is there any other method of evan-

gelizing heathen lands, promising results comparable with those of the Liberian Colony? By great expense, provided with difficulty, an individual or two may be sent into a heathen country. With all his privations, his watchful labours, his precarious life, the time and funds necessary to the attainment of language, he holds up a feeble and glimmering taper, scarcely discernible through the thick gloom of pagan darkness that covers the land. How different is the scene lighted up by a colony of Christians on the coast of Africa, of the same origin and complexion with the natives of the country. Not only does it carry with it, the religion of the gospel, but exhibits its institutions and all its benignant effects upon society. Here is no glimmering taper, ready to disappear with an individual, or to be extinguished by the breath of an enemy. It is a glorious beacon, beaming with a broad, and vivid, and constant splendor, indefinitely into the interior of an extensive continent overspread with the darkness of heathenism. Churches are erected, and the vows of assembled Christians ascend to the living and true God, perfumed by the incense of the Saviour's sacrifice. The native, whose mind has been enveloped in the night of witchcraft and superstition, approaches this novelty. He listens for the first time to the prayer poured forth to the omnipresent and invisible Being, the Creator of the world, and of man to possess it,—of the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and of all which have their paths in the seas. For the first time he hears distinctly of the glories of that mercy, which is shown to our lost and guilty world, in the redemption of Jesus Christ. His vision becomes illuminated—its dimness is passing away. The arts of sorcery, and the delusions of satan are dispersed from the firmament where he had reigned for ages. They dissolve before the power of Him who is now about to establish his throne of purity and light, and righteousness, and peace for the salvation of all who trust in him. The gospel is propagated at length to the successive tribes of the continent, now but little known to geography. When we consider the effects thus produced, with materials worse than useless among ourselves, shall we not be consoled—nay, even rejoice, that while we have been so long suffering under the evils reciprocally inflicted upon one another, so ample a compensation is thus discovered in the opportunity of spreading the blessings of

Christianity and civilization to nations that for ages have been sitting in darkness and the shadow of death.

I pretend not to say that these consequences, in all their extent, can be accomplished by the Society alone. But the time must come when more ample means shall be provided: when an irresistible sentiment shall be felt by the people, impelling the government to assume to itself an enterprise commenced and thus far prosecuted with success. A number of the states have already instructed their members in congress to apply the resources of the country to these great and inspiring objects.— They are objects necessary to our prosperity, worthy of our glory, and incumbent on us as a Christian people. Shall we not hope that the Legislature of North Carolina, which has so deep an interest in this plan of benevolence and sound policy, will unite in the call to her senators and representatives, to delay no longer its active prosecution.

In the mean time, let us be habitually mindful, that much must depend upon every one of us, in maintaining the practical operations of the Colonization Society, that its success may be more eminent, and the reasons by which it is actuated may bear with full conviction upon the public mind. We are involved in awful responsibility, if we act not according to the plain indications of our duty on this subject. It cannot now be said, as it once was, that the free people of colour will not consent to such a measure. A far greater number than can be sent by the funds of the Institution, are earnestly desiring it; their numbers are annually enlarged; and this has been invariably true from the beginning. It cannot now be said, that the climate will destroy them. The first situation of the Colony was most unpropitious; yet the mortality even there was not greater than in many parts of our own country. No more can it be asserted, that the natives will not permit the settlement, and that the colonists will perish miserably by the hands of savages. The experiment is made, the obstacles have been overcome, the Colony is impregnable; it is courted and frequented by the natives for commercial intercourse, and for the education of their children.

Among the numerous difficulties originally objected to the plans and prospects of the Society, to make them appear visionary, was the probable defect of competent funds. Had the So-

ciety ever proposed or promised, that all the free coloured people of our country were to be conveyed to Africa, and provided for there by such contributions as were to come into its treasury, it would have merited the imputation of extravagance thought by some to be its due. The sincere and frank expositions which it has ever given upon this point, have surely had a just claim to a more liberal credit than has fallen to its lot. Instead of indulging in complaint respecting these misconceptions of its proper object, we have reason to rejoice in the countenance and success which heaven has bestowed, as the reward of its exertions, in what we deemed to be the cause of humanity and patriotism. The funds of the Society have never failed so as to prevent it from advancing steadily in the fulfilment of its plans and its contracts. It feels new accessions of strength from year to year. Its Auxiliaries and its existing resources, have already ascertained that the Colony now begun, will continue to grow as time shall advance. Whoever of us may withhold his aid, God will find those whose hearts will be ardent and faithful in the fulfilment of a plan, on which the charity of the gospel is impressed in conspicuous characters. But, no; we shall not be the last in a work, which, as soon as contemplated in all its magnitude and its consequences, other nations might envy the power and the privilege peculiarly ours to perform. Every individual whom by our contributions we shall assist to become a colonist, is added to the strength of a commencing nation, which at no distant period, will be contemplated with admiration and delight. If such anticipations seem excessive, their extravagance will disappear by a bare reference to the recent origin of this nation, its popular governments, the pure and primitive simplicity of its religion, and the expansiveness of its annual growth. At least, in the indulgence of such prospects, a consciousness must attend them, that they are the offspring of a virtuous and Christian charity; deriving authority from revelation, and from the analogy of the great and advancing changes with which God has long been confirming the faith of his people. The subject is of a nature to call into action the purest feelings of our bosoms. Behold a prostrate portion of our fellow-men, perishing themselves amidst the light and sound of the gospel; and through the peculiarity of their helpless and hopeless circumstances, spreading a contaminating

influence to the poor and ignorant around them. * Many have had their eyes opened to their deplorable condition. On bended knees they are seen upon our shores; their hands are stretched towards Africa, and with a voice of entreaty, they ask of us the pittance that is necessary, and which, though small from each, would be sufficient by the confluence of our charity, to place them where they may no longer be a scourge and a curse to us, and where they may be allowed to enjoy the privileges of an independent community. The thousands that might follow them, could they witness their departure, hear of their success, and be quickened by their example, are here languishing under a sentence of degradation. Let their cry enter our ears, and move our compassion. Let the cries of Africa, after her long protracted sufferings from the scourge of slavery, at length be heard from her distant shore, beseeching us to take part in this work of mercy. Is it not charity to press forward an enterprise portending the present welfare and the eternal prospects of thousands, perhaps millions, otherwise left to sink from the privileges of the gospel and the hopes of its redeeming mercy? In the day to which, as Christians, we all look forward, when we hope to exult in the awards of a happy immortality, must we not think that it will be a subject of inestimable satisfaction, if we can look round upon a multitude whom no man can number, through exertions such as we are now endeavouring to combine, made heirs of glory, and saying, Alleluia, for thou, O Lord, hast redeemed us by thy blood, and we shall rejoice forever in thy presence.



Bissao.

Africa is not without its uses. It furnishes an army of slaves to work the diamond mines of Brazils; and to prepare for the punishment of their oppressors, the liquid fire of the West Indies. When these luxuries have fulfilled the intentions of the great author of sin, in corrupting the morals of half the civilized world, giving some hundreds of thousands to an untimely grave, other multitudes to the halter and the knife of the anatomist, and filling the prisons of Europe and America, with a million or two

of the most corrigible class of their victims; this same Africa comes again into requisition; and serves admirably as a place of exile for two other descriptions of people,—one of which the laws spare in mercy, the other through weakness from their more prompt and summary vengeance. With the latter, who are voluntary exiles from friends, country, civilization, Christian examples, and the sanctuaries of God, this coast abounds. Some have lost their character, and come here, where they may exist without one: Some their property, and come here to escape their creditors: Some their conscience, and come to engage in pursuits for which their loss is a necessary qualification: Some have lost;—in one word, *all* have either lost, or never yet found, what a paroxysm of madness or despair have driven them to seek in vain in this horrible region—their happiness. Corrupt example finishes speedily their moral depravation. A savage country and sickly climate as speedily complete what was wanting to their physical wretchedness—leaving out of the account the 50 per centum at least of the whole number who are swept away by accidents and fevers during the first two years.

The involuntary exiles are not so numerous. These are the monuments of legal mercy—not quite deserving of death in Europe, judicial tenderness has sent them to find a grave in Africa. Not one in ten survives a twelvemonth after their arrival—they are commonly sent to the most forlorn and unhealthy situations, and die of the united effects of famine, filth, fever and despair. Excepting officers, the European part of the population of Bissao, are persons of this description. They receive from the Portuguese Government a miserable monthly allowance of Tobacco, Rum, and other articles suitable to barter with the natives for Yams, Rice and Fish—amounting in all to about 3 dollars per man. And out of this pittance they must feed, clothe, medicate and content themselves as they can. Woe to the wretch that falls sick. He is carried off alive to death's antechamber—a building constructed of mud and stone, covered with thatch, floored with earth, and having neither bedstead, table, chair, stool nor blanket in it! It is misnamed a hospital. I visited it last Sunday with the commandant of the place. About thirty miserables lay stretched on the ground, with nothing under them but a thin mat—and are abandoned without nurse, medicine or physician

to almost inevitable death.—I urged, insisted upon the addition of some little conveniences that could be supplied without expense—almost without trouble—but was coldly given to understand that 30 multiplied by three, is 90 dollars a month—and that this sum into 12, is 1080 dollars per annum, which would be saved the revenue of his most faithful Majesty, by leaving the hospital in its present state, every month in the year! So little is the life of these outcasts regarded, that I remained more than two weeks after my arrival, ignorant that there was a sick soldier in the place; and ascertained the fact only, in consequence of particular inquiry. Not having had information of any deaths among them, it was not a week since, that I asked if the sick never die in the hospital? “O, daily;” was the cold reply.—I have since learnt, that when a death occurs in the hospital, it excites no more concern than any other occurrence which would cause an expense equal to that of putting a dead body underground, and require an entry in the books of the garrison. The astonishing indifference with which the loss of human life is here regarded, is the necessary effect of that depravity of morals which is so universal, undoubtedly: but it has its origin more directly in the practice which use has long rendered familiar to the inhabitants, of trafficking in human flesh. Whatever regards the health and life of their fellow-beings, is so intimately associated in their minds, with the calculation of pecuniary advantage, that the death even of their relatives and friends, seems only to affect them as it refers to considerations of this nature.

The whole number of convicts, all of whom are enrolled on the garrison books, and compelled to do the duty of soldiers, attached to Bissao and its dependencies, is about 250. Half of these are from Lisbon—the balance, coloured people and negroes, from the Cape Verde Islands. The whites, being of the most degraded class of the vicious, in an old European city—long accustomed to punishment, disgrace and guilt,—and enervated by an unnatural climate—are perhaps of all the human race, the most depressed, spiritless and refuse. Considered as animals, the veriest reptiles are their superiors. Many are afflicted with incurable and loathsome diseases, the consequences of their present and former dissoluteness—all have been transformed to cadaverous spectres, by sickness. Ignorant, despairing, unprincipled,

if they have not energy sufficient to commit crimes, they have scarce a restraining motive remaining to save them from wallowing in the most swinish vices. The black convicts may have earned their exile by crimes abstractly viewed, of equal flagrancy; but as committed by them, are by no means the same evidences of entire depravity as if perpetrated by Europeans. Consequently, though punished, they are not degraded as the latter. They submit with a manly fortitude to the necessary inconveniences which follow, as natural consequences, their past actions—but never feel the stinging ignominy, which, associating itself with the idea of punishment in the minds of more enlightened people, produces a consciousness of self-degradation, much less tolerable than the simple penalty. They have still a hope of extricating themselves from the physical evils of their situation—and these overcome, they feel, and they apprehend, no others. The spirit of the man is more than equal to the weight which oppresses it: but “a wounded spirit who can bear?” The blacks are also comparatively at home. The climate and mode of life, to which their exile subjects them, scarcely differ from that to which they have always been accustomed. They are still men—and retain the consciousness, the hopes, and the vigour, physical and mental, of the species. Let the pitiable pride which fancies the colour of the white man’s skin, a certificate of his superiority written by the hand of the Creator, and legible to the most unlettered, make a voyage to Bissao. It would here receive an impressive lesson in opposition to the prejudice, administered by convincing matter of fact; which, if it did not cure, would at least moderate it. Here a black man would resent the insult of being stigmatized a white. Our colour is here *prima facie* evidence of our contemptibleness—and that, not of prejudice, but for solid reasons, which even our own pride cannot question. The whites themselves of Bissao, infer worse of a white man of whom they know nothing but his colour, than of a black man equally unknown—worse even, than we infer at home of the blacks of our own country. The slaves of America may console themselves with the consciousness of possessing such qualities as exalt human nature, and give the lie to the prejudice which would deprive them of them on the equivocal testimony of colour alone. But here it is not prejudice, it is reason, it is fact, which obliges us to reverse the rule of judg-

ment; and regard the black man's colour presumptive evidence of his physical and intellectual pre-eminence!—These facts are indeed sufficient to show the folly of some of our prejudices; but, it must be confessed, that human nature is here exhibited in too degraded and rude a state, to serve as the grounds of any very just conclusions, in regard to the inquiries which may very reasonably be instituted as to the comparative endowments and faculties of the inhabitants of two distant quarters of the globe.

To the terms we employ in this inquiry we are apt to attach difficulties too vague and general ever to admit of any other than speculative conclusions. What do we mean by “natural endowments?” If the advantages for a development of the faculties of the mind—for acquiring knowledge and virtue, with which the negro and the white man come into existence; the question is self-determined, if we allow a preference for these ends, to a civilized, over a savage state of society. African society is rude, ignorant, vicious. Society in Europe and the United States, is not in an equal degree either the first or the second—and to the last there are ten thousand noble exceptions which may be sought in vain, in Africa. If by natural endowments be meant, as commonly are, the advantages possessed by the black and the white man for developing their mental powers, who shall be born to the same state of society, and subjected to the same process of education; here, again, I say, it is not possible to establish the equality in fact, which the hypothesis presumes. Who can so temper all the motives, aids, and stimulants which shall apply themselves to the understanding and heart of a young white, in the bosom of a society of white men, as to render them exactly equal in kind and in efficacy to the excitements which a young negro would feel in the same society? The odds would be immense; and would be against the progress and improvement of the latter. Plunge the white child into the heart of African barbarism, and the disadvantage might be on his side, but a similar disparity of advantages would remain. If the question is still limited to the supposition of a perfect equality and uniformity of operation, of every circumstance extraneous to the persons of the two individuals; by becoming absolutely impossible, it would admit only of a conclusion still more conjectural and speculative. I, however, should reply to the question so put, on the ground of

fact. Observation teaches us that there is a certain character and conformation of the features and animal constitution more favourable to the perfect development of mind, than others. It likewise teaches us that a refined state of society gives not only to the individual who enjoys it, this animal adaptation to the efforts of intellect; but in a succession of generations, improves in these respects, the species itself. The features of a negro show us at first view, much of the animal, but little of the intelligent essence of man. Those of the white man, being the effect of the long application of civilization in meliorating the animal part of the species itself; discover to us as naturally, the radiations of mind. I do not here limit my argument to the colour of the skin, but to all the animal organs and properties of man by which the mind acts. Civilize the negro race to the same degree, and for an equal number of generations, as the white man, be he white or black at the end of the period; and I will believe him equal then, and not before, to the white man who has enjoyed the same means of amelioration.

J. A.

Bissao, June 4th, 1824.

Notes on Africa.

SERPENTS.

This odious tribe of animals, is numerous in Liberia, and offers a greater variety than is to be found in any part of the United States. But, from an invincible constitutional repugnance to researches in this department of animated nature, I have made too few observations, and conducted these with too little nicety, to be able to add much to the stock of information, contained in the general descriptions of the coast already extant.

The BOA CONSTRICTOR, although not venomous, is certainly the most terrific species of the serpent kind, *having a real existence*, which the human imagination has ever been taught to dread in this or any other country. But through a benevolent provision of nature, either the species is not prolific—is liable to great

diminution, from the difficulty of obtaining a regular and sufficient supply of food for its enormous consumption—or its general habits are recluse and inactive in the extreme; as the Boa, although known to exist here, and committing occasional ravages among the wild and sometimes the domestic animals of the country, is seldom met with. Its method of seizing and masticating its food, is well known to be nearly peculiar, and hardly admits of a simple description without reviving in a mind susceptible of classical recollections, the legends of fabulous monstrosity.—But to the accuracy with which the habits of the Boa have been stated by approved naturalists, and travellers respectable for their judgment and veracity, it is in my power to add the concurrent testimony of as many of the natives of this country as I recollect to have spoken with on the subject. In so plain a matter of fact, they certainly cannot labour under ignorance or mistake. And the circumstance itself, of the agreement of so many persons belonging to different and distant tribes, in every particular of their accounts of this formidable serpent, amounts to full evidence of their substantial truth and accuracy.

The carcase of an individual of this species, in a state of putrescence, was discovered in September, 1823, extended nearly at length, on the naked rocks, near the extremity of Cape Mesurado. It measured, including both extremities, thirty-two feet in length. Its size, down to a near approach to the tail, was nearly uniform; and in its then collapsed and shrivelled state, varied little from eight inches in diameter. The process of decay, which it was beginning to undergo, must have affected its colour, as it had very considerably the consistency of all the perishable parts of the animal. But the former appeared to have been a dark brown, variegated with large irregular patches of a lighter hue. Its destruction could be traced to no certain cause. But if a conjecture may be allowed from the place in which its carcase was found, it would be ascribed most naturally to starvation. The elevated rocks on which it lay, about thirty yards from a precipice of half the same elevation, which overhangs the ocean, form the extreme point of the Mesurado Peninsula, which is many miles in extent, and, in few places, more than one mile across. Our recent occupation of this isthmus, had nearly expelled from the cape the numerous wild animals which had for-

merly made it their favourite resort—and in the same degree had cut off from this terrible devourer other food, with which their slaughter appears to have supplied him.

It is somewhat remarkable, but no uncomfortable circumstance, that no traces of any other animal of this species, has been since discovered on the Peninsula.

Of other serpents, that oftenest met with, is a black snake, about two yards in length, and two to four inches in diameter. Its haunt is about the banks of rivers; and it is reported to be strictly amphibious.

In sailing the *Junk*, and the unsettled parts of the *Mesurado* river, snakes of this species are often seen in great numbers—sometimes six, ten, and even twenty in an hour, coiled singly about the branches of trees overhanging the water. In this situation, their appearance is that of a compact knot about the size of a large hat-crown, swelling irregularly out of the branch to which it attaches; and would seldom attract the notice of a stranger in the country, but that the head and neck are projected a few inches above the coil, in an attitude of menacing vigilance. On the near approach of your boat, every fold is shook out as by a single movement; and the snake disappears below the water, into which it suddenly throws itself. They have been known to fall into the canoes of the natives; whose only means of safety, on the occurrence of such an accident, consist in the instant abandonment of their little bark to the sole possession of its new occupant, by plunging themselves into the water. The bite of this snake is highly venomous.

Scarcely less malignant is that of a small green snake, usually encountered in dry situations, and in the concealment of thick herbage, or the foliage of low bushes. Its length seldom exceeds twenty inches. It commonly avoids the approach of other animals; but seldom fails to inflict its poisonous bite when suddenly disturbed by them.

In January, 1824, one of the Africans belonging to the Agency, suffered the bite of one of these snakes, upon which he had accidentally set his foot, a few inches above the heel. I saw him about twenty minutes afterwards. The poison had already produced a painful inflammation, which commencing at the wound, had perceptibly ascended the leg, as high as the knee.

At the end of an hour, the whole limb was badly swelled, and the pain become very severe. The only antidote administered, was olive oil. A large dose of this was swallowed by the patient; and a plentiful application of it made to the wound, and contiguous parts. A gradual mitigation of the symptoms followed; and in a few hours after, complete relief was obtained.

The Land Snake, which in this country holds the place of the Black Snake of the middle and southern parts of the United States, is a little larger in all his dimensions, but less active and formidable. His head and body are of an uniform and beautiful light green colour—and his belly of a bright yellow, sprinkled, in the mature animal, with brown spots. This snake sometimes makes a temporary stand when closely pressed by an assailant; but never pursues, until highly exasperated. His bite is severe, and tenacious; leaving the impression of his two fangs about one and a half inch asunder, and nearly half an inch deep.

About the 10th of October, 1826, a young Bassa labourer, employed in clearing a plantation near Monrovia, was unfortunately bitten by a full grown snake of this species, on the side of his leg, about eight inches above the ankle. He immediately went in quest of one of his countrymen similarly employed on a neighbouring plantation; and, after half an hour's search, found out his friend in time to save his life: for the whole limb was by this time in a state of high inflammatory action. The arteries were visibly distended—pulsation laboured—and the necessary attendant symptoms of fever and swelling, were rapidly travelling upwards to the vital parts of the system. Mr. W., who was present, and suffered no circumstance of so interesting a case to escape his observation, related, that the person to whom the patient had applied for relief, instantly furnished himself with an ample mouthful of the inner bark of the African cherry-tree,* which he reduced by chewing, until the juice and pulpy residue of the filaments mixed with saliva, were judged sufficient to neutralize so much of the poison as he should be able to extract at one application from the wound. Meantime he had di-

* So called from the very near resemblance of its fruit, both in size, form, colour, and flavour, to the red cherry of temperate countries. In other properties the two trees very much differ from each other.

rected his patient to recline in an easy posture, and with the edge of a sharpened piece of wood, laid open to the utmost, the orifices of the wounds. He now applied his mouth to them, and extracting as much of the poison as possible, received it into the liquid provided for the purpose, and discharged both together after every application, without sustaining the least inconvenience. Replenishing his mouth with the juice of the bark, and laying open afresh the orifices of the wounds, he renewed the effort, and repeated it as often as the symptoms of his patient showed it to be necessary. To determine the effect of every effort, it was noticed that he pressed his finger with some force upon the femoral artery, and attentively observed the gradual abatement in the action of this vessel. The second application afforded very sensible relief: and after six or eight, all the symptoms of inflammation caused by the poison had disappeared—and, excepting an unusual languor, which very naturally succeeded to so strong and painful an excitement, the wounded person was able to return to his work in his usual health.

J. A.

Monrovia, November 2d, 1826.

LEATHER DRESSING.

Among the very few arts which the natives of this country, assisted by the superiority of its materials, or conducted by accident, have carried to an admirable degree of perfection, are the *dying process* and the *dressing of Leather*. The former, although applied chiefly to the cloth manufacture, is often performed on the latter material when it is intended for ornamental uses. But the utility of the tanning process, and the proper method of conducting it, are in no country better understood: and in none is it better performed, or, owing to the superior excellence of the astringents employed, completed in a shorter time. The vagrant Mandingoes, who are the depositories of nearly all the literature, religion, and arts of this portion of Africa, are the most skilful and frequent operators in this as the other branches of mechanical ingenuity. And in all the specimens which I have examined, I have had to admire the perfection with which the

combination of the tanning matter with the staple of the skin, has been effected. Skins and hides tanned by these people, I believe will sustain a comparison in this respect with the best English bend leather, which is well known to be subjected to a process that keeps it several years in the vats.

It was readily discovered, on inquiry, that the barks employed by these people, are those of a species of the plumb, and the common marsh mangrove. The last has been sometimes shipped from the coast in quantities, to supply the tanneries of England, and is thought to be superior to the bark of the oak. But it appears to be less used in this country than that of the (vulgar) *Rusty-coated Plumb*.

Having an abundance of goat and kid skins in the Colony, which command a price abroad not sufficient to repay the expense of preserving them, it has for some years been a matter of solicitude with me, to find out some way of disposing of them more useful than the common one of delivering them over from the butcher's hands, to be haired, roasted, and eaten, by our native labourers.

Daniel George from Philadelphia, although nearly unacquainted with the method, and wholly ignorant of the principles of the tanning business, was induced, in the early part of the present year, to make an experiment with half a dozen skins, in which he employed the plumb bark. The process was effected in four weeks; and the skins exposed weekly to the air. But it was discovered that they had suffered from not having been oftener stirred—the combination of the tannin was imperfect, and the leather was without its proper, and an uniform degree of strength. Subsequent trials made with the same bark, have succeeded better—its superior qualities have been established beyond any doubt, with which the testimony of the Mandingoes respecting it might have been received.

But we claim the merit of a very useful discovery in relation to the tanning business, as we expect it to be soon carried on in the Colony. Lewis Crook, an observant farmer, in preparing some building materials, had occasion to remark the extreme bitterness and highly astringent properties of the bark of a species of the African poplar. In both these qualities it seemed not only to vie with, but if possible surpass the Peruvian bark it-

self. Seizing upon the circumstance, he immediately founded upon it, an experiment with several deer and goat skins laid together in a cask having the requisite quantity of the poplar bark. They were regularly exposed at intervals of four days, until the whole were most perfectly tanned—the goat skins, in three—the deer, in four weeks.

This leather has been formed into shoes, and proves as strong, pliable, and beautifully grained, as any from the same kind of skins which I have ever examined or used of American manufacture—and decidedly superior to most.

An experienced tanner and currier from Virginia, is preparing an extensive establishment for carrying on his business—and is at the present time hindered from commencing it, only by the want of a few tools, which, unfortunately, cannot be made, nor obtained for him in the Colony.

J. ASHMUN.

November 9, 1826.



Practicability of the Colonization Scheme.

Extracts from an article published in the "Kentucky Reporter."

The Colony lately begun at Mesurado is now from 4 to 5 years old—a few ships annually visit there—perhaps 12. It must, of course, have experienced all the usual inconveniences of early settlements, arising from mismanagement, sickness, war, and similar distresses, not likely to occur again at a more advanced period. Yet still, already, plenty, comfort, and neatness, are found in the houses and at the tables of the settlers. Every family, and almost every grown person in the Colony, has the means of employing from one to four native labourers, at from 4 to 6 dollars per month. Several have, on public emergencies, made advances of from three to six hundred dollars.

Carpenters, masons, smiths, although poor workmen, get two dollars a day. Common labourers from 75 cents to \$1 25, and even these prices cannot procure a sufficiency.

A fort has been erected, superior to any force that can be brought against it.

Two schooners of 10 tons each have been built for the coasting trade. Two churches and five schools are built. The proficiency of the scholars attending the latter, is said strongly to mark the difference between the studies of a free person contrasted with those of a slave.

The religious character of these poor people is flattering, but not surprising. Distant from friends, and surrounded by savages, it is not strange if their eyes are directed to Him who alone can befriend them. Feelings like these heighten their devotion to that degree, that the Director of the Colony declares that he has seen, at their meetings, the profanest foreigner that ever entered the Colony trembling with awe and conviction. The natives evince the good effects of this. They bring their children to be educated by the Colonists. Sixty are already in their schools. They deliver up malefactors, and seem to express a confidence in our people unequalled, except, perhaps, under Penn's government.

Ivory and camwood, perhaps some rice and coffee, form at present the greater part of their exports. Yet the country could, if cultivated, furnish all the articles afforded by tropical climates. The land in the interior is excellent. The present number of Colonists is 4 or 500—and their last year's exports amounted to nearly \$50,000.

If, agreeably to the above statement, four or five hundred persons employ one hundred labourers, at from 4 to 6 dollars per month, may we not reasonably infer that, if the Colonists were 10,000 in number, they would be well able to pay the passage of 2000 negroes? They would find this much cheaper than to employ native labourers, whose wages are from 48 to 72 dollars per annum. The passage of a negro from America may be defrayed for 25 dollars, a sum which might be paid by the Colonists, and reimbursed by 6 or 8 months service of the person paid for.—Wealth, we know by experience, increases in a proportion greatly beyond that of population. The number of the people of these States, is probably four times that of those who saw the Revolution. But ten times the estimate in wealth would be greatly below the fact. Presuming upon this axiom in political economy, I am certain that my confidence in the future ability of the Colonists to pay the expense of transportation, is not extravagant.—

The price of labour in the Colony, equal to that in our own new settlements, justifies the certainty of the demand for labourers.

The object before us at present, is to increase the Colony to the amount above stated. After it reaches that number, (10,000,) it may be left to its own means. Its future increase would be rapid. The free negroes, when assured of safety and respectability, would embark in numbers. These people, a nuisance in the free as well as in the slave states, would become a benefit in the country of their ancestors. Every fresh emigrant would leave behind connections, who would as eagerly follow their relations to Guinea, as the Irish emigrant follows his to this country. The difficulty of emigrating is no greater, and the means above suggested would render their removal rapid as well as easy. Irish emigrants never came in such numbers, as when they were permitted to indent themselves for the passage. To this I may add, that there are many who will send their negroes to Guinea, when assured of the Colony's being so well settled as to be out of danger from a foreign foe—such men view their removal as an event desirable to both master and slave; but cannot reconcile it to their feelings, to banish those who have been born in their own house, to a country where they dread the possibility of their perishing by the savage natives.

For the present accomplishment of this object, the funds of the Societies are totally inadequate. The negroes who offer to depart exceed the means of paying their freight. Ought not this to be looked to by the States, or by the Federal Government? Is it not an absolute duty incumbent upon them, to send to the land of their forefathers those who are willing to go? And when we add to this, the absolute necessity of our taking some measures to that effect, is it not amazing that nothing has yet been done?

The Navy costs Government about \$3,000,000 per annum; the Army about 2,000,000; the pay of the Revolutionary veterans 1,500,000. But greatly as our Navy has done honour to our country; valuable as our Army may be, as conducive to our safety; and just as it was to discharge the debt contracted by our ancestors; neither of these considerations, nor all together, have as powerful claims upon us as the establishment of the negro Colony. And when we consider that \$250,000, only once laid out, would place 10,000 souls in the Colony, we must be astonished

that the attention of Congress has never been drawn to a business of such truly vital importance.

Virginia would long since have found her negroes a burthen, had it not been for her continual exports. This disgraceful source of wealth seems likely to be stopped. The Southern States are enacting laws against importation; and however badly such laws may be at first observed, they will assume strength in time. The Virginians will then find that property so contemptible, nay, expensive, that they will cheerfully join in dismissing their slaves, especially when the free labour of white men is offered them on terms much lower than those on which the slave is maintained. Nor is this period so far distant. Fifty years, though much in human life, is little in that of a nation. Thirty years will fill up the country between this and the Pacific.—Twenty more will render the population so dense, and the value of land so high, that the whole of the increasing numbers overflowing from the States north of the Ohio, added to those vast emigrations from the eastern States which are now settling that country, must, as a means of existence, condescend to serve for wages. The purchase of land will be nearly as much out of the question as in Britain. Their labour as hirelings will supplant that of the negroes, provided you make room for them by dismissing people, who have, in the southern States, made labour odious, by blending its name with that of slavery. These once dismissed, you may expect such emigrants as will be content to work for wages, as in the northern States—but not till then. And this cannot be too early set about, the increase of the negroes being so rapid that instant decision is required. Now or never, is the word.

I asserted that a Colony of 10,000 would be equal to paying the passage of 2,000 negroes. I am convinced that I am much too low in my estimation. The data above laid down justify the deduction. But I need only appeal to experience. Where is the new settlement on this continent where the labour of a grown person, male or female, will not command from thirty to fifty dollars per annum? And I have stated the negro's passage at only twenty-five dollars. Fully satisfied with the justness of my statement, I desire my reader to attend to inferences which follow it with mathematical certainty.

If 10,000 Colonists can pay the passage of 2000 per annum, those 10,000 will in five years become 20,000. And here observe that I say nothing of natural increase, which by our own experience, we know will add largely in the same time. The 20,000 would as certainly pay the annual passage of 4000 per annum, thus doubling their own number in five years. Hence, supposing a Colony of 10,000 established, in 5 years they will amount to 20,000—which would pay the passage of 4,000 per annum; and in 5 years would amount to 40,000, who would pay the passage of 8,000; and in 5 years would amount to 80,000, who would pay the passage of 16,000; and in 5 years would amount to 160,000, who would pay the annual passage of 32,000; and in five years would amount to 320,000, who would then be able to clear your whole country of negroes, as fast as you choose to send them. Thus in 25 years you would see yourselves certain of being free from these people.

The time when the African Colony will be able to receive our largest emigrations remarkably coincides with that at which the filling up of the west, will compell the north and north-western States to pour in their swarms, to fill up the void occasioned by the departure of the negroes, and this they would amply perform. The overflowing of from 4 to 5 millions, for less than that number will not line the north-west side twenty-five years hence, would largely replace the annual draft of negroes. Add still to this, the annual increase of New England, and the back counties of New York and Pennsylvania.

In Europe, calculations of this kind were formerly laughed at. Experience was considered as perfectly deciding the question. Voltaire ridiculed the calculations presented by divines, as to the time in which the world might be peopled by natural increase. We see, said he, that the increase of mankind is slow indeed; and against fact, calculation is vain. A late experience in our own country has convinced us, that the experience quoted by Voltaire, is fallacious; and that the calculations despised by him, are irrefragable. Yet his mistake was excusable in that part of the globe, since even in America, 'tis not so long since our wisest politicians talked about our boundless extent of country, which would take centuries to fill up. The last forty years has, however, decided the question. We know with certainty, that in

25 years as many millions of native Americans will appear upon our census. And that number will fill up the void between this and the Pacific. Emigration will then stop, and the distressed multitudes must become hirelings to those who can pay for their labour. I repeat this argument, for I wish it to be noticed.

Thirty years ago, Ohio had 5000 inhabitants. It estimates now, about 700,000. Ten years hence will see a million. Indiana and Illinois are increasing in a like ratio. And yet those States labour under the reputation of sickness, and that justly. Ohio has been settled at an extraordinary expense of human life. The sickness experienced at Mesurado has been trifling, compared with the distresses endured by our ancestors at Jamestown and Plymouth. The same causes acting in our country will operate in Guinea. Let the Colony once be so well established as to ensure safety from the natives; and the negroes, if permitted, will throng thither, and their passage will gladly be paid for by the increasing wealth of the Colonists.

The French Colony at Cayenne was begun, as that nation expresses it, on a grand scale; 12,000 settlers embarked—and almost the whole perished. A few people form the best germ for a Colony. Double or treble their numbers every year, and you will see them thrive. Pour in a larger population than can be provided for, and the whole must perish. In this, nature points out our course: the shoot from an acorn rises at first slowly; but as it acquires strength, it gains beyond conception, at every annual ring, till the insignificant fruit of one short season sees numerous generations enjoy its ample shade. Should Congress and the States take up this business, I would not wish to see more than 500 emigrants leave our coast the first year—the second might admit double that number:—the Colonists could best inform you of their capacity to receive the new comers. But certainly the whole 10,000 might be settled in 5 years, which added to the 25 years stated in the foregoing argument, would bring us to 1856; a period at which we have every reason to believe, that the black Colony will take all we can send, and that white Colonists will be sufficiently numerous to replace those who depart.

Let then the joint Societies for Colonization apply to Congress. Let those in each State apply to their respective Legislatures.—Mean time, let new Societies be formed; let each Society endea-

your to enlarge its sphere of action—and let every individual join himself to a Society. The smallest additional effect is something.



Approbatory Resolutions.

The interest taken by the Clergy of the Methodist Church in the object of our Society, is highly gratifying. The preceding No. of the "Repository" contains the resolution of the Baltimore Conference relating to it; the following are from the New York Conference.

Resolutions of the New York Methodist Annual Conference.

NEWBURGH, MAY 21, 1827.

DEAR SIR:

Your communication to the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in behalf of the American Colonization Society, was duly received, and laid before that body. As the result of its deliberations on this important and interesting subject, I am happy to forward to you the following copy of Resolutions which stand recorded on the Journals of the Conference, viz.

"*Resolved* 1. That each preacher in charge, be advised, with the consent of the official members, to take up a collection in one or more of the principal congregations of his circuit or station, in behalf of the Colonization Society, on the 4th of July next, or on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding that day.

"*Resolved* 2. That the money collected, be transmitted as soon as possible, to N. Bangs & J. Emory, Agents of the Methodist Book Concern at New York; and by them to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Colonization Society, after deducting such expenses as they may be at, in receiving and transmitting said monies."

As an individual, permit me to express my earnest and hearty wishes for the success of the Society, in its noble enterprise;

and that the contemplated collections may bear a due proportion in amount, to the importance of the cause, the interests of which they are designed to subserve.

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.

THOMAS MASON, Sec'y.



Masonic Liberty.

BALTIMORE, MAY 24, 1827.

SIR:

The subscribers, in behalf of Cassin Lodge of Ancient York Masons, enclose you the sum of thirty dollars, voted by that body as a donation to the American Colonization Society; and at the same time, by order of the Lodge, beg leave to express to that Society, through you, the sincere wishes of Cassin Lodge for its continued prosperity, and the promotion of the great work of benevolence in which it is embarked.

To those of Cassin Lodge, we add, with great pleasure, our earnest wishes for the success of the humane and good cause, which the Colonization Society has cherished and advanced.

With great respect,

CHARLES HOWARD.

R. W. GILL.

C. WILLIAMS.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY,

Corresponding Secretary of the Am. Col. Society.

COLUMBUS, MI. APRIL 21, 1827.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Dear Sir:

In obedience to the will of the members of Columbus Lodge, No. 5, of "Free and accepted Masons," I enclose you twenty dollars; which we beg you to accept as our mite, in aid

of the praiseworthy and philanthropic endeavours of the "American Colonization Society," in removing the Free Blacks from the United States; and of which Society, we are informed you are the Corresponding Secretary.

You will please accept our best wishes for the prosperity of the undertaking.

With sentiments of high regard,

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

CHARLES H. ABERT,

JOHN B. SIMS,

JOHN H. HAND,

Committee on behalf of Columbus Lodge No. 5.



Connecticut Colonization Society.

The State Colonization Society of Connecticut, the formation of which was announced in our last No., has adopted its Constitution, and chosen the following officers for the present year.

President.

HIS EXCELLENCY GIDEON TOMLINSON, Governor.

Vice-Presidents.

HON. JOHN THOMPSON PETERS, a Judge of Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Professor of Chymistry in Yale College.

REV. LEONARD BACON, New Haven, *Secretary*.

SETH TERRY, Esquire, Hartford, *Treasurer*.

Managers.

HIS HONOR JOHN S. PETERS, Lieutenant Governor, Hebron.

HON. EBENEZER YOUNG, Speaker House Representatives, Killingly.

REV. JOEL H. LINSLEY, Hartford.

REV. SAMUEL MERWIN, New Haven.

RIGHT REV. T. C. BROWNELL, President Washington College.

REV. T. H. GALLAUDET, Principal American Asylum, Hartford.

SETH P. BEERS, Esquire, Com. S. Fund, Litchfield.

HON. JOHN ALSOP, Senator, Middletown.

HON. R. I. INGERSOLL, Member Congress, New Haven.

Prospects in Pennsylvania.

The following extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Meadville, Pennsylvania, accompanying the subjoined paragraphs from the Meadville Messenger of May 24th, (instant) shows that the Colonization Cause is still gaining in public estimation.

“The great object of your Society is so perfectly in harmony with the feelings of the benevolent, the patriotic, and the pious, as to ensure to it, in my mind, final success. Pennsylvania, I feel persuaded, will patronize the grand design.”

“In the sketch I have given of the subject, two objects must more particularly strike your view—the one, that of exciting your feelings and your influence in favour of the measure, and thereby rendering it popular among the people, and in our councils; and the other, the expediency of contributing something towards keeping the noble work not merely alive, but in progression, until the first be so far accomplished as that the general government shall patronize it. A period peculiarly adapted to these objects, is now near at hand; and I sincerely hope, will not pass away without shedding its favours on the interests of Liberia. The 4th of July, a day dear to us as the jubilee of our liberties, let us render it still more so, by a general expression of approbation in our public meetings on that day, of the truly benevolent establishment of the Colony at Liberia—and if sealed with a trifle as a pecuniary aid, it will be still more meritorious; and all who feel thus liberally and piously disposed, may at any time have an opportunity of indulging their noble feelings, by placing such sums as they may please in the hands of JOHN P. DAVIS, Esq., Treasurer of the Crawford County Colonization Society; established here in November last, as auxiliary to the parent Society at Washington City; and of which the Hon. STEPHEN BARLOW is President—and he will enrol their names as members of the Society, and promptly remit their donations to the Parent Society.

“I would merely add—that as *Pennsylvanians*, we cannot but approve the grand design, as it is perfectly in accordance with

the policy of the state, and the feelings of her citizens. I will now leave the subject with you for the present, under a confidence that you will give to it due consideration. I may, perhaps, at no distant day take a further view of it, more particularly in relation to its magnitude and importance, and the resources within the nation to accomplish the great work."

Latest from Liberia.

The Board of Managers have received intelligence from Liberia, up to March 9. The Colony still continues in prosperous circumstances, and, to adopt the language of the Colonial Agent, "enjoys the blessing of peace with all Africa and the world." The following brief sketch of the Schools of the Colony, forms one of the papers received by this arrival.

SCHOOLS OF THE COLONY.

1. *Boys' School at Monroe*

Has been in operation, under different instructors, for three years. It is now conducted by Mr. W. W. Steward—and is attended by twenty-seven boys, all belonging to Monroe. A School Committee of three persons (of whom the Agent is one) is chosen by the vote of the settlers, in a general town-meeting; who choose and employ the Instructor of this School, establish his compensation, and fix the rates of tuition.

The Instructor receives \$25 per month; and the rate of tuition is at present 75 cents per month, each scholar.—Books and stationary, when supplied by the Committee, are an extra charge. Some individual of the Committee visits and inspects the School, weekly. And every person having boys of a suitable age, and neglecting to send them, is waited upon once or twice, quarterly, for his reasons for such neglect. If he allege poverty, and the plea appears entitled to consideration, he receives such aid from the public treasury, as he requires; and his boys are immediately put to School. Mr. S. is a faithful young man—but deficient in several branches very necessary to be taught in his School.

2. *Girls' School of Monroe*

Has been newly organized the present year, and is in a prosperous way. Branches taught, are reading, writing, spelling, the principles of religion, and needle work. Instructress, Miss E. Jackson—Compensation, \$12 per month—Rate of tuition, 50 cents, under the direction and subject to the visitation of the School Committee. Number of Scholars, per last return, 28. The same aid which is afforded the poor parents of boys, is extended to those of girls.

3. *School for liberated African Boys.*

This School has been in operation eight months. It consists exclusively of all the male children under 15 years, liberated during the last year by the Agent, and introduced into the Colony. The Instructor attends but three hours daily—and receives a compensation of \$10, paid hitherto out of the fund for defraying the incidental expenses of the U. S. Agency. But since the discharge of these people from the Agency, it has been supported at the expense of the Colony. It is proposed soon to comprehend this School in the other Schools of the Colony. It contains no less than 41 scholars, as per last return.

4. *School for liberated African Girls*

Instituted at the same time, and supported in the same way, as the last (No. 3). The scholars consist of the girls under 14, found in the different companies of Africans liberated, and introduced into the Colony the last season. Most of these girls can read and spell monosyllables; and several have proceeded to words of three, and even more syllables. They have made still better progress in needle-work. The African Girls discover an aptitude for learning, which the boys do not. But even these last are as docile as settlers' children. Hours of instruction, three, daily. For these two last Schools, a cheap, but commodious house has been erected. The boys are taught in the morning—the girls in the evening. Instructress's compensation, \$8 per month. No. of Scholars, per the last return, 21.

5. *Missionary School for Native Children*

Taught by the Rev. Messrs. Carey and J. Lewis. Number 45 to 60.—All boys. This School has a house erected for it—

receives occasional contributions of clothing, books, and stationery, from benevolent individuals in the U. States; and is chiefly supported by the Baptist Missionary Society of Richmond, Virginia, by whom Messrs. Carey and Lewis are in part supported. This School deserves encouragement. The hopes of the native tribes, from Galienas to Trade Town, in regard to their moral, religious, and social improvement, are at present suspended on it. Most of the boys who attend it, are sons of the principal individuals of the country; and more than half can now read the New Testament intelligibly, and understand the English language nearly as well as the children of the settlers, of the same age. The number of these interesting learners may be indefinitely increased, if means are supplied;—and with the prospect of vast advantage both to the native population of the country, and the Colony itself. Much credit is due to Messrs. Carey & Lewis for their faithful and persevering labours, in the instruction and management of these youths.

6. *Caldwell School, for both Sexes*

Has been six months in operation. Instructor, Rev. R. H. Sampson. His compensation, the established rate of tuition—be the proceeds less or more. It comprehends most of the American-born children of suitable age, in the settlement. Their number, 35. This is, strictly, a private School; but receives books and other aid from the Agent, who charges himself with its general superintendence.



Death of Dr. John W. Peaco.

It is with deep regret that we have just learned the death of Dr. JOHN W. PEACO, Governmental Agent at Liberia. He was on his return to Africa, to resume the duties of the Agency—having under his charge a number of recaptured Africans, and Colonists—when he was arrested by “the last messenger,” on the 24th inst. at Savannah. His death, particularly at this time, is a stroke that will be severely felt. But we must look to that Providence which has seen fit to remove him, for another to supply his place.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
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JUNE, 1827.

No 4.

A Prize Essay

On the comparative Economy of Free and Slave Labour in Agriculture. By James Raymond, of Frederick, Maryland. Published by the Frederick County Agricultural Society.

THE question before us, is a branch of the general question of slavery. But perhaps it does not embrace the most fascinating topics for discussion, which are presented to the mind by the whole of that great and momentous subject. It reaches none of those elevated objections to domestic slavery, which many of the wise and good think they discover in politics, religion, or natural law. We are now simply to compare free with slave labour, as a means of cultivating the soil. We are to answer the very natural inquiry of the farmer,* which of these species of labour his own personal advantage calls upon him to employ. If we can convince him that free labour is the best, slavery, we hope, will in time go out of fashion, like an unhandy farming tool on the introduction of a new one upon an improved model.

* The word farmer is used throughout this essay to signify one who in any way carries on the business of cultivating the soil.

This, I shall endeavour to do. I shall endeavour to show that free labour is more convenient and cheaper than the labour of slaves.

One of the most important circumstances of convenience, and therefore of profit, which can be incident to farm labour, is, that it should be easily varied in its quantity. Nothing is more variable than the quantity of labour which the farmer has occasion to employ upon his farm at different times, and under different circumstances. The changes of the seasons as they severally occur, each in their turn, call upon the farmer to make corresponding changes in the quantity of his labour. He cannot conveniently or profitably employ as much labour in winter as in summer. The fluctuations of commerce is another cause which often induces the farmer to change from a kind of farming which employs a given number of hands, to a kind which would employ a much greater or less number. For example, the state of the markets may be such, that the corn and wheat growers would find it profitable to turn their attention to the growing of wool, which employs very few labourers compared to the former kinds of farming. The soil itself, also requires frequent changes in the kind of husbandry. In modern days, the great secret of good farming is supposed to consist in a proper rotation of crops. But the most important rotation is from tilling to grazing, and *vice versa*. The good northern farmer, after tilling his lots a few years, lays them down to grass. This he calls letting his lands rest. But if he cultivated with slave labour, whilst his lands were resting, most of his labourers would also be resting at his expense.

The inconvenience of making frequent changes in the quantity of slave labour, and of suiting its amount to the requirements of the farmer, under every circumstance, must present itself to every one who reflects upon the subject. But what is more, the moral sense of society has erected an insuperable barrier to these changes. Public sentiment denies the character of respectability to men who are in the habit of buying and selling slaves. A farmer who should purchase a large number of slaves, to perform the labour of his farm in summer, and who should sell them again when winter approaches, and so on from year to year, would be denied a respectable standing in the community. But

where labour is free, and therefore the subject of contract between the employer and the labourer, these changes are frequently taking place throughout the year. The farmer purchases labour precisely as he purchases any other commodity in the market, in such quantities and at such times as he wants it. He employs his labourers by the day, the month, or the year, as best suits his convenience or interest.

Nor does the farmer, by thus regulating the quantity of his labour to suit his own convenience, thereby discommode or impose any hardships upon the labourers. Where labour is performed by freemen exclusively, hiring labourers upon a farm are not necessarily confined to that occupation. They often unite some mechanic art, or some other employment, to that of labouring on a farm for hire during the summer months. Every species of labour being respectable, because it is all performed by freemen, when the labourer is not wanted upon the farm of his employer, he is neither precluded nor unqualified from turning his hand to something else. In one shape or another, he is constantly promoting the trifold interest of himself, his employers, and his country. He is at one time employed in the farmer's field, to supply his country with bread; at another, he "guides the tool mechanic," or perhaps he has embarked upon the "mountain wave," for the purpose of transporting the surplus production of his farm labour to some foreign port. In each of these employments, he is supporting himself, furthering the interest of property-holders, and promoting national wealth. This accounts not only for the thriving condition of the labourers and employers in free states, but also for the circumstance that free states support a much more numerous population than the slave states.

But, it will be asked, if labourers are thus at liberty to bestow their labour when and where they please, what security has the farmer, that they will consult his convenience and interest in serving him? Talk to a Maryland farmer of free labour, and perhaps he will tell you that free labourers are capricious; that they will often take advantage of their liberty and forsake him, at the most hurrying season of his crops. Now, if there is any soundness in this objection to free labour, is it not remarkable that it should never be made, except by those farmers who work slaves?

Farmers in free states feel no apprehension that their farms will lie fallow for want of labour to till them, or that their crops when raised, will return into the earth for want of labour to gather them. The farmer is no more at the mercy of labourers where they are free, than mechanics or manufacturers in Maryland or England, are at the mercy of the journeymen they employ. In this system of universal liberty, there is a controlling power, a regulating principle, which like a courteous master of ceremonies, accommodates the wants of the whole world much better than any number of individuals can be accommodated by attempting violently to help themselves. In other words, the conflicting interests and necessities of each are the accommodation and security of all.

Though this sentiment, in one form of expression or another, is the basis of all modern theories of human polity, I will not ask a concession of its application to the present subject. Indeed such a concession would be yielding up the discussion. To say the conflicting interests and necessities of employer and labourer would most commodiously regulate their intercourse, is to use another phraseology to express, that free labour is preferable to slave. This being the point in dispute, I will endeavour to settle it, by showing its consanguinity to a family of maxims that have not been questioned for several centuries.

Labour and the fruits of labour both possess the same commercial properties. Labour, like the fruits of labour, is property; an article of bargain and sale; a commodity in the market, and as such, possesses the same commercial nature and constitution with every other commodity that is bought and sold. All the world agree, as a general proposition, that the most effectual method of rendering every commodity which is the subject of private property, cheap, plentiful and of good quality, and of placing it within the reach of all who wish to make use of it, is to secure to the producer of the commodity all the profits he can make by producing it; by leaving him to produce it when he pleases; to sell it to whom he pleases, where he pleases, and for the most that he can get. It is by these equitable laws, this free and unshackled intercourse, that the farmer is always able to supply himself with the coffee of the West Indies, the tea of the East Indies, the carpets of Turkey, the manufactures of

Europe, in short, with every luxury and comfort which the world affords. The effect of a different system, with regard to the products of labour, may be easily illustrated. For example: Suppose the rest of the world should say to the farmers—Gentlemen, we are now too dependant on you for existence. Meat and bread, the comforts and necessities of life, come to the rest of mankind exclusively through your hands. Perhaps you may combine to close those hands upon us, and starve all but yourselves. To prevent so melancholy an occurrence, and at all events to render ourselves independent of your caprices, we must alter the existing laws and take from you the right of disposing of your crops according to your own will and pleasure. What would be the farmers' reply? Would they not say—Fellow-citizens, take your own course. What produce we have raised, under the presumption that we were to dispose of it as we pleased, you can take and make the most of. But look out for short crops next year. We do not cultivate our lands if others are to enjoy the fruits. The world remained a wilderness until the producer was rendered secure in his rights to his produce. Depart from this policy, which has filled the world with abundance, and the earth will soon revert to its original state of sterility. Now, all I ask of the farmer, is, that he should extend this reasoning on from the fruits of labour to labour itself. I ask him to believe, that the tree and the fruit are related together by one common nature. The same principle which renders it such good policy in the rest of mankind to protect the farmer in his right to his crops, renders it equally politic in the farmer to protect the labourer in the right to his labour. Labour, like wheat, is a commodity. The farmer is the consumer of labour, and the labourer is the producer. And as the rest of the world, in order to render the farmer's wheat cheap, plentiful, and of a good quality, are obliged to protect him in raising or producing it; so the farmer can render labour cheap, plentiful, and of good quality only by securing to the labourer, the raiser, the producer of the commodity, all the profits he can make by its production.

Slavery is such an extravagant departure in man from his own acknowledged policy and principles, that the contrast becomes ludicrous. The right which a man has to his own labour is the only private property which exists by natural law. By the laws

of nature, the external world belonged to the human family as tenants in common. But while this was the case, no man would bestow his own labour upon the external objects around him, because those objects might be taken from him by some of his co-tenants, and with them would go the labour he had bestowed. To remedy this evil, to secure to man the private property he had in his own labour, and thereby induce him to become industrious, the whole external world, which was before held in common by the human race, was divided into private property also. Thus, mankind have artificially divided the whole of the external world into private property for the purpose of securing to the labourer his rights to his own labour; and then they resort to slavery to counteract that purpose! A man's natural right to his own labour is first made the basis of all artificial property; and is then sacrificed and made the subject of that very artificial property of which it is the origin and support!

I state these counter currents in human conduct for the purpose of showing that they must lead to results as opposite as their courses. If reducing the external world to private property, by securing to the labourer the reward of his labour, has been the origin of commerce, agriculture, the arts and sciences, if it has been the means of filling the world with abundance and comfort; slavery, by depriving the labourer of the rewards of his labour, and thereby taking from him the motives to industry, must of necessity be attended by contrary effects. If securing to the producer of all other commodities, the profits of producing, renders them cheap, and plentiful, and of good quality, then it follows, that in order to render labour cheap, plentiful, and of good quality, the labourer, who is the producer of that commodity, must be rendered secure in the profits of producing it. It would be as wise for the rest of the world to attempt to provide against famine by taking from the farmer the disposal of his crops, as it is for the farmer to attempt to provide against a scarcity of labour by infringing the liberty of the labourer. Leave the conflicting interests and necessities of the producer and consumer of labour to regulate it in every particular, and the heavens may become as brass and the clouds yield no rain, but the faithful hand of the free labourer will never desert the fields of the farmer. Where the labourer is free, the current

price and fair treatment is as sure to command labour, as a fair price and fair dealing is to command corn, meat, houses, land, or any thing else. If you are particularly in want of labour, let it be known by offering the smallest fraction above the current price, and like other commodities under like circumstances, it will throng you. You may thus concentrate labour to any place, for any lawful purpose, private or public, peaceful or hostile; to cultivate the soil, dig canals, make roads, erect fortifications, or handle the musket. And how grateful ought man to be, at finding human nature so constituted, that in order to command human labour, and to use it either for public or private purposes, there is no necessity of subjecting our fellow-creatures to involuntary bondage. What wisdom and benevolence is manifested by the Deity in so making the world, that every thing in it, withers beneath the influence of slavery. With reference to farming, slavery may justly be defined an unnatural and involuntary relation between the farmer, the slave, and the soil, which operates to the mutual destruction of all. If the slave is obliged to perform involuntary labour for the master, the master is also compelled to find employment and support for the slave, whether he finds him profitable or otherwise. The land is also laid under an exhausting system of contribution, and though out of heart from too much tilling, it must nevertheless be annually visited by the plough and hoe.

In matters of profit and loss, however conclusive a theory may appear on paper, it may nevertheless be justly suspected if it stands opposed to the practice of mankind. "The children of this world are wise in their generation." Mankind are selfish, and they study their interest with such care and assiduity, that as a body they are not apt to mistake it. Avarice knows the road to wealth even better than philosophy herself. If slave labour, then, is so palpably and so extremely unprofitable, how does it happen that it has been so extensively resorted to?

A slight attention to the circumstances under which slavery was introduced into the West Indies and America, by those European nations who would not tolerate it at home, will answer this question. Take England for an example. When England introduced slavery into her American colonies and islands, she had as much free labour at home as the property-holders wanted

to employ. Accordingly "slaves could not breathe in England. Their respiration could only go on in those parts of her *christian* dominions, where free labour was not to be had.—England, at that time, placed great reliance on her colonies as a source of revenue. It was her settled policy to monopolize all her colonial commerce, and to increase that commerce as much as possible by increasing the productions of the soil. Here was a widely extended territory, with a soil and climate adapted to the raising of the most profitable articles of commerce. But the country was not yet populated. An immediate supply of labour was necessary, in order to render the colonies an immediate and productive source of revenue. As a momentary expedient, therefore, and in order to derive a momentary advantage, England commenced filling her colonies with slaves from Africa. The American planters, also, consulting their immediate profit, and disregarding future consequences, and looking upon slave labour as better than none, at first fell in with the slave policy of England. But our forefathers finally discovered, that if slavery expedited the supply of labour on the one hand, it deteriorated its quality on the other. They became anxious that the country should populate with better inhabitants than the African slave. In their colonial legislatures, they imposed heavy duties on the importation of slaves, and in 1772, "Virginia was encouraged to look up to the throne and implore paternal assistance in averting a calamity of a most alarming nature." But the throne, (I mean of England) was in the habit of turning a deaf ear to American prayers. The final welfare of America was of small importance, compared to the immediate supply of the English treasury.

The same causes which induced England to prohibit slavery at home, while she was pouring them into her colonies, led Spain to pursue the same course. And so of France, and all the European powers, who were supplied with free labour at home, but had infant colonies in the West Indies or America, which would lie for a short time without cultivation for the want of labour, unless a forced, unnatural, and in the long run, an unprofitable system was resorted to, to supply the article. Instead of waiting for the new world to populate with labourers by the emigration of freemen, and the natural increase of population.

slavery was resorted to as a more speedy method of introducing labour. But the ten millions of inhabitants with which two hundred years have peopled the United States, show how small must have been the necessity of enslaving mankind in order to introduce human labour into America. Labour, like all other commodities, if it had been left free to regulate itself by the conflicting interests and necessities of mankind, would soon have found its way to the place where it was wanted, and supplied the demand. That this momentary deficiency of free labour was the sole cause of introducing slavery into America, appears conclusively from the fact, that those nations who introduced it, prohibited slavery at home, where there was free labour enough to do the work. Slave labour could only obtain where free labour was absent. The former was not able to compete with the latter where the employer had his choice.

Having accounted for the manner in which the acting part of the world have been led to employ slave labour, by circumstances which caused them to violate their own general rules and maxims, in matters of interest, I will now attempt to add a few reasons, why free labour, from the nature of things, as a general rule, must be the cheapest. The natural price of all human labour, which it requires no uncommon skill to perform, is barely a support of the labourers. Circumstances may vary this price for a time. But a bare support of the labourers, is the point to which the price of human labour is always tending. The reason is obvious. The population of any country is regulated by the means of subsistence. The means of subsistence with the labouring class is their labour. If the price of labour is such, that their labour more than supports them, they rapidly increase in numbers. This increase of labourers has a natural tendency to reduce the price of labour, precisely as the increased production of any other commodity has a tendency to reduce its price. Thus, labourers continue to increase and the price of labour to decrease, until the labour of those who have no extraordinary skill at some mechanic art, or in some lucrative profession, is barely sufficient to support them. If labourers multiply beyond this limit, pauperism ensues, and becomes more and more aggravated, until it checks the increase of population. The labour of the labouring classes becomes inadequate for their support, and

immense numbers of them must perish for want of food, or be fed at the table of public bounty. This is at present the case in England and in most of the old countries in Europe. At the present prices of labour in England, the labour of the labouring classes is not sufficient to support them by several millions of pounds sterling. This deficiency is now made up by the poor rates; but if the labourers were slaves, it would be supplied from the private pockets of their masters. Admitting, then, that a slave population will do as much work as a free, and that each will consume the same value of food and clothing, and the present amount of the poor rates in England is the precise sum which the immediate employers of English labour save to themselves by its being free instead of slave.

But to talk of a slave's using the economy, and doing the labour of a freeman! The word slave is but another name for a lazy, wasteful, faithless fellow. It never was doubted, that a man constantly stimulated by the considerations that his character, his wages, in short, his living depends upon the industry and fidelity with which he labours, is much more active than he would be if he was put in motion by no other stimulant than the fear of punishment. Free labourers are always more or less animated by that active principle which may be seen in its full and most beautiful display by attending the ploughing match of our society. There is a constant rivalry among them, who shall maintain the character of doing the most work, in the shortest time, in the best manner. Among slaves, this rivalry is reversed. The question with them is, who shall do the least work, in the longest time, in the worst manner, and escape punishment. I do not claim that there is no exception to these general rules. But these are the different principles, with which nature has furnished man, as the general regulators of his conduct in the different predicaments of free and slave. With regard to the expense of supporting a free or slave population, I will only remark, that if the food and clothing of slaves may be a little coarser than that of freemen, that consideration is counterbalanced by the superior economy of freemen in the consumption. The motives of a poor free labourer to use the strictest economy in living, and the temptation of a slave to be wasteful, are engrafted upon the same principles of human nature which

lead the former to be industrious, and the latter to be idle, and they operate with the same force in the one case as the other. To sum up our reasoning, it amounts to this. A free population of labourers cause the earth to produce vastly more, and of that production they themselves consume vastly less than a slave population. In either case, the labourers only deduct what they consume from what they cause the earth to produce, as the price of their labour, and the remainder goes to the property holders.

The doctrine that a bare support of the labouring classes of society, is the natural price of their labour, may seem to lead to the conclusion, that a poor free labourer can never rise above his poverty. But such a conclusion by no means follows. We have been viewing labourers as a whole class of society, and not as individuals. When viewed as a member of the labouring class of society, each active individual labourer is considered as incumbered with his share of the old, the young, and the infirm, which his labour must support besides maintaining himself. But when we view labourers, or any other class, as individuals, we see that the burden of supporting the weak is not laid thus equally upon the strong. We see strong and healthy labourers, in the vigour of manhood, unincumbered with an equal proportion of the weak and infirm. If such a labourer, so circumstanced, could only support himself, if he could lay up nothing by his industry, the weak and the infirm, and those whom they incumber, could not exist. Therefore, in a country where the price of labour stands precisely at its natural point, where it supports, and only supports the labourers as a class, a young, healthy labourer, who only labours for himself, will be able to rise above his poverty. He will be able to lay up each year, as much as he would have to expend in supporting the young, the old, the sick, and the unfortunate, if he bore his share of these burdens. With good management, the savings of one year become a helping fund the next; the use of which, added to the income of his labour, quickens his pace from the vale of poverty, and in a few years he finds himself among the substantial property-holders of the country.

In further proof of the position that slave labour is expensive, I would ask, where has slavery principally centred? In the most fertile countries, and in southern climates, which grow the

most profitable productions. The reason is, that slavery is a tax that poor soils and cold climates cannot endure. The cost of cultivating an unproductive soil with slaves, is more than the productions of the soil will bring in return. A lazy, negligent, wasteful slave, upon a cold, sterile, ungrateful soil, instead of producing any thing for the support of his master, would starve himself. But cold countries and comparatively unproductive soils are cultivated with free labour to great advantage. Switzerland, Scotland, and New England, are striking examples. The freedom and character of the labouring population, render each of these countries, to which nature has not been liberal in her gifts, populous and wealthy. But reduce the free labouring population (if it were possible) to a state of slavery, and no man can doubt the consequences that would follow. Pauperism and famine would ensue, until it reduced the population to the number which could live in idleness and waste, upon a poor, half-cultivated soil.

Lastly, let me particularly remind the farmer, that the economy, industry and good husbandry of labourers, are not more effectual in increasing the population of a country, than they are in enhancing the price of lands. The price of land is every where affected by the character and number of agricultural labourers upon it. Land without labourers, is good for nothing. It might as well be water, as the most fertile soil. It is the labourers upon the sandy plains of Rhode Island, that make them bear a higher price than the fertile bottoms of the Mississippi. The difference in the price of land in old and new countries, is mainly owing to the circumstance, that the former are filled with labourers and the latter not. Some suppose it is the presence of those who consume the produce of the soil that raises the price of land. But it is the presence of labourers. The produce of the soil may be consumed any where, but a man must be upon the soil in order to cultivate it. For example, our flour bears about the same price, whether those who consume it reside in the county, in Baltimore, or in London. Let all the people of Frederick county suddenly substitute a different bread stuff in the place of wheat, and if the rest of the world continued to make use of wheat for bread, the price of our wheat would experience no perceptible change. The price of wheat remaining the same,

the price of the land which produces it would also remain the same. But let all the labourers leave Frederick county, and let it become impossible to supply their places for half a century, and our lands would be worth no more than lands of the same quality and advantages in a new country. So clear it is, that it is the presence of labour to till the land, which gives it its chief value.

But the price of land is affected by the quality of the labourers, as well as the number in the country. If the labourers are so negligent, idle and wasteful, that they consume as much, in value, as they cause the land to produce, the land is still of no profit to the owner. The value of the land is regulated by the value of the surplus produce which it yields after deducting the support of the labourers. A man's farm, therefore, may be of no value from three causes. First, that it is situated in a new country, where there is no labour to cultivate it, or where the quantity of land so far exceeds the quantity of labour in the country, that every man who chooses, can find land enough to cultivate without paying any thing for the use of it. In this state of things, land, like air and water every where, is one of the common elements. There is more than enough for every body in the country to use as they please, and therefore no body pays for the use of it. Secondly, a man's farm may be of no value, because the quality of the soil is so indifferent, that the labour to cultivate it is worth as much in the market, as the produce which it yields. If a farm is so poor that it takes twenty dollars' worth of labour, at the market price of labour, to raise twenty dollars' worth of produce, at the market price of produce, the farm can hardly be said to have any value. True, the owner may labour upon his farm, and thus procure a living. But he lives, strictly speaking, not upon the income of his farm, but upon the income of his labour. His farm pays him no more for his labour than his neighbour, who cultivates richer land, is willing to pay for the same labour. It follows, thirdly, from what has been already said, that a rich soil, in a country where there are labourers enough, may produce no income to the owner, because the labourers are so idle, wasteful, and negligent, that they consume as much in value as they raise. This course of reasoning is fully sustained by the low price of the most fertile land in all

new countries where labour is scarce; the high price of comparatively poor land at the north, where the labouring classes are the most industrious, economical and thrifty, and for the depreciated price of first-rate lands in Maryland, where the labourers are idle, and wasteful, and unfaithful, because they are slaves.

But it is time to conclude an argument, which the public are not prepared to believe. The period has not yet arrived, for the American public to give full credence to any part of the truth on the subject of slavery. But if slavery continues, that period will come. Our form of government, our whole policy in every particular, with the exception of African slavery, is calculated to fill the Union with as dense a population as ever existed in any country. The limit of population is the means of sustaining life. These means are the most fully developed, and produce their utmost effect in free governments, where every citizen is left in the full enjoyment of his rights, and where he is permitted to push his way by the exercise of all his talents, skill and strength. When, from these causes, the United States shall teem with an overflowing population; when, as frequently happens in all populous countries, some change in national affairs shall suddenly throw the poor free labourers out of employment; when poverty and want, hunger and cold, shall excite them to phrenzy, and drive them to desperation; when to this shall be added the aggravating circumstance, that in order to sustain the system of African slavery, millions of the American poor are expelled the farmer's field, where it is their birthright to labour, that they may live; then will be the time, for truth to burst upon a nation, which thought to reconcile the conflicting powers of the moral universe: A nation which continued to worship slavery as a household goddess, after it had constituted liberty the presiding divinity over church and state.



Customs of the Gold Coast.

[FROM MEREDITH.]

[According to the most modern charts, the Gold Coast lies between four degrees and forty minutes, and five degrees and

forty minutes of North Latitude; and from the meridian to about three degrees West Longitude.]

The customs of the Gold-coast are numerous; some of them abound with absurdity. The vile practice of *Panyaring*, a custom attended with the most pernicious consequences, but confined chiefly to the Fantee country, deserves particular notice. If a person became involved in debt, and was either from want of ability, or from whatever motive, dilatory in the discharge of it, the creditor was at liberty to seize and confine, or, according to their phrase, "panyar," any person or persons belonging to the said family, or even to the same country, state, or town, with the debtor; and if opportunity offered, they were sold, without delay or ceremony. This destructive practice was carried to such an extent during the slave trade, that many innocent persons were sold. For, besides, the customary mode of proceeding in such cases often offered a plausibility or pretext for imaginary debts being contracted, and offences committed. No man had a lawful right to question the justice of the seizure; and every needy person, for the promise of a reward, or a portion of the spoil, might seize and sell without restraint; and very frequently the person, at whose suit panyaring commenced, would retaliate; which never fails to extend it to a ruinous issue.*

A practice is rigidly observed every year, and happens in August. It has some similitude to the custom followed up by the husbandmen, when the labour of getting in the harvest is at an end. It is a season of mirth and joyous festivity; it continues for six or eight days, and a cessation from labour is observed during that period.

Antecedent to this festival, when yams are fully grown, they celebrate the occasion by feasting and rejoicing.

In general, the natives are particularly, and in some places they are especially interdicted from eating yams, until they arrive at full maturity, which is a most prudent caution, for yams,

* *Panyaring* is rather a law than a custom; and though sometimes prostituted to bad purposes, is frequently the only way to recover a just debt: if done improperly, it would probably be the ruin of any one practising it.

before they are perfectly ripe, are unwholesome, and even dangerous to be eaten.

On the death of any person, it is an invariable custom to solemnize the event, by a conjunction of condoling and carousing. If the person be of consequence, this custom is observed very extravagantly. For, not only every branch of the family contribute, but the friends of the dead come forward with something emblematic of the regard they had for the deceased, or respect for the family. Cloth, spirits, and gunpowder, are generally lavished on these occasions; and until the body is deposited in the ground, it is a continual scene of dancing, singing (or rather shouting), firing volleys of guns, and, at intervals, lamentable exclamations, that do not betoken much *real* anguish or sorrow. It is necessary to remark, that all this is a customary action that must be followed, and the actors are principally persons employed for the occasion, who have no inward feelings of grief, excepting what sympathy will create. After the interment, and when calmness, we may say, is restored, we then behold real sorrow and affliction, and the habitation of the departed may be appropriately termed the house of mourning.

There is great attention shown in this country to the dead, and in proportion to rank, family, or the situation the person was in. The body is exposed to public view, decorated with the riches and ornaments of the country, for three or four days, and sometimes six; and when buried, gold, valuable pieces of cloth, and other articles, are put into the grave. In some places human sacrifices take place, and the victims are selected according to the rank and quality of the deceased.

In the year 1800, when a king of Apollonia died, one or two human beings were sacrificed every Saturday, until the grand ceremony of making custom took place; which did not happen till six months after his decease. On that occasion, upwards of fifty persons were sacrificed; and two of his youngest wives were put into the grave. The lid of the coffin was covered with human blood, and gold-dust sprinkled upon it, and much gold and rich cloths were deposited in the grave.*

* Much cruelty is practised, both on human beings, and also on animals, that are killed on these occasions.

The practice of depositing riches with the bodies of persons of consequence, is of very ancient origin.

Josephus tells us, that "king David was buried at Jerusalem, with a solemnity of royal pomp and magnificence, that was glorious in the highest degree; and over and above the splendour of the ceremony, his son Solomon deposited in his monument an inestimable treasure."* And we are told, that when Alexander the Great had Cyrus's tomb opened, there was found therein a bed of gold; a very rich table, drinking-cups, and many fine vestments. The Egyptians were accustomed to this practice; for in their mummies were frequently found very precious ornaments.†

There is a rigid observance paid to certain days of the week, as it regards a cessation from labour. On Tuesdays the fishermen do not cast their nets; Friday is held sacred by some; and men in easy circumstances observe their birth-day.

Polygamy.

Polygamy exists on every part of the coast. A man is at liberty to have as many wives as he can maintain.

Religion.

When we take a view of religion in this part of Africa, we shall find it to consist of a mass of barbarous superstitions, which have been handed down among them from time immemorial; and which they continue to observe, merely on that account.

They have some idea of a Supreme Being; but it is so imperfect and confined, that nothing pleasing or satisfactory can be extracted from it. They appear to hold the Moon in greater veneration than the Sun, for they welcome her appearance with rejoicing.

Superstition is so firmly planted in this country, and holds its sovereignty so triumphantly in some states, that all the calamities that befall them, are to be ascribed, in a great measure, to the implicit confidence and obedience paid to it. In some pla-

* Jewish Antiquities, lib. vii. chap. 12.

† Stackhouse's History of the Bible.

ces, no act of any consequence will be attempted without first consulting the object of worship, through the medium of a set of cheats and impostors. Their object of worship; no matter what it is, goes by the indefinite term, *Fetish*,* and those persons Fetish men or women; for women are considered as capable of concealing the mysteries of their superstition, and expounding the perfections of their Fetish, as the men. Where monarchy does not exist, and where the government is lodged in the people, those persons assume much consequence, and sometimes arrogate much authority, and employ certain means, which generally carry destruction with them, to secure and enforce their power. If any person offend the Fetish, by either disregard, or by destroying any thing appertaining to it, he is not safe, unless the injury be fully requited, or the anger of the Fetish appeased by presents or sacrifices, in proportion to the offence and the circumstances of the offender.

The votaries of the Fetish gain their livelihood by these sorts of exactions: and woe unto the person who disputes their power! †

General Observations.

It was considered necessary to lay down this general view of the Gold-coast, before its different parts were examined; that the reader may be enabled to form some judgment of the country, before he is carried further; and whatever opinion he may have formed, he would be better pleased with the Gold-coast, if a more correct knowledge of the country inland could be obtained: as our knowledge of the sea-coast does not entitle us to form a

* *Fetish* is derived from the Portuguese word *fetischo*, witchcraft.—Dalzel's History of Dahomey.

† *Fetish* is a word of great licence, and applied in a great variety of ways: it frequently means any thing forbidden. One man refuses to eat a white fowl, another a black one; saying, "it is *fetish*!" There are places into which they do not wish a White man to enter; enquire, Why? They are *fetish*! To kill an alligator, or a leopard, is *fetish* in some places. If a person be poisoned, or unwell, in a way they cannot account for; it is *fetish*! In lieu of an oath to prove the truth of any assertion, they take *fetish*!—*Fetish* is the *Obi* of the West Indies; *fetish* people the conjurers, the physicians, the lawyers, the priests of the country.

solid opinion of the country at large, either as it regards the improvement of trade, or cultivation.

Every country we hear of in the interior produces gold; whereas, on the coast, there is but little to be obtained in comparison. All the ivory exported from this coast, is procured inland; and what an extensive and fertile country must it be, to afford liberty and pasture to such numerous herds of elephants, which doubtless might be trained for the same uses and purposes they are applied to in the East? We have yet reason to think that the domestic animals inland, are larger than on the coast; sheep particularly. The writer has seen and eaten part of a sheep, brought from the kingdom of Eyio, which weighed, upon the authority of a Dutch gentleman, one hundred and thirty-two pounds, cleared from the offal. He has likewise seen with the king of Ashantee's army, sheep of a large size: this proves, that the pasture inland is more rich than on the sea-coast.

The natives are in want of many articles we can give them, and can tender in exchange what is considered by us valuable. Excepting the coast of Guinea, we have shown a disposition, in all our foreign possessions and settlements, to improve them, and become acquainted with their productions: that this country, although so near home, and so capable of many important advantages, should remain so long neglected, must create much surprise in any person who has a knowledge of it.

The country is not distinguished with Eastern splendour; art is scarcely known in it; and we have only to view nature, but we see her in all her variety and elegance of dress.



Extracts from Correspondence.

From a gentleman in Mississippi.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the obtaining signatures to the memorial goes on, without scarcely the appearance of opposition. Almost every man to whom it has been presented, has entered promptly and warmly into the views of the subject which it presents. I am persuaded that there is an increasing approbation of your godlike Society, throughout this

country generally. And I indulge the hope, that the day is not far distant when Mississippi will rank among the states which are active in promoting its noble designs.

From a gentleman in Alabama.

Though I did not raise an Auxiliary in my field of labour, yet I circulated the Journal, which has hushed the tongue of slander, and at least led those who have read for themselves, to give up their prejudices, and view your Society, as acting from good motives. I received nine dollars as donations to the Society; which, with Mr. ———'s subscription, and my own for the last two years and the present year, makes seventeen dollars; and the balance I intend as a small mite towards the good cause. 'Tis true it is small. Oh! that all, in proportion to their abilities, would do but as much.

From another in the same State.

I have just seen a No. of the African Repository, and from a cursory reading of it, am induced to entertain a more favourable opinion of the motives and object of the Society by whose order the work is published, than I had before done. The benevolent intentions of the first promoters of the Society are not to be doubted; nor is it less certain, that "there are men actuated in some instances by a kind of mistaken enthusiasm, and in others by a spirit of mischievous intent," who have attached themselves to the Society;* and, regardless of consequences, would plunge us into all the miseries that would result from an indiscriminate emancipation of slaves, to gratify their mistaken ideas of humanity. Such, I believe, is the impression which mostly obtains in this section of country; and as nothing but a correct knowledge of the principles which actuate the Society, can tend to dispel the seeming prejudice which exists against it, I request you to forward the Repository, for which I enclose the amount of the annual subscription.

From a gentleman in Kentucky.

I enclose you five dollars, in United States paper. I believe I am in arrears for the last volume of the African Repository; if

* We are not aware that this is the case; and hope that our correspondent may yet see reason to change his opinion.

so, please give me credit for payment, and the amount that is over, hand to the Treasurer of the Colonization Society. I wish it was a hundred times as much, as there is no benevolent enterprise of the memorable age in which we live, which I look upon with deeper interest, than that of colonizing the blacks in Africa. I have lately lent the Journal to one or two influential individuals; and intend to continue to do so, until I obtain some subscribers.

From a gentleman in Ohio.

I have no doubt, that within the present year, there will be small Auxiliary Colonization Societies in every village of any importance in this State. These Societies will, doubtless, each take the Colonial Journal, than which, nothing would be as likely to affect the public mind. Your Agent, when he organizes Societies, might give some discreet person in each, a hint to furnish some editor in his neighbourhood, from time to time, with such articles from it, as may appear calculated to advance the scheme; and this, in my opinion, would tend powerfully to promote your cause.

From another in the same State.

Still our cause is successful to a most encouraging degree in Ohio. New and powerful advocates are arising in every direction, and new and valuable Auxiliaries are springing up as by enchantment.

From another in the same State.

It is pleasing to observe the unanimity and zeal manifested here in the Colonization cause. Measures have been already adopted by our Board of Managers, to augment the number of members in the Society, and to extend branches thereof into various townships in the county; as well as to enlist the Clergy, and other influential gentlemen, within the sphere of our operations in the cause of the Society.

Massachusetts Convention.

At the meeting of this Convention, May 31, 1827, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, introduced the objects and plan of that Society, and solicited the notice and approbation of the Convention. The subject was referred to the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Andover, Rev. Dr. Willard, of Deerfield, and Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of Boston; who made the following REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of Mr. R. R. Gurley, in relation to the American Colonization Society,—requesting that the favour of this Convention may be shown to its objects, and making certain suggestions as to the manner in which those objects may be promoted by this body,—have considered the subject referred to them, and respectfully report;

That in the opinion of your Committee, the objects of the American Colonization Society are such as must be approved by humanity and an enlightened patriotism; and such as especially commend themselves to the countenance of a free Christian community: and That, although it does not fall within the circle of this Convention's specific duties, nor yet of its powers, to appropriate any part of its funds to the advancement of any of the Society's objects; yet it is competent for this Convention to show to the Society a fraternal sympathy, and not only to give it a word of cheering and encouragement, but to recommend it to the individuals who compose this body, to co-operate with that, in such manner, and at such times, as to each individual shall seem to be pointed out by Christian prudence and benevolence. Your Committee therefore recommend that it be

Resolved, That this Convention, approving the objects of the American Colonization Society, and being earnestly desirous of seeing its efforts prospered of God, and favoured of man, do recommend it to the several members of this body who are disposed actively to co-operate with the Society, to lay its claims before their respective congregations, at such time and in such manner as, in their judgment, may best conduce to the interest

of personal freedom, national security, and that righteousness and peace which belong to the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

By order of the Committee,

Boston, May 31.

J. EDWARDS, *Chairman.*

Voted, That this report be accepted.

A true Copy from the minutes of the Convention.

Attest, JOHN GODMAN, *Scribe of the Convention.*

Connecticut Convention.

At an annual meeting of the Convention of the Congregational Clergy of Connecticut, at Hartford, May 2nd, 1827;

Resolved, That this Convention does cheerfully recommend the American Colonization Society to the charitable consideration of the Congregational Churches in this state, as an Institution worthy of the patronage of Individuals, of the States, and of the Nation.

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approves of the measure proposed by several Ecclesiastical bodies in our country, of making collections in the churches for the Colonization Society, on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding the Fourth of July; and that they recommend such annual collections to the churches and congregations in this State.

Passed in Convention.

THOMAS ROBBINS, *Secretary.*

Ohio Methodist Conference.

At a special meeting of the Ohio Local District Conference of the Methodist E. Church, held June 18th, 1827, present about forty Ministers, and a large number of spectators; after an address on the objects and character of the American Colonization Society, by the Rev. M. M. Henkle, the Agent, the following resolution, moved by S. Bostwick and seconded by Rev. E. Booth, was carried by a unanimous vote of the Conference, and was also approved by a unanimous vote of all present.

Resolved, That this Conference cordially approve the benevolent objects of the American Colonization Society; and that all the Preachers within its jurisdiction be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to deliver public addresses, and to take up public collections, in support of the Colonization cause, on the FOURTH DAY OF JULY, annually, or on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding that day, wherever it may be found practicable.

Signed June 18th, 1827. CHARLES ELLIOTT, *President*.
S. BOSTWICK, *Secretary*.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

Colonization Society.

The American Colonization Society is becoming a subject of great and increasing interest throughout the United States. It is one in which *every American citizen* ought to feel a *deep* interest. The peace and prosperity of the Union—the preservation and perpetuity of our free institutions—the love of Freedom—the cause of suffering humanity—the extension of the lights of science and civilization, and above all, of the Gospel of Peace, through the dark regions of Africa, all cry aloud for aid, in this great and glorious undertaking.

Many religious societies of different denominations in our sister States have resolved to take up collections, in aid of the Society, on some Sabbath near the 4th of July next. The Board of Managers of the Vermont Society, auxiliary to the A. C. S., resolved at their last meeting to recommend a similar measure to the several religious denominations within this State.

It is, therefore, respectfully and earnestly recommended to the Rev. Clergy of the different religious denominations in the State of Vermont, to call upon their respective Congregations, on the Sabbath next preceding, or immediately succeeding the 4th of July next, to contribute something in aid of the great and benevolent objects of the A. C. S.—And also, should it be agreeable, to adapt their sermons, on that day, particularly, to this important subject.

One of the Managers.

Editors of Newspapers, in Vermont, who are friendly to the objects of the Society, are requested to give the above a place in their respective papers—and make a draft upon their own benevolence, for so doing.

N. B. It is requested, that such sums as may be collected, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Society, at Montpelier, in October next, by the Representatives of the several towns.

[In the paper containing the preceding article, the editor of the Chronicle makes the following remarks.]

We invite attention to the notice respecting the Vermont Colonization Society, which we publish to-day. It is to be hoped that our fellow-citizens, and more especially the Clergy, will prepare themselves to act intelligently on this subject, as patriots and as Christians. The object of the Society is one, we all know, that cannot be effected without effort—united and persevering effort; resembling in this respect every other great and noble undertaking for the benefit of the human race. Notwithstanding the toil of its friends for near two thousand years and the blood of its many martyrs shed in the cause, even the knowledge of our holy religion is yet confined to a comparatively small part of the human family. Often do we think of Clarkson, devoting his whole soul to a cause like this, in his “fervent prime,” and never ‘bating one jot of heart,’ till he saw his labours crowned with a glorious though long delayed triumph.—Often, too, do our thoughts recur to Milton,

“Whose soul was like a Star and dwelt apart,”

so pure and elevated was it, even while he was devoting the best years of his life to controversies that he was conscious were beneath his genius, that he might gain for himself the “right of lamenting the tribulations of the Church, if she should suffer, when others that had ventured nothing for her sake, have not the honour to be admitted mourners. But,” he continues, most characteristically, “if she lift up her drooping head and prosper, among those that have something more than *wished* her welfare, I have my charter and freehold of rejoicing to me and my heirs.”

When one is conscious of not having done what he might to promote her well-being, what, indeed, has he to do, to rejoice or

mourn with a glad or a weeping country? Such sympathy belongs to those whose souls are not shut up in the narrow prison house of *self*—to those who have learnt the lesson of self-sacrifice, in obedience to the commands of duty, for the good of others. We know some such men—they are indeed “the salt of the earth.”

From the New Jersey Patriot.

New Jersey Colonization Society.

The Ministers of the Gospel, of every denomination, throughout the State, are most respectfully and earnestly requested, to take up a collection in their Churches, either on the Sabbath, immediately preceding, or on that succeeding, the Fourth of July next, in aid of the funds of the Colonization Society of New Jersey, or of the National Society, and transmit the same to Robert Voorhees, Esq. of Princeton, the Treasurer of the New Jersey Colonization Society.

ROBERT T. BAIRD,

June 14.

Secretary of the Col. Soc. of New Jersey.

P. S. Editors of newspapers throughout the State, are requested to publish the above notice.

From the above extracts, as well as from our previous publications, our Friends will learn how manifestly and rapidly our design is gaining in the favourable opinions of the public, and how extensively the disposition prevails to render the joyous associations of the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence tributary to the great work of charity in which we are engaged.

Liberality of a Grand Jury.

Centreville, Md.

DR. SIR: The Grand Jury of Queen Ann's County, at the late May term of the Court thereof, having determined to appropriate their Coltage fees, as they are usually termed, in aid

of the funds of the American Colonization Society; I with much pleasure avail myself of the present favourable opportunity, the first which has offered, to forward the amount, 12 dollars 50 cents, which I do through the politeness of Richard S. Cox, Esq.—The Society will accept this mite, together with the best wishes of the Jury, for the increasing prosperity of its highly laudable, and most philanthropic undertaking.

I have the honour to be,

Rev. Sir, Yours truly,

EDWARD TILGHMAN, *Foreman.*

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.



Liberality of Masons.

At a meeting of Asylum Lodge, No. 6. working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi, on Tuesday evening, 3d of April, 1827, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the sum of twenty dollars be appropriated to the American Colonization Society, to aid them in their humane and benevolent design, of removing the free persons of colour, who are desirous of emigrating to Liberia.

Resolved, That the Worshipful Master, (B. LEA, Esq.) be appointed a Committee of Correspondence, to express in the most appropriate terms, our entire concurrence in the sentiments contained in the communications from Winder Lodge.



From Liberia.

GRAND CAPE MOUNT,

Is distant about 48 miles, due north-west from Cape Montserado—and receives its first epithet to distinguish it from Little, or Half Cape Mount, situated near the centre of Liberia Bay.—The Cape rises from a level country, on a base of about four miles in diameter, to an obtuse point about 900 feet above the level of the sea, by which it is surrounded on three sides. Its sides are thickly wooded with evergreens to the very summit—to which the ascent is practicable on every side, but easy on

none. The mountain is composed in a great measure of detached rocks of all sizes, compacted together with a redish clay, and covered by a thick exterior stratum of vegetable loam.—Several springs of excellent water descend from different parts of the mountain—of which it is singular that one of the largest rises at the elevation of about six hundred feet from its base.

The Pissou River is a broad, very irregular, and sluggish body of water, which has been traced to the distance of about 100 miles, nearly in an eastern direction from the Cape, the base of which it partly embraces, and washes on the eastern and northern sides. This inlet is narrow at the place of its junction with the sea, and, like the other rivers of Africa, obstructed by a shoal, over which boats can pass in safety only during the dry season. A safe inland boat-navigation is afforded by the Pissou to the distance of one and a half day's sail from the Cape.

The anchorage to the Northward of the Cape is good, and the roads sheltered from the S. and S. Western winds prevailing in the bad season of the year—and the landing, on the beach as safe and easy, except during a strong North-Westerly wind, as at Cape Montserado.

When it is recollected that nearly all the trade of this coast derives its origin from the productions of the interior, and is consequently most valuable and abundant at those places which enjoy the best facilities for an extensive inland communication, it must be expected that the outlet of the Pissou must be the natural depot of such products of the country as constitute the objects of foreign traffic. The safety and convenience of the roadstead, and landing, by encouraging the visits of trading vessels, have also given to the natural advantages of the place for interior trade, their full effect. As a slave market it was long second only to Gallinas and Trade Town, on this section of the African Coast. And since the late decline of that trade, its importance as a staple for Ivory and Camwood, particularly the latter article, has fully appeared in the very extensive shipments of it, annually made both directly from Cape Mount and indirectly by way of Cape Montserado.

The importance of this position, viewed in relation either to Colonization or trade, could not escape the observation of the conductors of the different foreign establishments in this country. The government of Sierra Leone has more than once, it

is believed, submitted proposals for the purchase either of the territory, or occupancy of the Cape. The same object has in one instance at least during my residence in this country, been attempted by the gradual introduction of English influence, and the establishment of commercial ties, through the medium of private traders. But the extreme jealousy of foreigners, which very strongly marks the character of the people, has hitherto defeated both attempts; and preserved to them their territory and their independence.

But of this patriotic constancy the merit appears to have belonged to the people much more than to their chiefs, whose short-sighted policy, if not over-ruled by the better sense and juster views of their subjects, is seldom proof against a powerful appeal to their immediate, and private interest.

I had long been expecting an occasion favourable to the introduction of proposals to the Chiefs for admitting a Colonial establishment at this place.

I send the preceding unfinished.—We have bound the Cape Mount Chiefs to admit no foreigners—but cannot yet prevail on them to admit us, except as traders.—*Feb. 10, 1827.* J. A.

OFFICERS, Civil and Military, of the Colony of Liberia, for the political year beginning September, 1826.

NAMES.	OFFICERS.	BY WHOM APP.
J. Ashmun	Agent	A. Col. Society.
Lot Carey	Vice-Agent	Colon. Electors.
Elijah Johnson } S. L. Jones }	Of the Council Board	Ditto.
A. D. Williams	Treasurer	Ditto.
Allen James	Sheriff	Ditto.
R. Sampson } Cornelius Brown }	Magistrates	Colonial Agent.
John H. Foulks }		
Wm. L. Weaver }		
Joshua Steward } S. L. Jones }	Clerk of Court of Sessions	Ditto.
John I. Barbour } Reuben Dongey }	Constables	Ditto.
Harris Clarke } Daniel George }	Agricultural Board	Colon. Electors.
James Fuller }		
Benjamin Johnson } Richard White }	Health Officers	Ditto.
John Griffin } Wm. Holanger }	Directors of public Labour	Ditto.
James Bantam }		

Caldwell Settlement.

Allen Davis	Steward	Colonial Agent.
James Kirby }	Board of Agriculture for Caldwell ..	Cald'll. Electors.
Lemuel Clark }		
John Trueblood }	Health Officers	Ditto.
Urias Palen }		
Bennit Demery }	Directors of public Labour	Ditto.
Matthias Bowe }		
Matthias Jordan }	Constables of Caldwell	Ditto.
Jacob Cole }		

Military Officers—Colony.

<i>Colonial Staff.</i>	Ja's. C. Barbour	Captain of Independ't. Volunteers, and Senior of the Staff	Volunteers.
	Frederick James	Captain of Artillery Corps, and 2d of the Staff	Artillery Corps.
	Allen James	Captain of Caldwell Infantry, and 3d of the Staff of the Colony	Caldwell Inf'try.

Independent Volunteers of Monrovia.

A. D. Williams	1st. Lieutenant	Indep. Electors.
Jorden Williams	Ensign	Ditto.
A. Curtis }	Sergeants	Ditto.
Robert A. Barbour }		

Artillery Corps.

William L. Weaver	1st. Lieutenant	Artillery Corps.
Elijah Johnson	2d. do.	Ditto.
William Draper	Ensign	Ditto.
J. W. Prout }	Sergcants	Ditto.
Lewis Johnson }		

Caldwell Infantry Corps.

Jonathan James	Lieutenant	Cald. Inf. Corps.
Washington Davis	Ensign	Ditto.

NOTE.—The fees of office constitute the compensation of some of these Officers.

*To Auxiliaries and Friends.*

The efforts of the several Auxiliary Societies, and of all who desire the prosperity of our Institution is now earnestly sought, to enable the Managers, seasonably to fit out one or two expeditions for Liberia. Great disappointment, has been heretofore experienced in consequence of failure to make early remittances to our Treasury. Nothing can be more important than that all sums collected by Auxiliary Institutions, or by Clergymen, should be placed without delay at the disposal of the Society.—

Great exertions to raise funds, are now indispensable to the accomplishment of our object; and we invite all who may have, or who may obtain donations, to transmit them immediately to RICHARD SMITH, Esq. of this City, Treasurer of the Parent Society.

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 18th May to 30th June, 1827.

Columbus Lodge No. 5, of Free and accepted Masons, Columbus, Miss. per C. H. Abert, John B. Linsy, and John H. Hand, Esqs.	\$20
Cassin Lodge of Ancient York Masons, Baltimore, per Mr. Howard,	30
Hiram Lodge No. 9, Washington, Miss.	30
Asylum Lodge No. 6, Woodville, Miss.	20
Repository,	113
Lieut. Charles H. Bell, of Washington,	1
Auxiliary Society, Frederick county, Md. per H. Doyle, Esq.	101 70
Rev. Thos. Clinton, Greensborough, Alabama,	13
— Js. C. Barnes, Lancaster, Pa.	1
Grand Jury, Queen Ann's county, Md. (Coltage Fees) per E. Tilghman, Esq.	12 50
Collections in Rev. J. J. Ostrum's church, Marlborough, New York, 4th July, 1826,	8
Mrs. J. T. N., of Albany, N. York,	10
Collections by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, including	
From Rev. J. H. Linsley, collected from sundry members of the South church and congregation, Hartford, Connecticut,	\$10
From the Pres. congregation in Chester, Orange co. N. Y., per Rev. Mr. Thomas,	10
From a few individuals of Leeds, Kennebec county, Me.	9 50
From Deac Twining, New Haven, Connecticut,	1
From the Rev. Mr. M'Lane, Simsbury, Connecticut,	6
For Repository,	12
	48 50

—Seth Terry now renders an account of monies received by him, as Agent for the American Colonization Society, at Hartford, Connecticut.

1825. Dec. 8. Burlington, monthly concert, 4th July,	\$2
1826. July 15. Colebrook, Dr. Lee's congregation, 4th July,	21 76
„ 20. Torrington, 4th July,	5 50
„ 29. Berlin, New Britain Society, 4th July,	5 63
Aug. 9. East Windsor, North Society, do.	15 95
Oct. 11. Abial Brown, Canton,	1
„ 31. Cornwall, 1st Eccl. Society, 4th July,	17 68
Dec. 25. A friend, in Simsbury,	6
	75 52
	Ded. postage, 19

Hartford, May 3d, 1827.

Paid the above over to Rev. R. R. Gurley.

SETH TERRY, Agent."

75 33

\$479 03

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$479 03
Received from Rev. E. Gillet, D. D.		
Contributions to the American Colonization Society, from July 31, to Dec. 31, 1826.		
Castine, contribution,		\$21 50
individuals, 1 dollar each,		8
Bangor, by ladies, to constitute Rev. Swan L. Pomroy member for life of the American Col. Society,		30
Warren, contribution,		13
Eastport, do.		7 65
W. G.		1
Lady,		4
Machias, E.—Judge Dickinson,		3
Individuals, \$1 each,		6
,, W.—Deacon Crooker,		2
Lady,		1
Sullivan, contribution,		5 77
Bluchill, Rev. J. Fisher,		1
Surry, Rev. P. Nourse,		5
Prospect, contribution,		10 14
Belfast, do.		7 36
also, (on 4th July) after an Address by Mr. Wales of the Bangor Theological Seminary,		9
Camden, contribution,		5 77
Nobleborough, do.		2 65
Lady,		25
Albion, (collected on 4th July)		3 50
Winthrop, from Messrs. A. Barret and S. C. Lee, \$15, they having previously paid the same sum, acknowledged at the Treasury, in all \$30, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. David Thurston, member for life,		15
Bath, from ladies of S. Parish, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. Seneca White, life member,		30
		<hr/>
		192 59
Some payments, as yet only in part, for Life Membership, not included in the above.		
E. GILLET, Agent A. C. S. for Maine.		\$671 62
		<hr/>

Errata.

In the last number, page 79, for "Mesurado," read *Montserado*; and page 94, for "Monroe," read *Monrovia*.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III.

JULY, 1827.

No 5.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Liberia a means of abolishing the Slave Trade.

THE benefits to be expected from a Colony of free blacks on the Coast of Africa, are very numerous. To the statesman, it offers the only reasonable hope of removing from our country the deadliest of her evils; to the Christian and philosopher, the establishment of civilization and true religion, in a land hitherto a prey to ignorance and crime; to the philanthropist and all, the destruction of the most atrocious and abominable traffick, that ever disgraced human nature or desolated the world. For it is the peculiar attribute of the *slave trade*, that, instead of comfort and happiness, its returns are misery; and that for the paltry gain of the few, it inflicts ineffable and lasting torments on the many. Nor are its products (as we remarked in a former essay), like those of other commerce, consumable and transitory; but, once introduced, they cannot be destroyed or removed; and though there is no consumption, they beget a constant morbid desire of supply. We shall not here detail, what have so often been repeated, the horrors of the *slave trade*; for there is

no human being in this country, who has not heard them, and hearing, has not cursed them, and prayed for their suppression. In the earliest dawn of our national history, they were the subject of debate and universal indignation; as soon as practicable, the market of this country was closed against them; the strictest laws were passed, for the punishment of our citizens engaged in them; and we took the lead in effectual measures for their total abolition. But our measures have been more energetic on paper than in reality; they have been rather legislative than physical; and although we set the example, the British, in their imitation, have surpassed us. All who read the daily journals, and are familiar with the events of the time, must have remarked how much more efficient is the British force, cruizing on the coast of Africa, than our's, on the same station and for the same good purpose. Indeed, no squadron, however powerful and active, will ever be competent to the suppression of the slave trade, unless it be assisted by settlements at important points along the coast. The thousand little rivers, creeks, and bays, that indent the shores of Africa, elude the search of the mariner or refuse him admission in their shallow waters, while they afford hiding and lurking places for those concerned in the traffick, and well acquainted, from their habits and experience, with the geography of the country. If any one particular haunt, mart, or factory, be discovered and broken up, they send word into the interior, that slaves must be brought to some less frequented, and unsuspected part of the coast; and thither they steal to receive them, and, while taking in their living cargo of human merchandise, lie concealed under the woody banks of unknown winding streams.

The only way to obviate this evasion, is to found colonies or establishments along the coast, in such situations as to command the most frequented markets, and sustain each other in attacks and defence. But even this would not, of itself, be sufficient; nor would these settlements effect their best results by violence. The principal object of them should be, to teach the natives milder and more Christian modes of commerce; to rouse them to a sense of the criminal nature of the one they practise; to form alliances of trade and friendship with the nations of the interior; and to make the slave trade unprofitable by refusing to engage

in it, yet tempting the people to commerce with the products of European skill and science.

But few slaves, comparatively, are furnished by the petty tribes along the coast, which seem to have been exhausted by the demand: the great source whence they are procured, is Central Africa. Thence they are sent in multitudes, across the burning desert, to Fezzan and the Mediterranean, and distributed throughout the continent; and large bodies of them are driven, like cattle, to the shores of the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic, to supply the markets of America and Asia. The origin of the trade and its great promoter and support, are found in the thirst of gain of the natives and the whites. The latter would exchange their desirable commodities for nothing but slaves, and the former, (poor savages) rather than forego the gratification of possessing them, submitted to the price. The Africans, universally, are great traffickers. They engage so zealously in trade, that no desert—no dangers—no privations can deter them; and many of them wander all their lives, bartering one thing for another. Slavery already existed among them; even the slave trade was carried on to some extent, in the interior and to the Moorish nations; and the proposal therefore was not so shocking, the alternative not insuperable. By yielding, they have given unconsciously a wider and deadlier range to the detestable institution. But they may be weaned from it, as they were seduced to undertake it. They are naturally mild and hospitable, peaceable and timid, docile and anxious to be instructed; and although altered by the wars and predatory inroads and private feuds, which the slave trade occasions to obtain its victims, they are not yet irreclaimable. To reason with them on the injustice and horrid features of the custom would be useless, for “they know not what they do;” to compel them to desist, would be impossible, as long as there are any purchasers; to destroy the demand from the Atlantic sea-board, the attempt has proved abortive hitherto, and must always be extremely difficult and expensive; and even to crush it in that direction, were almost fruitless, for it would still exist in the interior, and to the Eastern and Mediterranean coasts. The only effectual remedy then for the slave trade, is to establish civilized and powerful colonies on the South-west coast, to be markets for the natives, where

they may sell every thing but slaves, and procure in exchange every article they desire. At the same time, a force should be kept cruizing off the coast, to throw obstructions in the way of the trade, and by harrassing those engaged in it, make it so dangerous, uncertain and expensive, as to drive the natives into the more lucrative and more humane commerce offered them.

If such a commerce would be a powerful agent in the cause, (which we think must be admitted on all hands), it is certainly practicable only by the intervention of settlements on the coast. It could not be carried on without them, nor sustained by the irregular and uncertain visits of vessels to various and varying points. As the colonies grew in wealth and size, they would find it in their power often to enforce what persuasion had failed to effect; the nations, especially of the interior, would feel more respect and repose more confidence; and treaties might be entered into by the two, providing for all that we have recommended.

That colonies can be established, exist, and flourish on the shores of Africa, is demonstrated by the Portuguese and French settlements, Sierra Leone and Liberia. That treaties can be formed with the nations of the interior, by which commerce may be carried on; and that they are not unwilling to relinquish the slave trade for some other, if it be as profitable; may be deduced from the nature of their country, and from their character and habits of life, and is clearly proved by their own declarations, as related by travellers among them. Distance, which might be urged as an objection by people unacquainted with the subject, would be no impediment to lawful commerce, since it is not to the slave trade. If herds of human beings can be driven a thousand miles for sale, surely ivory and gold dust may be carried. The long journies of the caravans, not only from the North, but the East, West, and South, show that the native merchants take no note of distance. European products are met with, even now, (in small quantities, to be sure,) in the very centre of the continent, and are in universal demand and of inestimable value.

Of the willingness of the native sovereigns to establish such an intercourse, we have abundant evidence in the journal of Denham and Clapperton's recent expedition. The latter visited Sackatoo early in 1824. It is in lat. 13° 4' 52" N, and

long. 6° 12' E.: that is, about 500 miles West of Lake Tchad, 12 or 13 hundred South-west of Tripoli, and 5 or 6 hundred North of the Bight of Benin. It is the capital of Soudan, and is supposed to have been built, about the year 1805, by the Felatahs, when they overran and subjugated the country. It is one of the most populous cities of Central Africa, containing forty thousand inhabitants; is laid out in regular well-built streets; and surrounded by walls from 20 to 30 feet high, with twelve gates, which are regularly closed at sunset. "There are two large mosques, and several other places for prayer. The inhabitants are principally Felatahs, possessing numerous slaves. Such of the latter as are not employed in domestic duties, reside in houses by themselves, where they follow various trades; the master, of course, reaping the profits. Their usual employments are weaving, house-building, shoe-making, and iron work: many bring fire-wood to market for sale. Those employed in raising grain, and tending cattle, of which the Felatahs have immense herds, reside in villages without the city. It is customary for private individuals to free a number of slaves every year, according to their means, during the great feast after the Rhamadan. The enfranchised seldom return to their native country, but continue to reside near their old masters, still acknowledging them as their superiors, and presenting them yearly with a portion of their earnings. The trade of Sackatoo is at present inconsiderable, owing to the disturbed state of the surrounding country. The necessities of life are very cheap: butchers' meat is in great plenty, and very good. The exports are principally civet and blue check tobies, (a sort of shirt,) which are manufactured by the slaves from Nyffee,* of whom the men are considered as the most expert weavers in Soudan, and the women the best spinners. The common imports are goora nuts, brought from the borders of the Ashantee; and coarse calico and woollen cloth, in small quantities, with brass and pewter dishes,† and some few spices from Nyffee. The

* A city to the North-west.

† Brought from the coast. Clapperton's dinner was sent to him every day from the Sultan's table, on pewter dishes, with the London stamp. At

“Arabs, from Tripoli and Ghadamis, bring unwrought silk, otto
 “of roses, spices and beads: slaves are both exported and import-
 “ed. A great quantity of Guinea corn is taken every year by
 “the Tuaricks,* in exchange for salt. The market is extreme-
 “ly well supplied, and is held daily from sunrise to sunset.”†
 “The Felatah Tribes extend over an immense space of country:
 “they are found throughout the whole of Soudan, quite to Tim-
 “buctoo. They have large towns among the Mandara moun-
 “tains, South of Lake Tchad, and form a principal part of the
 “population of some of the cities on the Niger. They and
 “their language are so widely spread, that persons have met and
 “understood each other, who were born, probably, 1500 miles
 “distant from each other. They are a very handsome race of
 “people, of a deep copper colour, who seldom mix their blood
 “with that of the negroes, having a peculiar language of their
 “own, and are Moslem.”‡

Bello, the Sultan of Sackatoo, is a man of a very liberal mind,
 great intelligence, and a most amiable character. “He is a
 “most noble-looking man, 44 years of age, although much
 “younger in appearance, five feet ten inches high, portly in per-
 “son, with a short curling black beard, a small mouth, a fine
 “forehead, a Grecian nose, and large black eyes.”§ Clapperton
 took every occasion of urging him to abolish the traffick in
 slaves, and to prevent any from being sent through his dominions
 to the sea. He was exceedingly surprised to learn that there
 were no slaves in England, but that every body was paid for his
 services. “He asked me if the king of England would send
 “him a consul and a physician, to reside in Soudan, and mer-
 “chants to trade with his people; and what I had seen among
 “them, which I thought the English would buy? Here again I
 “enforced the discontinuance of the slave trade on the coast,
 “as the only effectual method of inducing the king of England

the market at Kano, (I believe it was,) a city between Sackatoo and Lake Tchad, he bought for three dollars, an English green cotton umbrella. These facts show the practicability of intercourse and trade.

* The most powerful and finest of the Arab tribes of the desert.

† See Clapperton's journal of a visit to Sackatoo.

‡ See Denham's expedition to Mandara.

§ See Clapperton's journey to Sackatoo.

“to establish a consul and physician at Sackatoo; and that as the Sultan could easily prevent all slaves from the Eastward, passing through Haussa and Nyffee, it would be the consul’s duty to see that engagement faithfully fulfilled. With respect to what English merchants were disposed to buy, I particularized senna, gum arabic, bees’ wax, untanned hides, indigo, and ivory. I also endeavoured to impress on his mind, that Soudan was the country best situated in all Central Africa for such a trade, which would, not only be the means of enriching himself, but likewise all his subjects; and that all the merchandise, from the East and from the West, would be conveyed through his territories, to the sea. ‘I will give the king of England,’ said he, ‘a place on the coast to build a town.’ I asked him if the country he promised to give, belonged to him? ‘Yes,’ said he, ‘God has given me all the land of the Infidels.’ This admitted of no contradiction.*

“He inquired if the king of England would give him a couple of guns, with ammunition, and some rockets? I assured him of his majesty’s compliance with his wishes, if he would consent to put down the slave trade on the coast. I further pointed out to him, that, from the position of Sackatoo, it was in the power of the king of England, to make him one of the greatest princes in Africa, when all the trade from the East and the West of the continent, would centre in his dominions.”* “On showing the Sultan my English saddle, he said it was exactly like the ancient Arab saddle, described in one of his books.” “He again renewed the subject of a consul and physician and guns and rockets from England, which he now recommended to be sent by Tripoli and Bornou. To the latter proposal I gave a direct negative; for it was too expensive and hazardous.” He spoke of the rebellion of the Greeks against the Turks, of the bombardment of Algiers, and of the English conquests in India.

“I endeavoured again to impress on his mind, that we should be able to supply his subjects with all kinds of goods at a very cheap rate. He dwelt much on receiving cloth, muskets, and gunpowder; and asked me if I would not come back, and

* See Clapperton’s journey to Sackatoo.

“if the King of England would be induced to send out a consul and physician, should he address a letter to his majesty on the subject. He now asked me in what time they would come: I told him they could be upon the coast in two months after his wishes were known in England. He resumed: ‘let me know the precise time, and my messengers shall be down at the coast, to forward letters to me from the mission, on receipt of which I will send an escort to conduct it to Soudan.’ He also assured me that he was able to put an effectual stop to the slave trade.”* “He promised to have two messengers waiting at the part of the coast that I should select, at whose return he would send down an escort to the sea-coast.”*

This, in my opinion, is the most powerful blow ever struck at the slave trade. Clapperton, soon after his arrival in England, re-embarked on his way to Sackatoo by the Bight of Benin.—He has been heard of within two days’ journey of Yaory, which is five days’ journey from Sackatoo, or, by a circuitous and safer route, twelve. This was early in February, 1826. Unfortunately, he had lost, by sickness, most of his companions.

(To be continued.)



Settlements on the Gold Coast.

In our last number (page 110), we gave an extract from *Meredith* concerning the Customs of the Gold Coast. We now proceed to publish from the same author, and from Sir George Collier’s Report to the House of Commons, some account of the establishments made by civilized nations on this line of coast.

APOLLONIA.

The first fort on the windward part of the Gold-coast, is Apollonia. It is about three miles eastward of a cape of that name, and is situated on a spacious plain, at about one hundred yards from the sea. About three miles from the fort, inland, there is a very fine lake of fresh water, that forms the boundary of the plain interiorly, and may be computed at six miles in cir-

* See Clapperton’s journey to Sackatoo, pp. 81, 83.

cumference. It is deep, for no bottom was found about the centre, with a line of thirty fathoms. There is a variety of fish here; the crocodile, or alligator, inhabits it; and a large species of snake has been discovered on its banks.

A small village is erected in this lake; the houses are formed on wooden piles; they are separated from each other, so that every house is insulated. The inhabitants form a communication by means of canoes, which are generally paddled by women. The original inhabitants of this village, are said to have been composed of disaffected and ill-disposed persons, who emigrated from their native country, Chamah, a small state some distance eastward of Apollonia, and where the Dutch have a fort. It is reported, the King at first refused them any indulgence, and desired them to depart from his kingdom: they however entreated him with much importunity, and informed him, they were willing to undergo the meanest office, if he would permit them to settle in any part of his country. At length, the King allotted to them a small spot of ground adjoining to the lake, but told them they must not build upon it, but endeavour to erect houses in the lake, so as to be secluded from his subjects. Necessity thus obliged them to exert all the ingenuity and art they were masters of; and after much labour, they succeeded in forming comfortable and secure houses of wood, chiefly of the bamboo cane. The inhabitants of this village, are careful in retaining their primitive language, and have no further intercourse with the Apollonians, than a trifling trade will admit of; which only consists of fish caught in the lake, and for which they get corn and rice in exchange. Whatever may have been their character and disposition, they appear to live peaceably and happy. Their situation is favourable to tranquillity, as no part of a family can move abroad without some difficulty, which affords no opportunity of using malpractices; and, fearful of incurring the displeasure of the King, they must be strict in their behaviour and conduct.

The country of Apollonia is for the most part flat, and abounds with wood and water, but no considerable river runs through it.

There are many small rivers, which form a communication in the wet season, and inundate a considerable part of the country: hence it is favourable for the production of rice, sugar-cane, or

whatever requires a wet soil. The natives cultivate rice, Indian-corn, yams, &c.; and a bulbous root called *coco*, which is of a globular form, and about the size of a small potatoe, but much firmer. There is abundance of sugar-cane in the country; and although the cultivation of it is not much attended to, it grows to a good size. The cocoa-nut tree is very plentiful near the sea; besides which, there are four kinds of palm-tree to be found in the country; the high and low palm, the date-tree, and the fan-leaved palm. The high palm tree grows to the height of sixty, eighty, and an hundred feet; and from it is procured an intoxicating liquid, that bears the name of palm-wine: it is got by simply making a hole at the top of the tree; in which hole they insert a reed, and in a short time the liquid flows through it, and is received into an earthen pot, secured for that purpose. The low palm yields a liquid likewise; but the tree is destroyed to obtain it. They remove the earth from the roots of the tree, and bring it to the ground; a fire is then made about the centre of the trunk, and when they conceive the heat has liquified the substance within it, they cut an oblong piece out of the top, to give it vent, and also bore a hole, and the liquor drops gradually through it. The wine obtained from this tree is more agreeable, and less intoxicating than the high-tree wine. It very seldom can be tasted in its natural state, unless at the tree; for as it is procured only in small quantities, the natives adulterate it pretty freely. If this liquid be tasted in its pure and original state, it will be found very agreeable, imparting a richness and delicacy of taste to the palate, scarcely to be excelled by any artificial liquid whatever.* To climb the high palm-trees, which have no branches but at their top, and the straight and slender stems of which cannot support a ladder, requires some agility. The natives use a sort of girth, which they pass round the tree, and on which they seat themselves; then, with the assistance of their feet, and holding a rope that is fastened to the girth, in both hands, they force the girth suddenly upwards, so as to catch the rugged protuberances with which the stem is studded: by

* Palm-wine will not keep more than a few hours: it is drunk in a state of effervescence. The sap of newly fallen trees will run without the application of fire: this is only applied to force out the last remaining liquor.

means of these successive springs, the people here reach the top of the palm and cocoa-nut tree; where, still sitting, they work at their ease, either in procuring the palm-wine, or gathering the cocoa-nuts: they afterwards descend in the same manner. The wine is not the only produce of the palm-tree; by beating the leaves, filaments are obtained, from which they make ropes. They are fond of the fruit of the date-tree, which is smaller than the Egyptian date, and is in fact the wild date. It grows abundantly in low moist situations, and is generally found near stagnant pools. The fan-leaved palm is likewise found in moist situations: it bears a fruit, that yields an unctuous substance, of a strong fragrant smell: it is not known whether they make use of the fruit; of the stem they make drums. This species of palm grows to the height of forty or fifty feet, and about five feet in circumference; the leaves which project from the summit, in shape, something like a fan, give it a pretty appearance.

There is a variety of excellent timber in the country, capable of being converted to very useful purposes. The soil of Apollonia is generally good; the surface of the low land is chiefly light and sandy, for about four or five inches beneath which, it is rich clay; excepting near the Cape, there is scarcely a stone to be seen in the whole country. Among the wild animals, the elephant is sometimes seen in this country. There are numbers of monkeys about the lake, and a great variety of birds. Of the domestic animals, the King has a few horned cattle, and some good sheep; but the chief stock of the middling class, is poultry.

The sea breaks with such violence along the coast of Apollonia, that it cannot be approached without the utmost danger. There are no creeks, nor harbours. The coast is flat and sandy. There are very few fishermen in this country, and not many who are acquainted with the management of canoes; the surf being so violent, it deprives them of the advantage of going out to sea to fish: but those who are acquainted with the art of paddling canoes, perform their office with much dexterity. They will go off to vessels, and convey merchandise on shore with safety: when they wish to display a proof of their skill, they can conduct a canoe on shore with surprising velocity. They watch the sea when on the point of breaking, and every man betakes himself to

steering; which is performed by keeping the flat part of the paddle, parallel to the canoe, and giving it a quick motion, making nearly right angles with the canoe: when they have got the canoe on the summit of the sea, and when it is ready to break, this quick motion of the paddle is discontinued, and it is kept firmly in a parallel position; when the canoe flies on shore with great rapidity. The canoe must be kept on a balance, and as straight a course as possible be observed; otherwise it will over-set.

Europeans travel in two ways, either by sea in a *canoe*, or by land in a *hammock*.

Canoes are of different sizes, and paddled by from three to twenty-one canoe-men: the smaller-sized are used for fishing and other purposes by the Blacks; the Whites commonly use those worked by from seven to fifteen paddles.

A *hammock* is made of cotton, something like those used on-board ship, but larger and neater; generally brought from Brazil by the Portuguese. This is slung to a bamboo pole, about nine feet long, and covered by a cloth, in such way, that the person carried, can either sit up, or lie down in it, and borne by two men at a time, either on their shoulders or head, rested on a cloth, rolled round in the same way as our milk-maids carry their pails. To go a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, it is usual to have six or eight bearers for each hammock; who relieve each other without stopping; and two or three more to carry any necessaries, particularly a case of liquor for the people to drink; without which, nothing is done in this country. Well supplied with rum, they will travel at the rate of five miles an hour.*

The extent of Apollonia, like that of other maritime states in this country, is inaccurately defined: there is no exact ulterior boundary, until we arrive at towns and villages, the inhabitants of which, perhaps, acknowledge a distinct authority. It stretches about one hundred miles along the coast; how far inland, is not exactly known; it does not, however, exceed twenty miles.

* Two or three Europeans travelling in this way, with the flag of their country carried before them, attended by a number of stout black men, almost in a state of nature, singing and running, make a most whimsical procession.

The natives of this country, are generally tall and well formed; thick lips and flat noses, are not distinguishing features among them. They are courteous, kind, and hospitable, but for the most part, reserved in their manners; which is occasioned more by the nature of their government, than a natural disposition. They have the character of being brave and warlike; indeed, on many occasions they have confirmed this.

The dress of the men, consists of a piece of cloth of two or more fathoms, wrapt loosely about the body; they likewise wear a folded cloth round the loins. The dress of the women is much the same as that of the men; they wear bracelets, and neck-ornaments; some of them wear on their feet, brass rings, which are of an oval shape, and made to encircle the heel, and to extend to about the middle of the foot: on particular occasions, the women of consequence, exchange the brass for gold rings. Their houses are made of bamboo, and plastered with a strong loamy clay.

Of the religion of this country, nothing gratifying can be said: superstition does not appear to reign so triumphantly here, as in other states; very few pretend to profess supernatural powers, if we exclude those who claim a knowledge of the healing-art, and who are encouraged by the King.

The government of this country is solely in the hands of the King.

The trade of Apollonia, consists of gold, ivory, palm-oil, pepper, and some rice. The gold trade is sometimes considerable: the articles given in exchange, are gun-powder, Brazil tobacco, lead, iron, guns, India and some British cotton-manufacture. The trader is perfectly secure in this country: he meets with no impositions, nor exactions; his property is in no danger, and his person is considered sacred. It is usual for every trader, to give the King an annual gift, and, previous to his commencing trade, a regulated custom is paid; after which, he is at liberty to trade to any extent.

SIR GEORGE COLLIER states, that,

The fort of Apollonia, is one of the smallest upon the coast, and I may venture to add, is a discredit to Great Britain; as the colours of his Majesty are constantly subject to insult from

the native chief. The walls of the fort are extremely low, and the few guns there, had better be dismounted, and their carriages burnt, than be kept without the possibility of any useful purpose; for after one discharge, the guns would become useless, and unfit for another. Independently of the gun carriages being so defective, the garrison consists only of the Governor, and a gentleman exercising the functions of aide-de-camp and secretary, with half a dozen native servants; a force, I need scarcely remark, too insignificant even to be respected by the natives.—The King of Apollonia is one among the most arrogant and insolent of the chiefs upon the coast: he is, I understand, in the practice of using not only insulting language to the Governor, but insisting upon his wants being satisfied upon every occasion, from a knowledge of the Governor's entire incapacity to resist his demands.

Formerly the gold trade was respectable; but of late it has fallen off considerably: nor is that in ivory of consequence; and as the King is supplied with goods at the invoice prices, his portion of the trade almost ruins the little which is left to the two Europeans within the fort.—The landing on the beach is extremely dangerous, the surf frequently prevents all communication for days with ships in the offing; and the difficulty and expense in procuring canoes must be considerable, as one of them cannot be launched through the surf without the assistance of one-third of the native inhabitants of the town.

Fort Apollonia was, as I understood, established originally in the hope that it might lead to an advantageous communication with the interior to windward of Axim; Fort Axim being the most western Dutch settlement upon the Gold Coast.

In the present state and condition of Fort Apollonia, and the reduced nature of its trade, the abandonment of it would, in my judgment, be desirable. I believe tribute or rent is paid to the native chief, which, while we retain our claim to Fort Apollonia, must still be paid. The river Pencorba appears to be a much more desirable point for a fort; unless the Dutch, who formerly objected to such an establishment, as being contiguous to Axim, should still persist in this objection, and have power to enforce it.

Concise History

Of Establishments recently made by the Colonial Government of Liberia, on the Coast of Africa.

THE YOUNG SESTERS.

The last accounts of our Establishment in this country, yet transmitted home to the Board, stated, that the Colony has obtained, by cession from King Freeman, an indefinite extent of territory lying along both banks of Poor river—and had proceeded to the incipient occupation of it, by founding a factory on the beach, about two miles to the southward of the mouth of the same river.

King Freeman has engaged not only to guaranty this cession, but to protect the persons and property connected with the factory, in consideration of a monthly gratuity of ten bars (\$4.50).

In March, 1826, Jacob Warner received an appointment to reside at and carry on this establishment for the Colony, for one year:—for which service he was allowed 18 dollars *per mensem*; and was promised, in case he continued still to reside, after the termination of the year, ten acres of land in the Sesters territory, and certain perquisites arising out of the trade which he might be employed by individual colonists to transact on their account.

Mr. Warner associated with himself another colonist, who spent the first six months of his term at the factory, to assist him in the preparation of building materials. The Agent also employed, at a small compensation, a respectable old settler, to reside, and carry on a small public farm, for which the lands on which the factory is situated, are excellently adapted.

The want of vessels suited to the navigation of the coast during the bad season, left the factory in a languid state from March to November—when the inconvenience was in a great measure supplied by the completion of the colonial schooner *Catherine*.

But in the mean time, the friendly intercourse of the factor and his assistants with the country-people, and even with Free-

man himself, was badly sustained, and experienced frequent and very unpleasant interruptions. The government of this patriarchal, and, in many respects, estimable individual, has the fault of being excessively indulgent, relaxed—and, consequently, utterly inefficient. His own moral sentiments are those of an unenlightened Pagan, more strongly influenced by the prospect of immediate advantage, than any future, or moral considerations. Hence thefts and robberies, so far from being severely punished and suppressed, are encouraged by a misguided indulgence; and recent facts have proved further, that the King himself is not above the disgraceful meanness of sharing in the proceeds of such felonious acts, at the total sacrifice of every thing befitting his station, character, and real interest. He has, indeed, offered, and in several instances made, the most ample pecuniary satisfaction for these injuries. But his character for honesty and good faith, is ruined. There is about him an amiable weakness,—a weakness, which, connected with an uninformed conscience, is the source of his greatest faults. He is indeed one of those amiable, feeble, characters of whom Montesquieu says, “There is not stuff enough in him to make a good man.” But he is proud of our establishment on his territory—and willing, as he has often told me, *to relinquish to us one-half of his kingdom rather than to lose it.* He is, at this date, in arrears to the Colony to the amount of more than 100 bars, (about fifty dollars) besides, at least, ten thieves not only left unpunished, but secretly protected by him against the justice of the Colony. But, as bad as is the state of things to which these causes have led, it would perhaps have been, before this date, materially changed for the better, but for a most perilous war in which Freeman has imprudently involved himself, and which threatens, and I am apprehensive will soon end in, the subversion of his power, and the ruin of his country. His nearest neighbour of Trade Town has become his enemy—and is enabled by his wealth, and great influence, to obtain powerful auxiliaries, and carry his arms into the heart of the Sesters territory. I am this very day returned from a fruitless visit to Trade Town and Sesters, which has cost me a ten-days’ absence from Mensurado, for almost the sole purpose of mediating a settlement of their differences. But too much blood has been already

shed, and too strong a spirit of mutual vengeance stirred up between the parties, to admit of a reconciliation. One of the hostile parties must exterminate the other. And to this deplorable length I was, after three days spent in ineffectual efforts to reconcile them, obliged to leave them to carry their savage resentments; and gained by my mediation no other point, except that of giving to them, and the other neighbouring tribes, the strongest proof in my power, of the benevolent interest we take in their welfare. Both parties have most solemnly stipulated to respect the colonial property on the theatre of their hostilities. Both parties offered to give me the whole country of their enemy, provided I would assist them to subdue it. And Freeman and his allies engaged to enrol themselves, with all their people and country, as *vassals* and *fiefs* of the Colony, on condition of our assisting them against West. But, from the first, all were given expressly to understand, that our whole force was sacred to the purpose of self-defence alone, against the injustice and violence of the unprincipled—that while we were ready to benefit *all* our neighbours, we could injure *none*—and that if we could not prevent or settle the wars of the country, we should never take part in them.

It remained then, to be decided whether our factory at the Sesters was to be continued or suspended, till the fury of the blast was over. The possible effects of its discontinuance, even for a short time, were, on the one hand, not to be lightly incurred. We had expended some money, and been at great pains, to obtain the footing we held there. There was a fine little productive farm of five acres, filled with cassada, cotton, and sweet potatoes—the last article in abundance. There were buildings, enclosures, and stock, which ought, if possible, to be preserved. There was the *best watered* territory the Colony has, of which a suspension of our possession, for a short time, would, in the estimation of the natives, weaken our claim, to be retained.—These were powerful reasons for keeping up the establishment, even in the confusion and dangers of a savage war. But, on the other hand, it was evident, notwithstanding the professions of the parties at war, that neither our property nor the lives of our factors, were safe for an hour, without such a guard as it is utterly beyond our power to place them under. That little or no

trade could be expected during the continuance of the troubles; that admitting the sincere friendship of the chiefs, they were not able to control the refractory and excited passions of their people. I considered, also, that my own expected absence from the country for six or eight months, would perhaps leave the establishment in a more exposed state, and be made the occasion of greater licentiousness on the part of the warriors, both of West and Freeman, than could happen, if I were present to punish any violation of good faith:—and *resolved reluctantly, on withdrawing the factors, and suspending for a season, the operations of the factory and the farm.**

I accordingly lost no time in engaging a trusty Krooman (neutral in the contest) to reside at and take care of the buildings, farm, and such property as could not be removed—and in bringing away all the residue. I have this evening returned; and can only hope that a few months will effectually remove all the obstacles out of the way of a peaceable and safe resumption of all our possessions and acquisitions in the Sesters.

The Board may assure themselves, that no loss of influence on this coast, has led to the unpleasant necessity of thus giving up for a season, this possession. On the contrary, new cessions of territory are offered us, and new invitations from a distance are constantly extended to us, to multiply our establishments. But at present we have not the means—we want people, vessels, funds, a regular and ample supply of trade-goods, to enable us to close with any more offers of this nature. My present aim and endeavour is, to compress all the business, and narrow down all the connexions and engagements of the Colony, to the narrowest compass possible—and simplify all our relations with the tribes about us; in order that the intercourse of the Colony with them, during my absence to the U. States, may be easy, safe, and mutually satisfactory and beneficial. The Sesters, the most distant of our establishments by 25 miles, is given up. One new one on Grand Bassa, is just formed—and for the arrangements contemplated, in relation to both of these, and the Junk factory, for the next ten months, I must refer to the next following papers of this series. *Monrovia, Feb. 4th, 1827.* J. A.

* The controversy between the chiefs, has, we believe, been amicably settled.—[Ed.]

ST. JOHNS FACTORY.

Monrovia, Feb. 6th, 1827.

The history of this establishment, from its origin in 1825, to March, 1826, has been transmitted to the Board.

Connected with the Factory, is the lease and use of as much territory as the Colony chooses to possess, along the Southern bank of the South branch of the St. Johns river, on which that establishment is situated. This imperfect grant of territory may, hereafter, with very little difficulty, in my opinion, be converted into a purchase.

James Benson, a colonist, was employed in Dec. 1825, to reside and manage the trade of the Colony at this station—and has, up to the end of Dec. 1826, executed with great fidelity and success, the trust reposed in him. The Bassa chiefs, I am particularly happy to state, have acquitted themselves, with honour and punctuality, of all their engagements; affording protection to the factor and property—and punishing with exemplary severity, every one of the few depredators on the public property, who, in the beginning of the year, were detected in thievish acts.

Mr. Benson has received a compensation of thirty dollars per month—but no perquisites. The profits of the establishment have fully authorized this ample salary. It still remains, under the management of Andrew Harris, the principal source whence the Colony derives its yearly stock of rice—and is beginning to produce us considerable quantities of wood, oil, and ivory.—The mouth of the St. Johns river, as has been formerly stated, affords at all seasons of the year, a free entrance for all the coasting craft of the Colony. This establishment, it is of course intended to keep up during my absence to America. Mr. Harris will probably remain, to conduct it. The Grand Bassa people have almost universally discontinued the slave trade, and show no anxiety for its revival. They live under an energetic government, and have chiefs far more enlightened and worthy of confidence, than most of the tribes of this part of the coast enjoy. It is found a matter of expediency to conciliate and retain the friendship and active patronage of the chiefs by an annual present of about ten bars each, to the five of them—amount about \$22 50.

BOB GRAY'S FACTORY.

Bob Gray is one of the three Bassa chiefs, of whom I have been so fortunate as to purchase an indefinite and truly invaluable tract of lands lying for several miles along the Northern bank of the North branch of the St. Johns river. (The deed is enclosed, under cover of these papers.) The price stipulated to be paid for these lands, is 300 bars—one-half of which, being in assorted merchandise, is already paid; the other half, in tobacco, we have not had enough of that article to discharge the debt.

Gray engaged to build the Colony a factory at any place on the North bank of the St. Johns river, which I should designate for the purpose—to make of the purchase money of his lands, a stock in trade, with a view ultimately to turn over to the Colony all the produce he should be able to bring down from the interior of the country. This project I encouraged. The factory has been already built, and is now going into operation—and will form a new link of union between the tribes along the St. Johns and your Colony. The interests of both and all, I trust, are, at no great distance of time, to become perfectly identical—and one numerous and Christian nation, using our language, and enjoying our institutions, to cover the whole Western coast of Africa.

ST. JOHNS (OR FACTORY) ISLAND FACTORY,

Has been so lately formed as on the 28th of January, 1827. The purchase of this island has been already the subject of a part of more than one communication to the Board of Managers.—The island forms one of the most beautiful and advantageous sites for a settlement, which can well be desired or conceived. Embosomed in a majestic and navigable river—and approaching within two miles of its mouth—this river, of easy and safe entrance for vessels of 90 to 100 tons—abounding with fish, and having its course through a fertile and delicious, and, I am obliged to add, salubrious country—rising a few feet only over a narrow sandy beach, which skirts its margin on every side—possessing a rich and mellow soil—fanned sixteen hours in every twenty-four, even in the dry season, by a sea-breeze, tempered and sweetened in its passage up the river by the verdure which crowns its banks—nothing in the original, simple dress

of nature, I repeat it, can be imagined more delightful—and no residence in this country more eligible. The Colony, it will be recollected, now possesses this island, and the main land contiguous to it, on the North bank of the river, in *fee simple*.

Few objects relating to the advancement of your Colony, are, at the present time, nearer my heart than the formation of a settlement, consisting of worthy people, on this island. It is estimated to contain building lots, differing in size from a fourth to an half acre of ground, for 200 families. They will be furnished with plantation lands from the new purchase opposite the island. I have established a factory on Factory Island—and commenced the settlement of it, by fixing there, with ample privileges, a single private family from Monrovia.

J. ASHMUN.

February 10, 1827.

Letter from C. C. Harper, Esq.

BALTIMORE, JULY 15, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: A plan has occurred to me, which, I think, may have the effect, if it can be carried into execution, of raising for the Society a large fund annually, and keeping public attention alive to our objects. Although it will require time and patience for its accomplishment, it appears to me to be not impracticable, nor even difficult. The idea is founded upon that, which you once suggested, of reviving the State Societies. It supposes them to be reorganized, wherever they formerly existed, and wherever not, established; and to have, as before, their Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurers, and Boards of Managers. These officers should be selected, as heretofore, from among gentlemen of advanced age, conspicuous abilities, and high standing in the community. In addition to them, there ought to be a body of half a dozen, or a dozen, or more young men, known to be enthusiastic and active supporters of the cause of African Colonization, who might be called the State-Societies' Committees. Their duty would be to receive subscriptions, collect monies, correspond with each other,

superintend emigration, and give proper impulses to the public mind, in any other way they should deem expedient and the Board of Managers of the Society to which they are attached, might not disapprove of. By the Committees being composed of young men, and the higher offices filled by men more advanced in life, and distinguished for past or present services to their country or the cause, we shall obtain the authority of great and venerable names, as well as all the activity natural to persons striving to be useful: and while the caution of the old will thus be animated by the enthusiasm and spirit of the young, the inexperience and rashness of youth will be tempered by the prudence of age.

As many Auxiliaries as possible to each State Society, should be established in every town, village, and district of the state, and have a similar organization.

Having taken these preliminary steps, which are only the scaffolding of the edifice, the principal feature of the plan might readily be introduced. The Committees should enter immediately upon their duties, as soon as the State or Auxiliary State Society, to which they belong, might be formed; and induce all the friends of colonization, in their town, village, or district, to become members. The condition of membership should be the subscription of *one dollar* annually, to be paid on or about the Fourth of July, or any other period that the Parent Society at Washington might prefer. The subscription should not be five dollars for ten years, or twenty-five for life, or any other sum in advance; but *one dollar* each year, and no more.

There are thousands who will cheerfully give one dollar every year, but who would not, on any account or by any persuasion, give twenty-five dollars, or even five, at one time. Those few who can afford to give such sums, would probably persuade themselves (as we have seen in too many instances), that they had now done their proportion of the work, and dismiss the subject from their thoughts, and with it, all the zeal they might have felt in its behalf. But no man would refuse to give one dollar, even though he might never have reflected on the scheme for which it is solicited, or, having reflected, remain indifferent to its success: and certainly no member of a committee, with a proper sense of the goodness and usefulness of the design, would

hesitate to ask each of his friends, or acquaintance, for one dollar for its support. A very large sum might, I believe, be raised each year in every State, by these subscriptions alone; without taking into consideration what we should still continue to receive, in increasing abundance, from private contributions, the charity of religious societies and masonic orders, and legislative appropriation. This would not be an occasional gush, or fluctuating source of fortune, soon exhausted, or alluring us into expenses we might afterwards be unable to defray; but a steady copious stream, that must ever augment with population and benevolence, and with the gradual and certain progress of opinion in our favour.

In proportion as the State Societies shall be revived or established, and their numerous little Auxiliaries called into existence and due subordination and dependance, the Parent Society itself might receive a more effectual structure. There might be held, each year, in Washington, at some period during the session of the National Congress, a Congress of representatives from the State Societies and their various branches; each sending such numbers as the Parent Society might think advisable. Their compensation would be the greatest of rewards—the pleasure and merit of a benevolent act. As the matters to be submitted to their deliberation and decision, would not be of a nature to be easily or wilfully abused, nor of such vital importance to their employers, that they might (like political affairs) be dishonestly conducted, for dangerous or improper purposes, many of the Auxiliary Societies would often not care to be represented; confiding in the wisdom and virtue of those who should be sent by others: and as this meeting would be during the session of Congress and the Supreme Court, and at a season when multitudes from every part of the United States have occasion to visit the seat of government, there could be no difficulty, to those who might desire it, in procuring zealous and able representatives. Liberia would be under the special and peculiar care of the Congress or Convention; which would have the power of appropriating all funds collected for the Colonization cause, and of appointing its own officers and those of the Parent Society; that is, its President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Thus would the attention and interest of the American people be won to our endeavours; and there would be created a greater readiness to give, when each contributor, having a share in the government of the Society and distribution of its funds, would feel more confidence in their being properly managed.

This reorganization of the Parent Society, however, does not necessarily follow from the revival or establishment of State and Auxiliary State Societies, and certainly does not in the least interfere with them, whether it be adopted now, or delayed, or be rejected, or be in fact impracticable.

If these remarks can be of any service to our cause, you may put them to whatever use you please, and give them whatever shape you think best adapted to our purposes.

With the highest respect, your servant and friend,

CHARLES C. HARPER.

REV. R. R. GURLEY, *Sec. Am. Col. Soc.*

We publish the above letter entire not merely from respect to its author, (a gentleman entitled to distinguished praise for his services to our cause) but from a full conviction of the utility of the proposed plan, and of the importance of its early adoption throughout the country. The poverty and comparative imbecility of our Institution results we know, not from a prevailing hostility or indifference to its design and operations, but from the want of a well organized system, to excite and concentrate the public charity, and to serve constantly as a ready medium of communication between the Society and all the benevolent minds in our land. In a country like ours, where the funds of every charitable Institution must be made up of numerous small donations, no great enterprise of benevolence can be accomplished, unless the humane and the virtuous are brought to unite their energies, and to act with uniform and unceasing power. We recommend, therefore, the plan suggested in the preceding letter to all our friends, and cannot but express the hope, that it will be executed without delay. The success of this plan, it is obvious, must depend principally upon the efforts of the Committees. Nor is it less manifest that a State Society in each State of the Union, with a zealous and active Committee, would soon bring into well concerted action all the popular feeling which

exists favourable to African Colonization. We may further add, that the establishment of an AGENCY in connection with each State Society, would, it is believed, contribute greatly to its prosperity and the advancement of the general cause.

Masonic Liberality.

We have received from Thomas' Lodge, Monson, Mass. \$20 to aid the object of our Society. We extract the following, from the letter of the Committee, Messrs. Alfred Ely, E. Whitaker, and Abraham Hastnell, enclosing the donation: "We cannot avoid expressing to you, our cordial approbation of your Society, and our earnest desires for its prosperity. It aims, we think, to promote the good of our beloved country, while it labours to raise from the dust, and exalt to civil and social happiness, a degraded but interesting portion of the human family. It gives us much pleasure to learn, that it has secured the confidence and patronage of so many, who stand high in talents, in influence, in love of country, and in enlarged philanthropy, and indeed, among all the benevolent plans of the day, devised to ameliorate the condition of men, not one has more just claims to the support, or ought more liberally to receive the charities of every patriot and of every Christian.

"While we believe it to be the duty of all to aid this Society, we conceive that no class of persons ought to enter more readily into its object, and become its more steady and warm friends, than the Masonic family. Their charity should be as extensive as the world of mankind. To communicate the light of science and true religion, and transmit our free Institutions to Africa, and at the same time give a national and happy social existence to a population which must continue degraded in this land, and from which we have ground for apprehension; is certainly in accordance with the principles and worthy of the labours of our ancient and benevolent Fraternity.

"Our donation is a trifle. We hope it may be an earnest of more; and that all the Lodges in our country will make the interests of the Colonization Society a common cause, and embark a portion of their funds annually, to promote it. It is the cause of patriotism, humanity, benevolence, and human happiness."

Intelligence.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

The ship *Norfolk*, chartered by the United States Government to convey to Africa certain recaptured Africans, delivered over to the disposal of the Executive by a recent decree of the Supreme Court, sailed a few days since from Savannah for Liberia. Dr. Todsén embarked in this vessel, as the Agent for Government. These Africans (about 130, we believe,) constituted a majority of the whole number captured some years ago, in the *Gen. Ramirez*. The remainder, are, by the decree of the Court, given up to the Spanish claimants. It is painful to state, that by this decree, the families of three men, at least, have been sent to Africa, while they themselves are delivered over to the Spaniards. Unless redeemed by the charities of the humane, they must remain forever separated from those to whom they are bound by the strongest and tenderest ties. By prompt exertions, so distressing a calamity, we trust, will be prevented.

Nathaniel C. Crenshaw, of Hanover county, Va. has recently accompanied sixty-five slaves, part of them emancipated by the will of his uncle, and the remainder by himself, to York, Penn. and placed them there in circumstances to obtain without difficulty, a comfortable livelihood. Among this number, were some of advanced age, whom he would gladly have supported in Virginia; but as they preferred accompanying their friends, he made a donation of about two hundred dollars to each. At present they are capable of maintaining themselves. Mr. Crenshaw is a warm friend to the Colonization Society, and has a number of slaves who are disposed to remove, and whom it is his purpose to send, to the Colony of Liberia. His liberality and magnanimity deserve the highest praise.

TERMINATION OF SLAVERY IN NEW YORK.

The existence of SLAVERY in the state of New York, terminated on the FOURTH of the present month. The day was cele-

brated by the people of colour in New York and Albany, without occasioning any of the disturbances that were apprehended, and with a propriety and order on their part, which did them great credit.

There are now *six* states, in which there are no slaves, viz: *Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio*. In 1820, there were in Rhode Island, 48 slaves; in Connecticut, 98; in Pennsylvania, 211; in Indiana, 190; in Illinois, 917. In some of these states there may be no slaves *now*; and in all of them, and in several others, provision has been made by law for the termination of slavery. In 1820, New York had 10,088 slaves. New Jersey, at the same time, had 7,557, and Delaware 4,509.

We copy the following abstract of the provisions of the New York Emancipating Law, from the *Troy Sentinel*.

1. All who were held as *slaves* previously to the 4th of July, of the present year, are absolutely and unconditionally emancipated.

2. The children of slaves, born after the 4th of July, 1799, and before the 31st of March, 1817, remain the *servants* of the owners of their mothers, and their representatives, "in the same manner as if such children had been bound to service by the overseers of the poor," viz. males until the age of 28 years, and females until the age of 25 years.

3. Children born of slaves since the 31st day of March, 1817, remain servants as aforesaid, until the age of 21 years, and no longer.

4. Children of *servants* are absolutely free, and their condition, *by law*, is the same as that of white children, except as to the qualifications for voting at elections.—[*Vermont Chronicle*.

Commemoration by the Africans.—In accordance with the feelings expressed by the meeting of respectable coloured people, the proceedings of which were published in this paper; the 4th of July, the day when slavery ceased for ever in this state, was celebrated by the class of inhabitants most interested in the event, in an appropriate and highly becoming manner.

Zion Church, at the corner of Church and Leonard streets, was opened, and an oration delivered by Mr. William Hamilton, before the different societies of coloured persons. The church was ornamented with a portrait of Matthew Clarkson, one of John Jay, a portrait and a bust of Daniel D. Tompkins, and a bust of President Boyer. Many small banners and flags

were also displayed. Several hymns, written for the occasion, were sung.

On the 5th, the various societies, viz: The Mutual Relief, Wilberforce, Clarkson, Union, Brooklyn, &c. and a large body of coloured people from Brooklyn, and other towns in the state, to the number of between 3 and 4000, formed a line in Hudson square, and marched through the principal streets, under their respective banners, with music, and directed by a marshal on horseback, to Zion Church; where an oration was delivered by Mr. John Mitchell. The church was decorated with banners as the day before. The audience were remarkably well dressed, and conducted themselves in the procession with great propriety.—[*N. Y. D. Advertiser.*

From the Report of the Church Missionary Society.

In respect to the Mission at Sierra Leone, “the only part of the Society’s operations which was shaded by doubt, darkness, and difficulty;” Mr. Raymond said, The labours of the Society there were principally directed to the liberated Africans. The congregation was composed of three thousand on the Sabbath, and about half the number on the week days: only here and there one of them consisted of white persons. The attention and serious deportment of these congregations, were truly delightful. The number of scholars was 1,900, the greater part of whom were the children of the liberated Africans. Their conduct, as well as their intellect, was generally very good, and fully equal to those of the poor people of this country. It should be borne in mind that they were in a foreign land, and that their teachers were foreigners, with the exception of a few native teachers. The latter afforded most valuable assistance. But for them, the Mission could not be maintained. Many of them were wanting, and he entreated his Christian friends to pray to “the great Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth more labourers.” In the different villages, including Free Town, there were 440 communicants: and although the fact would not be concealed by him, that some few of those had fallen into sin, their moral conduct was, for the most part, such as to prove their genuine piety.

Major Laing.—The Pacha of Tripoli communicates the following from a letter of the Governor of Ghadames. “By the assistance and hospitable care of a merchant, he was enabled to reach Tombuctoo—but shortly after his arrival, the Fellahs, to the number of 30,000, demanded his death, ‘to prevent christian nations from profiting by his information, to penetrate some day into those distant countries, for the purpose of enslaving them.’ The Prince commanding at Tombuctoo, refused to deliver him up, and sent him out of the place privately, under an escort of fifteen of his own guard—the Fellahs, however, having discovered this, pursued him, and murdered both Major Laing and those who were guarding him.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio,) JULY 12.—*Colonization Society.*—The People of this State are deeply interested in the success of this Society. We are suffering under many of the pernicious effects incident to a slave population, without any of the few benefits which are derived from holding slaves. Immense numbers of mulattoes are continually flocking, by tens, and by hundreds, into Ohio. Their fecundity is proverbial. They are worse than drones to society, and they already swarm in our land like locusts. This state of things calls loudly for legislative interference; and, whilst the Colonization Society rids us of a few, the Legislature ought to devise some mode, to prevent the People of this State, from suffering under nearly all the inconveniences and deleterious effects, consequent upon slave-holding.

[*State Journal.*

Insurrection of Slaves in Georgia.—A letter from Georgia, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 6, 1827, says, “A most dangerous and extensive insurrection of the blacks, was detected at Macon a few days since. They had banded together to the number of 300, and were supposed to be instigated and headed by a French emigrant from the Mississippi. His slaves were in the plot. They had only arrested one of the rebels. The whole of the others, with the Frenchman, have made their escape.

[*N. F. Enq.*

Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.

This whole nation will, we trust, soon engage in her cause. To what work more noble, can the powers of this country be applied, than that of bringing up from darkness, debasement, and misery, a race of men; and shedding abroad over the wide territories of Africa, the light of science, freedom and Christianity? Humanity points to the thousand victims of the slave trade, and conjures us to aid in its suppression. Religion speaks with loftier tone—declares that all men are brethren;—that he who loves not his brother, cannot love God; that all men are equally bound to the service of the Almighty, and equally entitled to the good offices of each other; and that he who would not lay down his life for his brethren, has not ascended to the height of the Saviour's charity. Glorious thought! Christianity shall one day rule the world, and Africa be a bright and happy part of her dominions.



Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 1st July, to 25th July, 1827.

Collections at following places, viz:

1st Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.....	\$ 16
Rev. Mr. Wilson's Church, Georgetown, D. C.....	11 02
„ „ Ryland's Church, Navy Yard, Washington,.....	7 86
„ „ Hanson's Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore,.....	29
„ „ Waugh's do. do. do.....	24 04
1st Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., per Rev. W. T. Hamilton,	35 87
6th do. do. Philadelphia, Pa., per Rev. Mr. Kennedy,	20
Unitarian Church, Washington, Rev. Mr. Little,.....	32 39
Shiloh Church, Milton, Pa., Rev. E. W. Junkins,.....	6
Park-street Church, Boston,.....	73
Rev. W. R. DeWitt's Church, Harrisburg, Pa.....	15 25
Methodist Church, Carlisle, Pa., per Rev. Mr. Slicer,.....	10
Christ Church, Washington, per Rev. Mr. Allen,.....	7 43
Rev. Doct. Balch's Church, Georgetown, D. C.....	20
„ Mr. Baker's do. Washington, D. C.....	9 49
„ S. Burts' Socy., Great Barrington, Mass. per D. Leavenworth,	10
In Jonesborough, Tenn., per D. A. Deadrick, Esq.....	26
Foundry Chapel, Washington, per Rev. Mr. Davis,.....	33 36
Baptist Church, Rockville, Md., per Rev. J. H. Jones,.....	7

Amount brought forward, \$ 393 71

St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., per Rev. Mr. Hawley,.....	7	64
Methodist Epis. Church, Leesburg, Va., per Rev. J. McIlhany,...	22	81
Springfield, New Jersey, per Rev. J. D. Paxton,.....	10	
Donation by Thomas' Lodge, Monson, Massachusetts,.....	20	
From the Repository,.....	18	
From J. B. Magruder, Treasurer Auxiliary Society of Fluvanna co., Va., as follows, viz.		

By said Society,.....	\$ 51
Ladies of Louisa county,....	12
Sundry individuals,.....	10
Gen. John H. Cocke,.....	10
John H. Cocke, Jr. Esq.....	5
Mrs. Cocke,.....	5
Repository,	2

From W. L. M. & D. H. M.—two little boys in Virginia,.....	95
Th. P. Wilson, Esq. of Rockville, Md.....	10
Auxy. Society, Connelville, Pa., per Jos. Trevers, Esq.....	17
Thespian Society of do., „ do.....	8
Adonijah Bidwell, Esq. of Hillsdae, New York,.....	10
Miss Anne Searle, Georgetown, D. C.....	1
Rev. J. D. Paxton, Springfield, New Jersey,.....	1
Rev. N. Bangs & J. Emory, Jr. of New York, as follows, viz:	
From Lansingburg & Waterford,... \$ 5	
New York,.....	36 15
New Haven & Hampden,.....	11 87

From Moses Allen, of New York, as follows, viz:

Collections last year at Oxford & Guilford, Che- nango county, N. York, per G. D. Wells,.....	\$ 18
Individuals at Fort Covington, N. York, per Rev. S. L. Crosby,.....	1 54

From David I. Burr, Esq., Richmond, Va.....	9
Collections in Methodist Church, Annapolis, per Rev. C. A. Davis,	14
In Rev. N. Calhoun's Church, Kenhawa, Va., per Js. A. Lewis,....	10
In Leacock Congregation, Lancaster, Pa.....	5
Private subscription, do.....	1
Society at Ware, Massachusetts, per Rev. Parson Cooke,.....	17
Repository,	39
Collections in Rev. J. G. Hamner's Church, Fayetteville, N. C.....	10
In Rev. D. G. Field's Church, Stockbridge, Massachusetts,.....	17

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$812 50
In Petersburg, Virginia, per G. P. Disosway, Esq.....	45	
In 1st Presbyterian Church, Salem, Mass., per M. Shepard, Esq... 35	35	
Per P. A. Johnson, of Morristown, N. Jersey, as follows, viz:		
Collections in Presbyterian Church,	\$33 25	
Donation from a Lady,.....	10	
do. from P. A. Johnson,.....	9 75	
For subscription to Repository, per do.	2	
		55
Per Rev. Chs. Webster, of Hempstead, Va.....	1	
		<u>\$948 85</u>

In our April number, page 64, \$110 25 are acknowledged as received from Baltimore. This should have been stated to be the balance which remained, after various expenditures, in the hands of the Committee who kindly aided in the outfit of the Doris in January.

The whole sum received by this Committee, was..... \$403 08

Of this sum, was collected in the Churches, (of the sum collected in each Church, we are not informed,)... \$243 08

The remainder was made up by the following private donations:

John Hoffman,.....	\$25
Wm. M'Donald & Sons,	20
James Bosley,.....	25
E. G. Ellicott & Co....	5
L. Tiernan & Sons,....	5
B. I. Cohen,.....	5
T. B. Morris,.....	5
Andrew Ellicott,	5
Peter Hoffman,.....	10
Rev. Mr. Robinson,.....	10
R B. Magruder,.....	5
E. J. Coale,.....	6
P. E. Thomas,.....	5
Evan Poultney,.....	5
Fridge & Morris,.....	10
Wm. W. Taylor,.....	5
Matthew Smith,.....	5
Thomas Ellicott,.....	5

— 160

\$403 08

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
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[COMMUNICATED.]

Liberia a means of abolishing the Slave Trade.

[Concluded from page 103.]

THE great obstacle to the establishment of an intercourse and trade between Soudan and England, by the Bight of Benin, or some other part of the South-western coast, are the Arab or Moorish merchants. They are jealous of any interference with their lucrative commerce; and it was by their intrigues, that Clapperton was prevented from pushing his journey on from Sackatoo to the Atlantic, and compelled to retrace his steps to Kouka, and thence across the Desert, to Tripoli.

In Bornou, on the banks of Lake Tchad, the slave trade is carried on to an immense extent, and is the principal traffic.—The mode in which slaves are procured, is very simple and summary. They are hunted by the more powerful and larger nations in their neighbourhood, as we would hunt wild beasts. A caravan of Moorish merchants arrive and offer their goods for slaves: No slaves are on hand, and some must be procured.—The Sultan immediately collects his forces, marches into the

country of some harmless savage tribes, burns their villages, destroys their fields and flocks, massacres the infirm and old, and returns with as many able-bodied prisoners as he can seize.— Sometimes 3000 are obtained in a single ghrazie, which is the name of those expeditions. No one doubts the propriety of the thing; and if any do, he is silenced by the argument, that they are Kerdies (Infidels), and therefore at the mercy of the true believers. Another pretext, when any is designed to be alleged, is often, that these tribes do not observe the laws of the Prophet: and this is particularly convenient; for it applies equally to such as are Mahomedans and such as are not.

One of these ghrazies, 3000 strong, Major Denham accompanied, for the purpose of seeing the country; and he has given us an animated description of it. It was sent by El Kanemy, the sovereign of Bornou, to the Sultan of Mandara, with a request that it might be permitted to attack some of the Kerdy towns in his dominions. But he, perceiving that this large force might be turned to his own purposes and service, determined and cunningly contrived to direct them against some neighbouring Felatah cities. Major Denham suspects El Kanemy himself of not being averse to such a destination; hoping that it might humble or destroy the Arabs, who, under Boo-Khaloom, had formed their escort across the Desert from Tripoli to Kouka, and had lately become extremely unreasonable and unruly. They did not wish to go back from Central Africa, without the booty which it afforded; and were loud in their expressions of contempt for the blacks, himself and his people.

After several days' march, the ghrazie arrived at the Sultan of Mandara's capital, at the foot of an elevated and extensive chain called the Mandara mountains; and held a parley with him, on the objects of their visit. "Boo-Khaloom was, as usual, very sanguine: he said, 'he should make the Sultan handsome presents; and that he was quite sure a Kerdy town full of people would be given to him to plunder.' The Arabs were all eagerness; they eyed the Kerdy huts, which were now visible on the sides of the mountains before us, with longing eyes; and contrasting their own ragged and almost naked state with the appearance of the Sultan of Mandara's people in silk tobes (or shirts), not only thought, but said, 'if Boo-Khaloom pleas-

“ed, they would go no further; this would do.” This is a striking instance of the characteristic disposition of the Arabs to attack and plunder. Here they had come to this Sultan for leave to catch savages in his territory, and they were about to make himself the object of pursuit. “Boo-Khaloom and the Arab Sheikhs had repeatedly exclaimed, when urging El Kanemy to send them to some country for slaves, ‘Never mind their numbers! arrows are nothing! and ten thousand spears are of no importance. We have guns! guns!’ exclaiming, with their favourite imprecations, ‘we’ll eat them, the dogs, quickly’—‘what! why they are negroes all!’ I fancied I could see the keen features of El Kanemy curl at these contemptuous expressions, which equally applied to his own people.”—It was not against Kerdies, but “against people who would create in this handfull of Arabs a little more respect for spears and arrows, that El Kanemy wished they should be sent; and this he thought could not be better accomplished than by consigning them to the Sultan of Mandara, whose natural enemies, as well as his own, were the Felatahs, the most warlike people in the whole country.”

“The principal Mandara towns are eight in number, and all stand in the valley: these and the smaller ones by which they are surrounded, all profess Islamism. The Kerdies are far more numerous; and their dwellings are seen every where in clusters on the sides, and even at tops, of the very hills which immediately overlook the Mandara capital. The fires which were visible in the different nests of these unfortunates, threw a glare upon the bold peaks and bluff promontories of granite rock by which they were surrounded, and produced a picturesque and somewhat awful appearance. The dread in which they hold the Sultan has been considerably increased by his close alliance with the Sheikh (of Bornou, El Kanemy); and the appearance of such a force as that now bivouacked in the valley, was the most appalling sight to those who occupied the overhanging heights. They were fully aware, that for one purpose only, would such a force visit their country; and which of them were to be victims, must have been the cause of most anxious inquietude and alarm to the whole. By the assistance of a good telescope, I could discover those, who.

“from the terms on which they were with Mandara, had the “greatest dread, stealing off into the very heart of the mountains.” Others came down to sue for mercy, bringing presents of leopard skins, honey, slaves, and horses, as peace-offerings. These poor, proscribed, and persecuted people were, no doubt, the original inhabitants of the country, and have been dispossessed of it, and driven from the vallies into the mountains, by the Felatahs, Mandaras, Bornouese, and other powerful nations of the interior, who have alternately held and lost it, and contend among themselves for dominion. Being more civilized and assembled in larger and better organized communities, they could easily prevail against the Kerdies, who are mere wild savages.

It did not suit the Sultan’s purposes at that time, to allow the Arabs any of his Kerdies. His excuse was, that they were becoming Moslem without force: an idea that Boo-Khaloom was much offended with; “declaring that their conversion would “lose the Sultan thousands of slaves, as their constant wars “with each other afforded them the means of supplying them “abundantly.”

Maj. Denham having applied for permission to visit the mountains, was informed, that “the Sultan could not imagine what “he wanted at the hills,” and was asked “if he intended to “catch the Kerdies alone?” At last, however, he was allowed to go, well guarded by armed men; and by his inspection, “was “abundantly assured that this chain of mountains, the highest “parts of which, in the neighbourhood of Mandara, do not exceed 2500 feet, extends nearly South for more than two “months’ journey—how much beyond that, they know not.”

After considerable delay, the ghrazie at length proceeded.— “We commenced our march through a beautiful valley to the “East of Mora (the capital of Mandara), winding round the hills “which overhang the town, and penetrating into the heart of “the mass of mountains nearly South of it.” On the second day’s march they were surrounded by mountain scenery, “which “could scarcely be exceeded in richness and beauty. On all “sides, the apparently interminable chain of hills closed upon “our view: in rugged magnificence and gigantic grandeur, “though not to be compared with the higher Alps, the Appe-

“nines, the Jura, or even the Sierra Morena, in magnitude; yet
“by none of these were they surpassed in picturesque interest.”
“A range of minor hills, of more recent formation than the granite chain from which they emanate, (which I cannot but suppose to form a part of El Gibel Gumhr, or Mountains of the Moon,) approaches quite to the skirts of the extensive wood through which we were passing” (on the third or fourth day); and numerous deep ravines and dry water-courses, rendered the passage tedious and difficult. On emerging from the wood the large Felatah town of Dirkulla was perceivable, and the Arabs were formed in front, headed by Boo-Khaloom. They were flanked on each side by a large body of cavalry; and as they moved on, shouting the Arab war-cry, which is very inspiring, I thought I could perceive a smile pass between Barca Gana (the Bornouese General) and his chiefs, at Boo-Khaloom’s expense. Dirkulla was quickly burnt, and another smaller town near it; and the few inhabitants that were found in them, who were chiefly infants and aged persons unable to escape, were put to death without mercy, or thrown into the flames.

“We now came to a third town, in a situation capable of being defended against assailants ten times as numerous as the besieged: this town was called Musfeia.” It was valiantly defended. The Bornouese and Mandarans kept themselves aloof, out of reach of the arrows and spears and stones rolled down the hill, and left the Arabs to conduct the fight alone.— They were overpowered with great slaughter, put to flight, pursued by the Felatahs with their poisoned arrows, and dispersed in the mountains. Boo-Khaloom was killed. Major Denham was taken prisoner and stript, and would probably have been put to death, but for the astonishment occasioned by his whiteness. Seizing his opportunity, while the captors were dividing the spoils, he effected his escape, and rejoined the routed and retreating army. His books and clothes were afterwards very handsomely restored to his companion, Captain Clapperton, at Sackatoo, by Bello, the Sultan of the Felatahs.

In his supplemental chapter on Bornou, Major Denham has made many important observations. “Until introduced by the Moors, the trading in slaves,” says he, “was little known

“amongst them; the prisoners taken in battle served them, and
“were given as portions to their children, on their marriage,
“for the same duties; but they were seldom sold. Even now,
“the greater part of the household of a man of rank, are free,
“with the exception of the women, who often die in the service
“of the master of their youth. They are treated always like
“the children of the house, and corporal punishment is a rare
“occurrence among them. I have more than once known a Bor-
“nouese, on his morning visit to my hut, say, with tears, that
“he had sent a slave to be sold, who had been three years a part
“of his family: then he would add, ‘but the devil has got into
“her, and how could I keep her after that?’

“In short, it is to the pernicious principles of the Moorish
“traders, whose avaricious brutality is beyond all belief, that
“the traffic for slaves in the interior of Africa not only owes its
“origin, but its continuance. They refuse all other modes of
“payment for the articles which they bring with them; they well
“know the eagerness with which these articles are sought after;
“and by offering what appears to the natives an amazing price,
“tempt them to sell their brethren to the most inhuman of all in-
“human beings, while they gain in Fezzan, Bengazi, and Egypt,
“sometimes a profit of 500 per ct. I am not, however, without
“hopes, that a more extended intercourse with Barbary might
“detach even the proverbially unfeeling Moor from dealing in
“human flesh; and it was with feelings of the highest satisfac-
“tion that I listened to some of the most respectable of the mer-
“chants, when they declared, that were any other system of
“trading adopted, they would gladly embrace it, in preference
“to dealing in slaves: knowing, too, how often we interfered to
“ameliorate the situation of any of these unfortunates, when
“they were oppressed or ill-treated, they would continually
“point out to us, as if to excite our approbation, how well dress-
“ed and well fed their own slaves were, in comparison with
“those of others, as we traversed the Desert, on our return to
“Tripoli.”

In speaking of the facilities and profits of trade in Central Africa, and the willingness of the government of Bornou to maintain an intercourse with Europe and the whites, he says: “Arab
“or Moorish merchants, the only ones who have hitherto ven-

“tured among them, are encouraged and treated with great
“liberality. Several of them are known to have returned, after
“a residence of less than nine years, with fortunes of 15 and 20
“thousand dollars; and which might, perhaps, by a more intel-
“ligent trader, have been doubled; as the commodities with
“which they barter, are mostly European produce, purchased
“at Tripoli, at prices full 250 per cent. above their prime cost.

“The usual calculation of a Moorish merchant is, that a
“camel-load of merchandise, bought at Mourzuk for \$150, will
“make a return, in trading with Bornou, of \$500, after paying
“all expenses. Persons in Fezzan will send three camel loads
“in charge of one man, and after paying all the expenses out of
“the profits, give him a third of the remainder for his labour.

“From the circumstance, however, of there being no direct
“trade from this country (England) with Tripoli, or, I believe,
“with any of the ports of Barbary, English goods, (the demand
“for which is daily increasing amongst a population of not less
“than five millions) within six hundred miles of the coast, are
“sold at enormous prices, although frequently of the very worst
“description.

“The articles in most request among the negro nations, are:

“Writing Paper, on which the profit is enormous.

“Coral barrelled and imitation Coral.

“Printed Cottons of all kinds, with a great deal of red and
“yellow in the pattern.

“Coloured Silks, in pieces for large shirts and shifts, of the
“most gaudy patterns.

“Imitations of Damask, worked with gold thread and flowers.

“Common red and green Cloth.

“Small Looking-glasses.

“Tripoli Barracans, Bornouses, and small Carpets.

“English Carpets of a small size.

“Ornamented cheap Pistols, long barrelled.

“Razors.

“Tripoli red Caps.

“Turbans of all descriptions.

“Large Amber for the women.

“Common China Basins, much esteemed.

“Coffee Cups.

“ Brass Basins, tinned inside.

“ Red Breeches, made up.

“ Cotton Caftans, striped, made up.

“ Pieces of striped Cotton.

“ Handkerchiefs and coarse white Muslin.

“ Large Shirts (or Tobes), ready made, of striped cottons and white calico.

“ Fine and coarse white Calico, much esteemed.

“ Frankincense, Ottaria, and Spices,—purchased of the Jews in Tripoli, or Leghorn.

“ Beads of various sorts.

“ Arms of all descriptions, of an inferior quality, will always meet with a ready sale, as well as balls of lead, and what we call swan-shot.

“ The principal return which the Moorish merchants obtain for their goods, consists in slaves: But Bornou is scarcely any thing but a mart or rendezvous of kafilas (carivans) from Soudan. These unhappy victims are handed over to the Tripoli and Fezzan traders, who are waiting with their northern produce to tempt the cupidity of the slave merchants of Soudan. I think I may say, that neither the Sheikh (El Kanemy) himself, nor the Bornou people, carry on this traffic but with feelings of disgust, which even habit cannot conquer. Of the existence of a foreign slave trade, or one which consigns these unfortunates to Christian masters, they are not generally aware at Bornou; and so contrary to the tenets of his religion—of which he is a strict observer—would be such a system of barter, that one may easily conclude, the Sheikh of Bornou would be willing to assist, with all the power* he possesses, in any plan which might have for its object the putting a final stop to a commerce of this nature.

“ Already the desire of exchanging whatever their country produces, for the manufactures of the more enlightened nations of the North, exists in no small degree amongst them: a taste for luxury, and a desire of imitating such strangers as visit them, are very observable.

* “ At the present moment, there is but one power in Central Africa to be at all compared to the Sheikh of Bornou in importance,—that of Bel-lo, the Felatah chieftain.”

“The eagerness with which all classes of people listened to our proposals for establishing a frequent communication by means of European merchants, and the protection promised by the Sheikh to such as should arrive within the sphere of his influence, particularly if they were English, excites an anxious hope that some measures will be adopted for directing the labours of a population of millions to something more congenial to the humanity and philanthropy of the age we live in, than the practice of a system of predatory warfare, which has chiefly for its object the procuring of slaves, as the readiest and most valuable property to trade with, on every appearance of the merchants from the North at their markets. Every probability is against such a barter being preferred by the African black. Let the words of the Sheikh himself, addressed to us in the hearing of his people, speak the sentiments that have already found a place in his bosom:—‘You say true, we are all sons of one father! You say also, that the sons of Adam should not sell one another, and you know every thing! God has given you all great talents; but what are we to do? The Arabs who come here, will have nothing but slaves: why don’t you send us your merchants? You know us now; and let them bring their women with them, and live amongst us, and teach us what you talk to me about so often; to build houses and boats, and make rockets.’ The reader will conceive with what exulting hearts we heard these words from the lips of a ruler in the centre of Africa.

“The return which European traders might, in the first instance, obtain, would not, probably, be sufficient to employ large capitals, but that would annually improve; and the great profits would, in some measure, compensate for the deficiency. The propensity in the natives to war upon and plunder their neighbours, from the profit arising from such a system, would gradually subside, when other more profitable occupations were encouraged amongst them. The Kanemboos, who inhabit the northern and eastern borders of Lake Tchad, are a bold and hardy people, extremely expert with the spear, swift of foot, and practised hunters.

“The tusk of the elephant, the horns of the buffalo, are eagerly bought at Tripoli and the other ports on the Mediterranean.

“at high prices. The cultivation of indigo, of a very superior kind, might be carried to any extent, as it grows wild, as well as senna, in many parts of the country. The zibet, or musk from the civet cat, is also to be procured, about 200 per cent. lower than it will sell for in Tripoli.”

The novelty and interesting character of the information contained in these extracts, will be a sufficient excuse for their great length. They contain facts collected by an eye-witness, and the views of a philosopher. The two principal powers of Central Africa, are prepared to assist in abolishing the slave trade throughout their dominions; and are only waiting until *we* shall do our part, and open an intercourse and commerce with their people in other articles. Soudan, which is to the West of Bornou, and comprehends Bello's empire, is the great source of slaves, and supplies almost all that are sent to the various and distant borders of the continent. Their passage to the east of Bornou, on their way, with the Moorish merchants, across the desert, might be instantly arrested by the interference of El Kanemy; and their descent to the Atlantic, or even their departure at all from Soudan, could readily be prevented, or at least impeded. by Bello.

We are called upon, as Christians, as philanthropists, but most as human beings, to co-operate in this good work, with these untutored sovereigns in Central Africa. Those who have hitherto been insensible to all the benefits to be derived from African Colonization, may now find a motive for exertion; and however visionary and inefficient they may think the scheme in other points of view, in this one they cannot fail to approve and support our Colony of Liberia.



Settlements on the Gold Coast.

[Continued from page 142.]

AXIM.

After leaving Apollonia, the next settlement we come to is Dutch. It is situated in a country called Axim; which forms part of the rich, extensive, and fertile country of Ahanta. It

is a compact fort, built by the Portuguese, and called Fort Anthony. It stands upon a promontory that forms the most western part of Cape Three Points. It is about ten leagues East from fort Apollonia, and about two miles from the river Ancobra.

Fort Anthony is most agreeably situated on an eminence, and in a commanding position: the landing here is perfectly safe; boats may approach, and, during the dry season, may be beached without danger.

We now enter a country in many respects different from that we have left. It is more hilly, more woody; the soil is richer, but the country is not watered so well as Apollonia. The Dutch, who are remarkable for horticulture, have an excellent garden here, which produces an abundant supply of fruits and vegetables.

DIX COVE.

It is advantageously situated at the entrance of a small cove, which will admit vessels of thirty or forty tons at high water. The channel is narrow, but safe, and capable of being so far improved, as to admit vessels of one hundred tons and upwards, at a trifling expense.

From Apollonia, the next British Fort is Dix Cove.

The situation of Dix Cove is such, as to make it more desirable than any other of the small forts upon the Gold Coast. The Cove is valuable as a port to merchant craft; and the landing being more convenient than any other (excepting the Dutch Fort of Elmina), makes the fort of Dix Cove of consideration, and connected with reference to its ready communication with the interior, becomes desirable to retain. Independently of this, Dix Cove is almost the only point on the coast, where timber and lime can be procured; and if all other objects were unimportant, this alone makes the fort of Dix Cove, worthy of a small increase of expense and improvement in the garrison, which at present, exceeds but little, that of Apollonia.

About three miles from Dix Cove, is a place called Boutry, where the Dutch have a small fort; and three leagues further East, is Taccorary, with a similar establishment.

SUCCONDEE.

About four miles from Taccorary, we come to *Succondee*; where the Dutch have a respectable fort, and the British a settlement. We had formerly a fort here; but it was destroyed by the French in the American war. The Dutch is called Orange Fort: it is situated on a rock, sufficiently elevated above the sea. The landing here is safe; and there is a convenient bay for small craft to anchor in.

We have now attained the extremity of the Ahanta country; and it is undoubtedly, in every respect, the richest on the Gold Coast. Its coast has many convenient creeks and harbours: which is an advantage Apollonia is deprived of. It abounds with many kinds of excellent timber; one of which is not much inferior to mahogany, and, in the hands of good workmen, could be made equally useful, and perhaps as valuable.

In general, this country is well planted; the soil is adapted to every sort of Tropical produce, and the natives may be considered the most industrious in the country. Every man of consequence in the different towns on the coast, has his country-residence and plantations. It has some gold-mines; but they are in general kept concealed, as *Fetish* is put upon them; which prohibits the lower order from getting intimately acquainted with that, which would deprive them of their agricultural employments, and introduce a life of idleness and debauchery among them. The Ahanta country stretches further inland than Apollonia, and is bounded by the Warsaw and Dinkara countries. The former is governed by two persons, who are in some measure, independent of each other in their government; but in other respects they are united. The latter is a small kingdom, tributary to the king of Ashantee. Both these countries abound with gold: the Dinkara gold is the purest we meet with.

Although a king is acknowledged in the Ahanta country, yet his power is limited: indeed, the government is left to the regulation of the different head-men. The king is never consulted, unless in cases of great consequence. In general, the people are well disposed; they are not under such restrictions as the Apollonians, and are therefore more free in their manners and conversation; but are less courteous and polite, and not so hospitable.

The vegetable productions of this country are in general to be had in great plenty; and in seasons of scarcity, the inhabitants can supply their neighbours with the fruits of their labour and industry. They never know what it is to be distressed for corn, yams, &c. so attentive are they to agriculture. The sugar-cane grows to a great size in this country, and is much used, particularly by the women, who are fond of masticating it: it affords an agreeable and refreshing juice, which is considered wholesome. The palm-tree is very abundant, and supplies the natives with plenty of wine and oil.

COMMENDA

Is about sixteen miles from Succondee, where both the English and Dutch have settlements. The British fort was very respectable; but being built of bad materials, it is now almost in ruins. The Dutch fort was reduced in the American war; part of it is standing, and continues to be possessed by that nation.

The forts of Secondee and Commenda, (says Sir George Collier) are situated between Dix Cove and the Dutch Fort of Elmina.

Of the importance of these forts, in a commercial point of view, I am not able to state an opinion. The forts are very small; and, as military points, like most of the others upon this coast, ill constructed, badly kept, and worse garrisoned: they are capable of little defence, if the Ashantee army advance from the interior, as their chief threatens. If there be any trade at present, it is not worthy of notice: and as to political importance, Commenda is more likely to embroil the country in a war, than protect the natives, or support the honour or credit of the English. I should presume to recommend the abandonment of one or both of these forts. Formerly their greatest utility appears to have been, the ready communication they afforded each other in case of attack. At neither of these forts was there, as I understand, more than three or four Europeans: I did not land at either.

Extracts from a Defence of the Society.

With the speech of Col. Hayne, in opposition to the memorial offered by the Society to Congress during the last session, the public are acquainted. A writer signing himself *VIRGINIUS*, made an interesting and able reply to this speech, in the *National Intelligencer* of the 14th of June. From this article we present to our readers the following extracts.

It is a notorious fact, that, whatever merit may attach to the vigorous efforts lately made by the United States to put down the African slave trade—since, in truth, the American Government, in a diplomatic correspondence, gave as one reason for not adopting a more efficient system, that it knew not what to do with the African captive, when liberated—is attributable solely to the existence of the Colony of Liberia, as the Colony itself may be said to have derived its present prosperity from its co-operation in that humane object of American policy. There cannot be a citizen of the United States who would sanction, by his vote, a return to that equivocal legislation, to say the best of it, which, under the appearance of abolishing the slave trade, authorized the States of this Union to sell, as slaves, those captive Africans, thrown upon their shores by the guilty trader, which was thus abortively sought to be abolished.—Shame, if no better feeling, proscribes a return to this profitable traffic, on State account, after interdicting it to individuals, as a crime against humanity.

It is, perhaps, not universally known, that there now lies in the public Treasury of Georgia, to her honour, I believe still unappropriated, many thousand dollars, the nett proceeds of the sale of certain natives of Africa, brought to America since the African slave trade has been as absolutely forbid by the laws of the United States, as the same traffic in European captives, carried on occasionally by Tripoli and Algiers, is by the public conscience of Christendom.

My present purpose, however, is not to praise, but to defend, the American Colonization Society; and, I trust, that, to an attentive reader, the subjoined extracts from certain public documents, accessible to every one, will supply such a vindication, as will, at least, restore to the Society any honest friend that it

may have lost in consequence of the publication of the speeches to which I refer.

As far back, then, as the Winter of 1816 and '17, a similar memorial in all respects to that presented by Col. Chambers of the Senate, was offered to the House of Representatives, pretty early in the second session of the 14th Congress, by Mr. John Randolph, then a member from Virginia. For proof of this, consult the Journal of that session, from which the following extracts have been made:

On Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1817, Mr. Randolph presented a petition of the President and board of Managers of the American Society for colonizing the free People of Colour of the United States, praying that Congress will aid with the *power*, the *patronage*, and the *resources* of the country, the *great* and *beneficial* object of their institution; which was ordered to lie on the table. (p. 199 of the House Journal.) And, on the Monday following, the House, on motion of Mr. Randolph, ordered that the petition of the President and Board of Managers of the American Society for colonizing the free People of Colour, be referred to the committee appointed on so much of the President's message as relates to the African slave trade.

This committee consisted of Mr. Pickering, Mr. Comstock, Mr. Condict, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, Mr. Taggart, Mr. Cillely, and Mr. Hooks.

On Tuesday, February 11th, 1817, Mr. Pickering handed in a report from this committee, accompanied by a joint resolution concerning the abolition of the traffic in slaves, and colonizing free People of Colour on the continent of Africa; which was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Before this reference, the report itself had been read; and the memorial, resolutions, and report, will be found among the printed documents of the second session of the Fourteenth Congress.

The memorial subscribed by Bushrod Washington, of Mount Vernon, as President of the American Colonization Society, after setting forth, that its object is "deemed worthy of the earnest attention, and of the strenuous and persevering exertions of every patriot, in whatever condition of life, as of every enlight-

ened, philanthropic, and practical statesman," proceeds to show, "that the existence of *distinct* and *separate casts* or *classes*, forming exceptions to the general system of polity, adapted to the community, is an *inherent vice* in the composition of society, pregnant with baleful consequences, both moral and political, and demanding the utmost exertion of human energy and foresight to remedy or remove."

It is not necessary to come down to the subsequent proceedings of the Society, to show what were its views on its formation, and before its "paper members" had forsaken it. Those who have done so, could not have misunderstood its objects, and it is most certain, that no names have ever been long *retained* among the list of officers and managers of the Society, without the approbation of those whom they were designed to distinguish. Surely, they are as much indebted to the Society for the honour thus conferred on them, as a Society, having the countenance of many populous States, and of every religious community in America, can be to the gentlemen whose names are thus used, highly respected as they are.

No names appear in the list of members, except those of officers and subscribers; and it is believed that no officer has been embraced in the lists of the Society, for many years past, who is not a subscriber to its funds.

The last subscription of the President of the Society was in 1824, and amounted to one hundred dollars. A similar remark applies to every Vice-President, it is confidently believed.

To select individuals might seem invidious; but this argument, or rather unfounded insinuation, cannot be better met, than by stating that General Lafayette, Chief Justice Marshall, William H. Crawford, and Henry Clay, have demonstrated, on more than one occasion, a zealous interest in the welfare of the Society. The last but one of these gentlemen, whose name is still first on the list of Vice-Presidents, was one of its earliest and most useful friends. He presided, for a day, at one of the meetings of the Board of Managers, while he was before the nation as a candidate for the Presidency, and he aided the organization of the Society, when its popularity was at least doubtful, and its existence was but nominal. The same tribute of justice exists in behalf of the present Secretary of State, who attended the first meeting called in Washington, to institute the Society.

The solitary resolution of Virginia was the only public manifestation of popular favour which the plan of colonizing Africa, by the free People of Colour of the United States, had received, when Mr. Clay gave to this cause his zealous support and co-operation. It is not presumed that the venerable Bishop of Pennsylvania, and Chief Justice Marshall, and Judge Washington, are included in the class, either of visionary enthusiasts, or of popularity-hunters. It would be doing, to Colonel Hayne himself, obvious injustice to surmise a doubt on this subject: for, while he specially describes but three classes of friends as united in this cause, he says, "I believe they consist of several classes," and that, "as to the persons who compose the Society, *there are many* for whom I entertain *the most unfeigned respect.*"

I might remark, that, when this measure of colonization was revived in the Virginia Legislature, on the 14th of December, 1816, it had the support of both the Senators of Virginia, who served in the last Congress with Col. Hayne; one of whom was a member of one of the ablest Legislatures which has been convened in the Commonwealth of Virginia, since the Revolution, only nine of whom voted against a resolution, recommending the object of the American Col. Society to the National Government, several days before the first meeting held in Washington for its institution. These gentlemen have not, all of them, it is true, become even "paper members" of the American Society, and many of them, for aught I know, may have since changed their opinions: for what reasons, if the fact be so, they are best able to say: but among them, there cannot now exist as much doubt, as was then expressed, *whether a colony could be planted on the African coast?* Whether the spirit of the natives, the climate and soil of that continent would admit of its existence; or the free People of Colour would avail themselves of the Asylum, to use the language of the Virginia resolution, which it might offer them?

As to the expense of transportation, let Col. Hayne turn his thoughts to the emigrants who are now daily flying from want in Europe, to plenty in America, in order to correct his estimates. He will find *that less than \$20* will pay the passage of an emigrant, and, counting the cost, by families, will, moreover, feed them on the way. They land in America without friends or

fortune, as many of our forefathers have done before them: they bring over their sole estate, in the hardy spirit which animates their bosoms, and the tough sinews which obey its dictates. I refer back for farther argument, in support of what I here say, to the Third Annual Report of the Society, written seven years ago, and to the actual Colony of Liberia, many of whose members can now command, at pleasure, the labour of a hundred hands, by the accumulated fruits of their past industry, unassisted by any other outfit than manual labour; and none of whom, though inhabitants "of this ill-fated Colony," to use Col. Hayne's language, are willing to return to America.

The African side of this question is full of instructive lessons, which, if studied without prejudice, would lead to conclusions at variance with those of the able Senator from South Carolina.

The humane, charitable, and *literary*, ay, *literary institutions* of Liberia, and of Sierra Leone, also, may be compared, without disparagement, with those which half a century has given to the freedmen of the United States, without excepting those of the South. Is Col. Hayne aware that the negro cannot be instructed in Virginia, even to read his Bible, without a violation of law? and that this seeming inhumanity finds its justification in motives of political expediency among men, for whom I entertain not only "most unfeigned respect," but the sincerest affection? Hard is that necessity which justifies to the conscience of a wise and good man, such a policy. Montesquieu would, nevertheless, do so. He would tell you that fear is the spring of despotism, and ignorance its necessary soil.

With a few words as to Mr. Ashmun's conduct, the Colonial Agent, I have done, and they shall be but few. Mr. Ashmun has defended himself *since* the disapproval of his conduct, by the Secretary of the Navy. Let him speak for himself. He needs not a better advocate. In me, he may have a prejudiced judge, as he certainly has a sincere friend. But has his assailant seemed to be without prejudices of a different sort? Col. Hayne is too remote from Mr. Ashmun, in station and abode, and has too much magnanimity to be his personal enemy. But, if he had sought, or felt it to be his duty, to applaud, as he has to censure Mr. Ashmun, one whom he has often gratified and instructed by his manly eloquence, would have listened to him with tears of

delight: for Col. Hayne has a warm and generous heart, and who could, without emotion, hear from the lips of such a man, the ardent, guileless, and unbought tribute of respect to more than common genius, of admiration to dauntless valor, and love to an heroic piety which would not have shamed the first martyrs of the church of God?

It is, indeed, to be deplored, that the subject of domestic slavery can scarcely be mentioned, South of a certain line, without quickening into activity, feelings which all men must find unpleasant, and which, unhappily, the best men are not always without.

The fatal Missouri question has so irritated this sensibility, that it has not yet recovered its healthy tone. It sees "gorgons and chimeras dire," where other men perceive the bright offspring of wisdom and patriotism, of benevolence and piety, of love to God and man.



Sermon by the Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.

We rejoice to observe the cheerful and vigorous manner in which our brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, co-operate in the work to which our Journal is devoted. For efforts in the African cause no other sect (the Society of Friends excepted) is entitled to equal honour. They have sought out the poor slaves in the West Indies, and with apostolic zeal and charity instructed them in the truth, and gathered them into the flock of the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls. More than twenty thousand slaves are, if we mistake not, members of the Methodist Church in these islands. We regret that we can give some extracts only from the very impressive sermon of Dr. Bangs, preached in New York for the benefit of our Society, on the Fourth of July. We rejoice, however, that this discourse has appeared in the *Christian Advocate*; a paper which circulates more widely than any other in the Union. We gladly publish the following, and only add our wish that the spirit of the sermon may pervade the Union.—The text is, "*Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.*"

But in noticing missionary efforts, I ought not to omit those of our own country. I know some have said, some ministers have said, some of the professed advocates of the Africans have said, that nothing was done until thirty years since. *They*

might have been asleep upon this subject until thirty years ago, but if they were so insensible, does it follow that no one else could feel? not so. Thus it is one man soweth and another reapeth, one man laboureth, and another cometh in and taketh the fruit of his labours.

But it is not so;—from the commencement of our labours as Methodists, the poor Africans have shared in those labours. Ever since the year 1768, there has been a special effort made by us to raise and exalt this oppressed people to the rank of Christians; and blessed be God, this effort has not been in vain. Thousands and tens of thousands, in our southern states, in our own state, in the West Indies and elsewhere, have been exalted to the favour of God.

Like all other great projects, this has had its difficulties. These difficulties, however, have not been so great as those encountered by the first settlers of our own country, particularly those who landed at Virginia, at Plymouth, and other places.

True, many of the colonists who first emigrated died. An unfortunate selection was made in a sickly climate, and the first emigrants were therefore unhealthy. They have since however been removed to a more eligible situation, where they are quite healthy. They have flourished, conciliated the favour of many princes, purchased lands, constructed farms, erected houses and forts, established a civil government, and on republican principles. They have the ordinances of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the ministers of his sanctuary, and many of them of their own people—In the last conversation I had with Bishop M·Kendree, he informed me that he had ordained a coloured man, expressly for Liberia, and the last annual report of the society, speaks in terms of commendation of the Methodists, and of their influence in the reformation of the colonists.

Now the objects of this society, for the promotion of which we are convened on this occasion, are these.—They design to take such free Africans as are willing to go, and transport them to Africa, to provide provision and houses for them, until they are able to take care of themselves, as also to furnish them with the ministry of God's word, and the ordinances of the house of God; and for myself, I wish them success with all my heart.

This project may be viewed by some with a jealous eye, but

it is now patronized largely. It has received the approbation of the states of Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, Rhode Island, and other states; but this is not all, it has met with the approval of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church:—of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and several individual Presbyteries. It is approved of highly by the Virginia, New York, and Baltimore Conferences of our own church; so far it has met with the favour of the political and religious part of the community.

Now the question is, shall we strive to promote these great objects? I think so; 1st, because we owe much to them. I will not accuse you of individually contributing to enslave them;—your souls abhor it. But you live in a country which has done much aforetime to make them slaves. Oh! it is enough to wring the heart, to glance at the horrors of those sufferings, which thousands of poor Africans endure. A Riley may be tortured with Arabian cruelty, he may write the narrative of his sufferings, and his countrymen may read and curse in their hearts, the horrid instruments of his sufferings. Ah yes! a Riley could write a detail of his wrongs, he could print and circulate them among those who can read and feel tender emotions of sympathy for his calamities. But who will write the history, the heart-sickening tale of husbands separated from their wives, of children torn from the fond embrace of their parents, and doomed to perpetual chains? Who will write the narrative of that miserable scene, where hundreds are cooped up in a narrow space in the *accursed* slave ship—the expression is not too strong—*accursed slave ship*, where their hands and feet are placed together in a stooping posture, thus to endure the tortures of famine until in despair they bite the flesh of their bodies, to satisfy their uncontrollable cravings? *They* cannot write, *they* have no means to do it, nor to *circulate* it when written. We will weep over the sufferings of our own countrymen, and it is right we should weep;—but if *their* story could be told, there is no heart but would feel the wound.

Not only on this account, but as Christian patriots are we called upon to be interested in this subject. Oh! *we* enjoy great privileges;—well, ought we not to labour to extend like privileges to *them*. Tell me not that the commencement of the Col-

ony is too small to expect any good from it. How many laughed at Christopher Columbus, when he went from court to court asking patronage, that he might prosecute his voyage of discovery for America. How many then thought that the object was so small and insignificant, that it deserved not countenance or support. No! this is like a candle scattering light abroad in a dark place!—it is a spiritual and moral light,—let it be elevated, and its beams will be diffused. If Mohammed has spread his banner over that desolated land—if under its withering influence votaries have multiplied, pray tell us if Christian patriots may not expect equal success.

These people are in a degraded state it is true;—but when I see the immense range contemplated in the sphere of the American Colonization Society, I think I behold in it a moral grandeur which indicates the *Hand that made the heavens* in its formation.

Thirdly and lastly, The spirit of religion should inspire us in this matter. Religion now forms a prominent feature in the operations of the Society. The present colonial Agent fears God, and is ardently engaged in the best interests of the Society, and is seconded in his efforts by many kindred spirits. But suppose it was not religious in its objects; what then? Why the duty is greater, the obligation increases for your perpetual prayers. As a larger field opens before our labourers, then surely we ought to extend to it our favour and patronage, to make it such as it ought to be. Lift up then your prayers for God's blessing upon it.

With these brief considerations I leave you to your own Christian feelings. I said in the commencement, that this is a proud day for our country; an era full of interest, a day which gave birth to our freedom, a day in which the noble spirits of our forefathers resolved to achieve their liberty by their honour, their blood, and their treasure. We ask no such sacrifice; none such is needful. God does not require it. The only sacrifice we ask, is that you contribute a little out of your abundance, to a people deprived of every good. And perhaps fifty years hence the tree of liberty shall be seen thriving in the soil of Africa, churches will be erected, and pulpits employed to celebrate their emancipation from the yoke of slavery and of sin. If this be

the case, and we in heaven, how would you delight to run and look over the battlements, and see this glorious sight.—Ethiopia, —the land of Africa shall then have reached forth its hand to God, while He from his lofty throne shall reach down his hand, and lead them to peace, to prosperity, and to eternal life. May God fire our hearts with holy zeal in this cause, for the honour and glory of his name. Amen.



German Mission to Liberia.

In the June number of the Repository for 1825, will be found copious extracts from an interesting paper by Mr. Ashmun, on the subject of a missionary establishment in Africa, and in the January number for 1826, two letters from the Rev. Theophilus Blumhardt, Superintendant of the Missionary College at Basle, Switzerland, making sundry inquiries in behalf of the Basle Evangelical Missionary Society, concerning the best measures to be adopted for the introduction of Christianity among the African tribes. Dr. Blumhardt states in his letter to Mr. Ashmun, that he was encouraged to address him, in consequence of the perusal of his remarks on African Missions, transmitted to him in one of the periodical publications of our country. To these inquiries, Mr. Ashmun made a very able, full, and (as it now appears) satisfactory reply, which has induced the Society to determine upon establishing a Mission in Liberia. Christians in the United States must feel the influence of this example.—Our African Colony opens the way into a missionary field of vast extent and unusual promise, where numerous facilities will be afforded to exertion, and few formidable obstacles stand opposed to the influence of truth. No where will the march of Christianity, probably, be more rapid, or her triumphs more signal, than in Africa. It gives us great pleasure to know, that the American Board propose to send Missionaries to Liberia, and we hope their intentions may be fulfilled without delay.—To employ coloured men in this enterprise is certainly desirable; and some, we doubt not, will be found with the requisite qualifications, disposed to devote themselves to the work.

Is it necessary to press this subject upon the attention of the Christian community? Are the claims which Africa presents to us, of so dubious a character, as to require arguments to enforce them? Could the record of her degradation and her injuries and her sufferings be unfolded before our eyes, who could peruse it without feeling all his faculties excited for her relief?

The following is extracted from the London Missionary Register.

A letter from Basle, (Switzerland,) dated March 3d, says, Our Society will begin this Spring, a Mission to Western Africa, with six Brethren, at two different places. One of these will be on the Gold Coast, in the Colony of the King of Denmark: His Majesty readily gave permission for that purpose, and that even without any limitation, except the sole condition, that the Missionaries sent thither should understand the System of Mutual instruction. The other Station will be in the American Colony of Liberia, at Cape Monsterado, below Sierra Leone: our Committee received Letters from thence, so very inviting and encouraging, to undertake a Mission there, that they resolved to send thither three Brethren—Messrs. Handt, Jessing, and Hegete; who will spend some months, if possible, in England, with Mr. Cunningham, in order to perfect their knowledge of the English Language; and will depart next Autumn for Liberia, to preach the Salvation of Christ to those Negroes who earnestly pray for Teachers.



West Indian Slavery.

The comparative severity of Egyptian and modern slavery is forcibly exhibited in the following paragraph, which we extract from an article in the Christian Observer.

“Even the children of Israel multiplied in Egypt. They grew from a single family—from about seventy persons, to six hundred thousand men, besides women and children. To the British West Indies alone, there have been carried from Africa, not fewer, on the most moderate calculation, than two millions of human beings. These have not only not increased, but they have diminished to little more than a third of that number.”

[*Christian Spectator*.

William H. Fitzhugh, Esq.

The following account of the plan adopted by this gentleman, (one of the Vice-Presidents of our Society) will be read with interest, and we hope, at no very remote period, may be extensively adopted. The plan resembles, in some degree, that which was many years ago pursued by the Hon. Joshua Seel, Vice-President of the London Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; who being proprietor of a large estate in Barbadoes, became so entirely convinced that the management of his agent was both unprofitable and destructive to his people, as to embark, at the advanced age of eighty, for the purpose of effecting a reform. A particular account of his very successful experiment (which we hope at a future time to present to our readers) is detailed in a pamphlet by Mr. Clarkson, entitled "Thoughts on the necessity of improving the condition of the Slaves in the British Colonies," &c. The extract which we now publish from the Alexandria Gazette, shows that the benevolent intentions of Mr. Fitzhugh will probably be realized.

It is truly gratifying for us to be able to state that Wm. H. Fitzhugh, of Ravensworth, who owns a great number of slaves, is now endeavouring to improve their condition, and has adopted a plan somewhat similar to that above related, but even more liberal in its details. He has settled two families of his slaves on small farms attached to the Ravensworth estate, which they are to cultivate as tenants. They are to pay him a rent for the land and for the stock furnished them, but *nothing for the hire of themselves*. He keeps a regular account with them, giving them credit for all the products of their farms, and charging them with the rent, and with such necessities and comforts as they require, which are always to be furnished by him, to prevent them from making any injudicious use of their money.—The balance of their earnings is to go towards the purchase of their freedom, or to be appropriated for setting out in the world the more deserving among them whom he intends to liberate. He furnishes them with a team for ploughing whenever they require it, for which he charges them a moderate hire, and he gives them credit for all the days' work they do for him.

He informs us that the experiment has thus far been very satisfactory.—The first family has been settled in this way about six months, during which time they have been unusually industrious; and have shown a laudable pride in keeping the farm in order. The second family has just been settled, and he intends to pursue the same course with others if he shall be successful. We feel great hopes that this benevolent and patriotic enterprise will be crowned with success, and that it will encourage others to "go and do likewise."

Approbatory Resolution.

The General Association of Connecticut, at its late meeting, adopted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Association do highly approve of the object and exertions of the Colonization Society, and do recommend to the Ministers in our connection in this State, to use their influence in that way that they shall judge proper, to aid the Society.



Intelligence.

The Managers of the Ohio State Colonization Society propose to publish a periodical work, to be entitled the *AFRICAN REPERTORY AND COLONIAL REGISTER*. It will be issued monthly; each number containing 24 duodecimo pages, printed on good medium paper, with new types, at seventy-five cents per year, if payment shall be made in advance—at one dollar, if made within the year—and at one dollar twenty-five, if delayed until the year has expired. The Board state in their prospectus, “that they will labour to conduct the work in that temperate and liberal manner, that may tend to soften down, rather than encourage those unhappy asperities which have very improperly been kept alive between the North and South on this subject.” Subscriptions for the work should be transmitted to Nathaniel M’Lean, Columbus, Ohio.

Colonization Society.—The Memorial to Congress, which is circulating through the country in favour of this Society, is to be offered in the several towns in Vermont, at the Freeman’s meeting in September for the election of state officers. A good plan.—*Boston Recorder*.

Colonization of Blacks —A petition to Congress to provide a situation on the coast of Africa, as an asylum for the reception of such free people of colour as may choose to resort there from the United States, and to afford a facility for the removal of slavery; and also to set apart from the revenue of the government a fund for furnishing the means of transporting to Africa such free people of colour as may be desirous of emigrating, is in circulation in Boston, and is offered for the signatures of such persons as are desirous of promoting such a measure.

ST. LOUIS, JULY 12.—*Fourth of July.*—No regular celebration of the birth-day of American Independence took place in this city. At the instance of the St. Louis Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, a

chaste and eloquent Oration was pronounced, in the Presbyterian Church, by FRANKLIN WHARTON, Esq. explanatory of the origin and views of the Parent Institution. The delivery of the Oration was preceded by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Judge CARR. As connected with the benevolent object of the Society, it may be proper to say, that, in accordance with a resolution of the Presbyterian Church, a Discourse was delivered on Sunday last, by the Rev. S. GIDDINGS. The Rev. Mr. DEW, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, likewise delivered a Discourse on this subject. Contributions were afterwards made by the congregations, to aid the Society in its philanthropic undertaking.—*Republican*.

PORT GIBSON, MISS. JUNE 20.—Some time ago, a communication was published in the Correspondent, detailing the particulars of a philanthropic act of our fellow citizens, Col. John W. Hamilton, and John Henderson, Esq. in rescuing from the hands of a black-hearted monster, and from unjust bondage, several negro boys who had been kidnapped in Philadelphia and Maryland, and brought to this country to be sold as slaves, by one Ebenezer F. Johnson.

The benevolent interference of these gentlemen, at the risk of pecuniary sacrifice, in behalf of suffering humanity, has called forth, in every part of the United States, expressions of esteem and commendation, and their neighbours and friends have not been uninterested observers. These expressions have not been wrongly elicited. The philanthropic of Philadelphia have, however, prepared for presentation to these gentlemen more lasting mementos of the estimation in which they hold that high exaltation of character which prompts to such disinterested and praiseworthy deeds. Two silver cups, which cost \$150 each, with the following inscription handsomely engraved on them, are ready to be presented:

"In commemoration of the disinterested, spirited, and benevolent exertions of (John Henderson on one, and J. W. Hamilton on the other), of Mississippi, in rescuing from unlawful bondage, certain persons of colour, who had by force or fraud been taken from their homes in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, this piece of plate is respectfully presented by a number of citizens of Philadelphia. March, 1827."

A part of Southern Africa, hitherto but little known, and recently visited by Mr. Miles, Superintendent of the South African Mission, is said to "present a wide field for missionary efforts; the country is fertile, capable of sustaining a large population; the people are numerous, and ready to receive the gospel; and the facilities of communication with the colony are easy and numerous." The ignorance of the people, of the arts of civilized life, is displayed in the fact incidentally mentioned—that "when they saw our waggons descending the banks of Bashoe, they at first sight took them to be living creatures, and the wheels to be their legs, with oxen walking before them.

In Berbice, (S. America) slave labour on the Sabbath day, and Sunday markets have been abolished by an "Ordinance of the Lieut. Governor and Council;" and the result has been the crowding of the Missionary chapel with slaves, the filling up of the schools, and a great anxiety to learn, both among adults and children. All meetings for religious instruction are well attended. The institution of marriage is beginning to be honoured.

Mission to Abyssinia.—Messrs. Gobat and Kugler, German Missionaries under the patronage of the Church Missionary Society, who have been spending several months at Cairo, in Egypt, in preparation for their destined labours in Abyssinia, were, about the beginning of the year, expecting to proceed to that country immediately, in company with an ambassador of the king of Habesh, who had been sent to Egypt to fetch a Coptic Bishop.

A brig from the coast of Africa, with 350 negroes on board, came to anchor off Trinidad, 29th June. She landed the negroes at night, and entered on the 31st, under Dutch colours. This was her third trip within a short time. 130 negroes died on the passage.

Very interesting Donations.

LIBERALITY OF A MECHANIC.

A highly respected correspondent informs us, that a "Mechanic of Springfield," Mass. has prepared a chest of Tools, of various kinds, (value, sixty dollars) as a donation to the Colony of Liberia. This must prove a most acceptable and useful present, and the unostentatious spirit in which it is made, will secure, we doubt not, to the donor a far higher reward than human praise. Let others learn charity from so fair an example.

RESOLUTIONS ON BOARD THE SHIP RUSSEL.

At Sea, on board the Ship Russell, on a voyage from
New Orleans to New York, July 4th, 1827. }

On this day Captain Parkind met with the Passengers on the quarter deck of the Ship, when the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That this meeting do approve of the object of the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That a subscription be opened for the benefit of the Society.

Resolved, That C. Whittelsey, Esq. be requested to receive the amount subscribed, and to transmit the same to the said Society, with a copy of these resolutions.

The amount subscribed in consequence of these resolutions, and since remitted to the Society, was forty-three dollars.

The following letter from a distinguished Lady, cannot fail to be perused with the highest pleasure.

Hartford, July 29th, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: It is with sincere pleasure, that I perceive the interests of the Colonization Society, gaining ground in the hearts of the Christians of New England. God has not permitted your labours among us to be in vain, and "Ethiopia in stretching out her hands" unto Him, hath awakened the pity of her more distant brethren. The "African Repository" has been a powerful engine in preserving alive the sympathy thus enkindled, and I wish sincerely to thank you for its recent, regular transmission to me. As a slight proof of the assertion in my first sentence, I would mention that a charitable Society composed of young ladies formerly under my care as scholars, have devoted the avails of their contributions for two years, to the benefit of the Colonization Society. The amount is not indeed great, but the spirit which it betokens is precious, and I need not say to you, how it rejoices my heart, to see those, who for years were to me as daughters and as sisters, preserving not only the same spirit of pity to the poor which actuated their childhood, but ready to act as pioneers in the march of benevolence.

They decided to invest their bounty in a Library, as the least perishable form in which they could present it, and also as that one which they supposed would exercise the most direct moral and religious influence upon the Colony. The selection of the books has been entrusted to me, and I have endeavoured to procure those which should convey useful knowledge and religious instruction, rather than those which feed the imagination, and though often made the vehicle of moral truth, applicable to the state of our own children, might awaken in African bosoms a sigh of discontent, for luxuries in which they might not participate, or descriptions they could never hope to realize. Many of these volumes are rendered interesting by plates, as I thought

their preservation might occasionally be influenced by their apparent value, and though both the subjects and style of a part of them are more elevated than the present state of Liberian Schools would justify, yet it cannot be deemed unwise to contemplate the benefit of their future literature. In selecting the Library I have observed a rule contained in a letter from the Rev. Mr. Bacon of New Haven, "to adapt it to the benefit of those whom we hope will hereafter be the teachers and mothers of regenerated Africa." By the advice of the same gentleman, whose benevolent and ardent heart seeks the prosperity of a long oppressed people, we have preferred the "Girl's School at Monrovia" as the recipient of our present offering.

It is a favourite wish with the donors of this Library, that it should be preserved as long as possible, and continue its silent and holy ministry to the children of Liberia, when they shall be slumbering in the dust. To facilitate this end, I have written a set of rules, prescribing the times of drawing out and returning the volumes; and have also covered them neatly, numbered and adapted them to a Catalogue, which has been directed to the Teacher, with a letter, requesting her to act as a Librarian. I have also addressed a letter to the Colonial Agent, and one to the children of the School at Monrovia, which I hope they will answer, as a stronger interest might arise out of this new species of intercourse. Will you be kind enough to inform me, or S. Terry, Esq. the Agent of the Auxiliary Society in this place, of the earliest mode of conveyance for the box which will contain our Library? With sincere wishes for the success of that important Society whose interests you so faithfully serve, and for your own temporal and spiritual felicity,

Believe me yours,

With esteem and friendship,

L. H. SIGOURNEY.

P. S. Should you desire to state this Library among the donations in the African Repository,—it will amount when completed to more than 100 volumes, valued at fifty dollars.

The booksellers have been exceedingly liberal in their discount, after being informed that the volumes were designed for the use of an African school.

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 25th July, to 15th August, 1827—inclusive.

Collections as follows, viz.

In the Reformed Dutch Church, Market street, New York,—Rev. Doctor McMurray—per P. Neefus, Esq.....	\$53
In do. at Tarrytown, West Chester co.—Rev. T. G. Smith—per do.	8
In Church at corner of Green and Houston streets, New York, per Rev. Eli Baldwin,	8
By passengers on board the ship Russell, on her way from New Orleans to New York, per Chauncey Whittelsey, Esq.....	43
At Erie, per Geo. Selden, Esq.....	5
By Rev. Ben. F. Clark's Society, Buckland, Franklin county, Mass. per G. Hubbard, Esq.....	8
By the Congregation of Rev. G. Blackburn, at Louisville, Ky.....	16 75
In Rev. Alf. Ely's Society, Moristown, Mass. per Rufus Flynt, Esq.	13
In Rev. R. Steels Church, Abington, near Philadelphia,.....	8
In Christ Church, Georgetown—Rev. Mr. Gray,.....	23 83
In Presbyterian Church, Portsmouth, Va.....	10
In Congregational Church, Hudson, Portage county, Ohio, per David Hudson, Esq.....	17
In Presbyterian Church, Mercersburg, per Rev. David Ellicott,....	8
Repository,.....	30
Auxiliary Society, Berkely county, Va., per John K. Wilson, Esq.	75
R. V. De Witt, Esq., Albany,.....	5
Samuel N. Hopkins, Esq. do.....	13
Pipe Creek Branch of the Anti-Slavery Society of Maryland, Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society,.....	10
Auxiliary Society of Meadville, per John P. Davis, Esq.....	25
do. Bainbridge, Ohio, per Wm. Hulan, Esq., Tr'r.	10
do. Springfield, Mass. per George Colton, Esq. Tr.	93
do. Talbot county, Md. per W. Harrison, Jr. Tr.	82 50
Collection Cross Roads Congregation, Washington county, Pennsylvania, per Rev. Elisha Macurdy,.....	10
In Central Baptist Church, Washington city, per Rev. Mr. Adams,	2 50
In Chambersburg, Congregation of Rev. D. Denney	15
In Presbyterian Church, Paris, Kentucky, per B. Miles, Esq. thro' the Hon. Henry Clay,.....	30
1st Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, D. C. per C. Page, Esq.....	8 44
2d do. do. do.....	6 47
Baptist Church, do. do.....	4
Christ do. do.....	19 31

Amount brought forward, \$660 80

Collection in St. Pauls Church, Alexandria, per C. Page, Esq.....	28 50
In Methodist do. do. do.....	12 59
Pine Creek Congregation, Lycoming county, Penn.—Rev. Jno. H. Green—per M. M. Reynolds, Esq.....	6
At Parsippany, New Jersey, per Rev. John Ford.....	9
In Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia—Rev. Dr. Skinner.....	35 50
do. do. „ Mr. Englis.....	20
do. do. „ Mr. McCala.....	20
do. do. „ Dr. Janeway.....	30
do. do. „ „ Wilson.....	32 72
do. do. „ „ Ely.....	16
do. do. „ „ Wylies.....	29
At Newtown, Bucks county, Penn.....	5 75
In Methodist Church, Philadelphia—Rev. Mr. Merwin.....	15 72
In New York, in several Congregations, per Grove Wright, Esq.	100
In Methodist Church, Talbot county—Rev. Lot Warfield—per W. Harrison, Jr.....	7 50
Presbyterian Church, Wheeling, Ohio, per R. McKee, Esq.....	12
Rev. Mr. Marshal's Church, Fayette county, Ky. per Hon. H. Clay,	12
Rev. Mr. Foote's Church, (Presbyterian) Romney.....	15
Mount Zion Meetinghouse, Buckingham county, Va. after some remarks by Rev. H. Burge, per Joseph Staples, Esq.....	15
Rev. Nath. S. Prime's Church, Cambridge, New York.....	15
From Rev. John Burts, D. D. of Salem, as follows, viz.	
Collection in Presbyterian Church.....	5 25
John Congleton, Esq.....	1
Ja. W. Mulford.....	50
Wm. T. Mulford.....	50
Ed. Smith, Esq.....	1
Jos. Brick.....	25
Mr. Harding.....	25
John Burt.....	25
Repository.....	2
	11
Auxiliary Society, Alexandria, D. C. per C. Page, Esq.....	104 62
Collections in Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.....	11 25
do. Silver Spring, Cumberland co. Pennsylvania,—Rev. J. Williamson.....	11 52
James D. Wynns, Esq., Winston, N. C.....	10
Paul Roberts, Esq. of Maffitt's store, Col. co. New York,—a mite,	1
Young Ladies of Frederick county, Maryland, Teachers of a Sunday School, per P. E. Thomas.....	10

\$ 1,257 47

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III. SEPTEMBER, 1827. No 7.

**The Colonization Society vindicated to
Virginia,**

In a Discourse delivered before the Lynchburg Colonization Society, at its anniversary, in July, 1827. By J. B. Harrison, Esq.

WE publish the following Discourse not merely to evince our respect to the Association to whom it was addressed, and which requested for it a place in our Journal, but because we deem its merits of no ordinary character, and entitled to universal attention. Here are powerful arguments exhibited in a style of uncommon beauty, and with so much candour and liberality as to secure for them, we doubt not, the serious consideration of all the enlightened and unprejudiced minds in Virginia and in the United States.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society—I should have been well content had the honour of your choice, and the responsibility of representing you, this day, fallen on some member of our body better qualified to assert the true character of our association and to speak for it in the voice of eloquent persuasion. At no time since the establishment of the parent Society, has its cause demanded more zealous friends or abler advocates than at this moment; assailed, as it is, by all the arts of ingenious misrepre-

sentation, or, if denounced in sincerity, then with an ignorance of the true objects of the Society, scarcely pardonable, because so gross. In a time so critical I have not the vanity, believe me, sir, to be satisfied that you have rested your defence on myself. Yet am I not unwilling to do all that lies in my power; and while to the Society I make an offering of my zeal, to those who listen I pledge my candor for the statements and sentiments which I shall utter to-day.

The present age is distinguished above all others, not more by the wide diffusion of knowledge and learning, than it is by a diffusive and wide reaching spirit of philanthropy. While nature has yielded up her most cautiously guarded secrets and shown a beautiful system of fixed laws, running thro' all her works, and while philosophy, brought down from its high imaginings, and become "with man, as with his friend, familiar," has taught us more and more convincingly, what I think the most valuable of all human truths, namely: that so systematic is moral obligation, that there is no situation in human life in which man's duty ever requires him to act, wherein he is permitted to dispense with the practice of truth and justice,—that the *morale* of politics, for example, is in no respect different from the rule of household duty, individuals have gone on to confirm by action this pure theory of human nature; have persuaded the world how easy it is to be a benefactor of our species, and by their enlarged plans of successful benevolence have approached near to a demonstration of the sublimest of all conclusions, that there is nothing, which on a just view of the interests of man, is desirable, which is not practicable. Instances there are, without doubt, and long will be, in which the possibilities of amelioration are checked by high necessities of prudence, forbearance and long suffering: but the world is beginning to listen to suggestions that these instances are not so numerous as has been imagined. Take a few examples: the danger of universal education is now mentioned only to be laughed at; the danger of unlimited toleration in religion, so promotive of piety, is no longer spoken of by the wise; and the liberty of unlicensed printing, now finds its opponents not among those who, from a liberal regard for the welfare of society, tremble at the lawlessness of this public agent, but those rulers only whose measures would not bear to be exposed to honest scrutiny. There is encouragement in these examples to believe that the world is not deaf to the voice of reason, and that it does not believe every scheme impracticable which is grand and comprehensive, and which enlists, in its behalf, some of the lofty sentiments of general truth and justice, which, to some minds, is conclusive evidence of the visionary nature of any scheme: and accordingly, philanthropy, thus cheered, has projected, and proposed to the world, many plans in the prosecution of which the most honourable exhibitions of individual enterprise and the most gratifying displays of public sympathy and support have been shown. Sir, it is a chief glory of our own times that in the persons of the European and American missionaries, so actively, and I

trust successfully engaged in spreading a knowledge of letters and of a more benign religion in the East, philanthropy has filled up the vacancies and made doubly true the picture so admirably designed by Mr. Burke, of the labours of the great Howard: "to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt; to remember the forgotten; to attend to the neglected; to visit the forsaken and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries." But never, till our own time, could it be said of the philanthropist, without exaggeration, in his concluding words, "his plan was a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity;" for the benevolence of our day has indeed travelled around the globe.

Yet, this is not an age of enthusiasm. Far from it; too large a part of the talent of the age is devoted to caricature, to ridicule and scorching sarcasm; and, what is more, too large a part of the good sense and good learning of the day is in the hands of those who look for the ludicrous part of every plan; by much too large to permit the public mind to be heated with unnecessary zeal even in the best cause, or to uphold, for a long time, any grave farce. It is not the age of enthusiasm; and happily it is not: it is the age of practical reason of great moral truths, rigidly established by *cool practical experiment*; the age which has relieved human nature from the apprehension that any of the baneful institutions in society are sealed and fated on us by our own imbecility, by proofs, too, which must satisfy the most plodding, the most determined enemies of novelty. Enthusiasm is not fit to be trusted with any great beneficent scheme, unsteady, blind and indiscriminating as it is. The most anxious zealot is little wise who would not rather trust the cherished plans to that state of devotion to principle so naturally rising up in this age, which, tempered by prudence and restrained by fear of the charge of absurdity, justly alleged, takes its course, calm, collected, and, like the cloud of the poet, "moveth altogether, if it move at all." Public opinion, when thus informed, is truly the voice of God. Need I add, it is irresistible?

It is now many years since the idea of colonizing the free blacks in the United States originated among us, and as I propose to address myself to you wholly as Virginians, I am happy to be able, in the outset, to congratulate our State on the part she has borne in the benevolent scheme for the furtherance of which we are associated. I state, then, that the plan originated in the Virginia Legislature, about twenty-five years ago, and that Mr. Monroe, then Governor, at the request of the Legislature, opened a correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, the President of the United States, consulting him on the best mode of procuring an asylum in some distant country for our free blacks. Mr. Jefferson proposed either to obtain admittance for them into the British Colony of Sierra Leone, then belonging to a private company, or into some of the Portuguese settlements in South

America. Both of these plans, however, failed. The Legislature, notwithstanding this, with a perseverance which shows how great their zeal was, at three several times, though in secret sessions, passed resolutions in favour of renewed exertions, until finally, in 1816, the Governor was once more, by public resolution, desired to address the President on this head, and our senators and representatives were requested to lend all their talents to its advancement.

“*Resolved*, that the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a Territory upon the coast of Africa, or at some other place, not within any of the States or Territorial Governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of colour as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may hereafter be emancipated, within this Commonwealth, and that the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of the above object: *Provided*, That no contract or arrangement respecting such Territory, shall be obligatory on this Commonwealth, until ratified by the Legislature.”

This resolution passed the House of Delegates with but nine dissenting voices out of 146, and the Senate, with but one dissenter. The resolution was at that time declared by a member of Congress from Virginia to be truly the voice and feeling of Virginia; the plan is therefore VIRGINIAN, and I am proud of it. I trust we shall not be among the first to desert our own long nurtured and fast maturing plan, when it has gained the co-operation of other than Virginians; surely not for that reason. He who speaks in defence of an object so long desired by Virginia, and now put within our reach, may expect to be heard not as one who is the advocate of a suspicious plan, officiously devised for us by strangers, with the pretence that it is for our good, but as the advocate of a favourite scheme, which we should be sorry to find cause to abandon, and should feel disgraced if we abandon it without cause.

The American Colonization Society established, in 1816, at Washington, grew naturally out of the spirited efforts of the Virginia Legislature, and merits the thanks of Virginia for having done all that in effect, is yet done in furtherance of her object. It is this Society, then, as the representative of opinions so clearly and so zealously set in motion by Virginia, that I am ready here to attempt to vindicate and to uphold. 1st. What are its objects, and 2d, what the means of ever attaining them? The object of the Parent Society is declared to be the removal, with their own consent, of the free people of colour in the United States, and such persons as by the laws of the several States may be set free, to a settlement in Africa. Such is the only direct purpose of the Society, such its whole scope, and such its only end. It is no Abolition Society; it addresses as yet arguments to the

master, and disavows with horror the idea of offering temptations to any slave. It denies the design of attempting emancipation, either partial or general; it denies, with us, that the General Government have any power to emancipate; and declares that the States have exclusively the right to regulate the whole subject of slavery. The scope of the Society is large enough, but it is in no wise mingled or confounded with the broad sweeping views of a few fanatics in America, who would urge us on to the sudden and total abolition of slavery. Are the avowed and true objects of the Society desirable? And as these objects are two, let me consider them apart. 1st, as to the actual free people of colour, and next to those who may be hereafter set free, with reference to the Society. Is there any one who has regarded for a moment the deplorable condition of the liberated Africans in Virginia, who desires to retain them in our borders? I will look no farther when I seek for the most degraded, the most abandoned race on the earth, but rest my eye on this people. How came they thus? Alas! it is we, we who having first crushed all cheerful hope of good, all taste for praise paid to virtue, by making them slaves, have completed the work by throwing them out on a world where we are vain enough to expect from them actions without motives; efforts where is no spring; clearness and straightness of sight where is no light; where the passive qualities bring contempt, and the active meet no honour, but suspicion rather; where ignorance with its fool-born lightness of heart and giddy carelessness of to-morrow, leads them on; where poverty hangs its tatters on them, and plants its unappeased hunger in their breast; and where vice in its worst shapes, from indolence up to felony, is their shadow, their familiar, their tempter. Sir, is this imagination? And, being true, what but sorrow can we feel at the misguided piety which has set free so many of them by death-bed devise or sudden conviction of injustice? Better, far better, for us, had they been kept in bondage, where the opportunity, the inducements, the necessity of vice would not have been so great. Deplorable necessity, indeed, to one borne down with the consciousness of the violence we have done. Yet I am clear that, whether we consider it with reference to the welfare of the State, or the happiness of the blacks, it were better to have left them in chains, than to have liberated them to receive such freedom as they enjoy, and greater freedom we cannot, must not allow them. In 1810, there were 30,000, and in 1820 there were 37,000 free blacks in Virginia, an increase of about one fourth in ten years, which number would double itself, at that rate, in about 33 years. Emigration into Virginia of these people, there has been none, and all those emancipated since 1806, have been compelled to leave the State. It is observable that, with almost the whole slave population, the free blacks are gathered in the middle and eastern counties of the State. I am a Virginian—I dread for her the corroding evil of this numerous caste, and I tremble for the danger of a disaffection spreading through their seductions, among our servants. I am a man—I cannot disown some kind

regard for the welfare even of this humble wretched class; and farther and deeper than this, am I concerned. I know that I, and all of us, have had our share in the institution which has brought them first to the degradation of slavery, and next binds them down to the baseness of ineffectual freedom.—Whether, then, we fear or loathe them—whether we feel compassion towards them, as a common feeling of humanity, or compunction, as to those we have injured, cruelly injured, we must all desire to be rid of them and if possible to make better their condition thereby. The whole number of free blacks in the United States in 1820, was 233,000, and the annual increase at this time has been calculated at 6,000. I need not, I am sure, address a single argument to any one in this assembly, to strengthen the conviction which this bare statement must produce, that this class must be removed from among us. And what plan does the Society propose as conducive to this great end? The history of the Society and its efforts is brief, and I prefer to use the concise language for a few sentences, of the Society itself. Immediately after its formation in 1816, “agents were sent out to the South-western coast of Africa, with instructions to visit the British settlement of Sierra Leone and other places in the vicinity, to select a proper location for the proposed colony, and to ascertain how far reliance might be placed on the favourable disposition of the native tribes; and from these commissioners, a report was received, of the most encouraging character. After some further inquiries and preparatory efforts, a small colony was sent out, in the year 1820, and placed on Sherbro Island, as a temporary residence, until possession could be obtained of a neighbouring tract of land on the continent, which the natives had promised to sell. The performance of this promise was delayed and evaded, under various pretexts, for a considerable time, during which the health of the colony suffered very materially from the low, flat and marshy ground of Sherbro, where they were compelled to continue their residence much longer than had been anticipated. At length, however, the Agent of the government of the United States employed to select a suitable situation for the Africans, recaptured, under the laws to suppress the slave trade, effected in conjunction with those of the Colonization Society, the purchase of an extensive territory at the mouth of the Montserado river, including the cape and bay of that river, and there the colony has been established. The soil is fertile, the land elevated nearly one hundred feet above the sea, the climate as healthy as any in Africa, and the anchorage in the Bay and roadstead, not inferior to any on the whole coast. The distance from the flourishing colony at Sierra Leone is between 2 and 300 miles. The natives in the vicinity are divided into a great number of small and nearly independent tribes, and being but slightly held together by any superior authority, may be considered as wholly incapable of uniting, to any serious extent, for purposes of hostility. In a single instance, an attack was made on the colony while

“in its feeblest condition; but the facility with which it was repelled, renders the future security of the colony from similar attacks unquestionable, under its probable increase of population, and the improved means of defence with which it is already provided.” “The conduct of the natives indeed is now of the most peaceable and friendly character.”—“Notwithstanding all the difficulties inseparable from the nature of the attempt, the colony has annually increased in population, and now contains upwards of 600 individuals; a government has been established, provided, as far as practicable, with the necessary securities for life, liberty and property. Schools are opened for the instruction of natives, as well as colonists. A library of 1200 vols has been sent over, and a printing press; lands have been cleared, and partitioned among the settlers, and an annual product may soon be anticipated adequate to the supply as well of all who have already emigrated, as also of those who may hereafter be induced to seek for happiness and independence, in the land of their fathers, and a home of their own.” Of the health, let me add, that of two vessels which sailed during the early part of the year 1826, the one from Boston with 34 emigrants, and the other from Norfolk with 154 persons, of whom 139 were from North Carolina, nearly one half of the passengers from Boston, perished at Liberia, while not one of the latter vessel suffered severely from sickness, a fact which shows how perfectly the Africans who had lived in our Southern climate are qualified for the tropical climate to which they go. Of the soil, that it is among the richest in the world; and of the trade, that no less than 15 vessels touched at Liberia in the first half of the year 1826, and purchased the produce of the country, to the amount of about \$43,980, African value, and that by this traffic, the colony had made a total profit of \$30,780.

The price of labour to mechanics is two dollars per day, and to common labourers from 75 cents to \$1 25; and the circumstances of the settlers, of course, are easy and comfortable. “Every family,” says Mr. Ashmun, “and nearly every single adult person in the colony, has the means of employing from one to four native labourers, at an expense of from four to six dollars the month; and several of the settlers, when called upon, in consequence of sudden exigencies of the public service, have made repeated advances of merchantable produce to the amount of \$300 to 600 each. Such is the beginning of the colony; such the asylum held out inviting the free blacks; and such the spot which the Virginia Legislature so long and so ardently sought to find, in order to display its humanity and magnanimity in a suitable mode toward these degraded persons. And now, that we have found it, is it for us in Virginia to be studious of objections to the sufficiency of the plan? Shall we deny its merit, brand its spirit as enthusiastic, nay fanatical, and rave against it as incendiary, and never once remember that it is our own plan, exactly as set out in our Act of Assembly of 1816, and adopted by others at our suggestion? with no one adjunct or quality which our own

plan would not have possessed? True it is, there *are* a few among us, and those, too, not the least conspicuous in the State, who have found, may I say created, objections to the colonizing system?—It is these objections to which I alluded in commencing; and the formal avowal of them as conclusive against the Society, is, I think, the most important event which I can bring to the notice of this auxiliary Society at this its anniversary. The first great material objection is that the Society does, in fact, in spite of its denial, meditate and conspire the emancipation of the slaves. To the candid, let me say that there are names on the rolls of the Society too high to be rationally accused of the duplicity and insidious falsehood which this implies; farther, the Society and its branches are composed, in by far the larger part, of citizens of slave-holding states, who cannot gravely be charged with a design so perilous to themselves. To the uncandid disputant, I say, let him put his finger on one single sentiment, declaration or act of the Society, or of any person, with its sanction, which shows such to be their object: there is in fact no pretext for the charge. But it is at least apprehended that some danger of this kind lies hid in the second branch of the Society's plan—that in reference to such persons as by the laws of the States or acts of owners, may be hereafter set free. The objection brings me to the illustration of that branch, as I proposed. It is most true, that the Society in devising a scheme for the blacks already free, have been fortunate enough to contrive one susceptible of expansion to the utmost degree that humanity may demand; have tried to provide an asylum large enough for as many as we may at any time, voluntarily, and according to the laws of our State manumit. Most, true, also, is it, that by providing a safe and happy refuge for such as are permitted to go, it results that some masters, hitherto prevented by the fear that they would confer no real happiness on them by turning them loose in America, while they would certainly be curses to Society here, may be in time induced to liberate those under their dominion, and send them far out of the limits where they can be despised, and we endangered by their contagion. Such was, in every particular, the plan of the Virginia Legislature; such would have been its expansibility and admirable adaption also.

But shall it be, indeed, matter of reproach to the Society that it offers a mode whereby such as are perfectly willing may relieve themselves of their slaves, without possibility of danger to the community? Are the masters in Virginia afraid to trust themselves to the temptation of an opportunity so inviting to patriotism, so free from ill consequence as this will be, I trust in some future day? For surely this thing will never be done without our entire consent. But I draw nearer. I take it for granted, it is impossible for me to doubt it, that every individual slave-holder in the United States acknowledges the injustice and violence of the right he assumes over his slaves, and feels it his duty, before God, and to his country, to renounce that right whenever he can do it with safety to the community and to the real

benefit of the slaves. Men may doubt about the fitness of an opportunity; the opportunity may not yet be come; may not come for one or two centuries; but the wise know that it will come, and patriotism trusts it may come soon. When it *has* arrived, I know that honest men will take but one course. I do not condemn, let me be understood, their detention in bondage under the circumstances which are yet existing. I may be permitted to declare that I would be a slave holder to-day without scruple.— But, Mr. President, I hold it due to candor to say, that if there be a statesman in the United States, and I believe there are two or three such, who is content that we shall always hold them in servitude, and would advise us to rest contented with them, us and our posterity, without seeking or accepting means of liberating ourselves and them, he deserves a heavier vengeance than the orator's bile, the curses alike of America counselled to her ruin, and of outraged Africa. Let me not be considered harsh; for, inasmuch as the piratical trader for human beings on the African coast, the master of the slave ship, is the most detestable of monsters in action, so, I must say, is the advocate by cool argument of slavery in the abstract, odious in thought. I know such is not the feeling of Virginia; we hope that one day or other, more propitious than the present, it must be, our posterity shall see this a liberated land. Meanwhile, no one shall upbraid the humane master, and not a whisper of sedition be suffered to reach the slave. I admit, then, for the Society, that, when its colony is enlarged, as it hopes it will be, in its capacity, it will afford some great conveniences to all masters who, with their understandings perfectly convinced, their feelings gained, their self-interest wholly persuaded, and not without all these, are desirous of doing their share, for humanity or for policy. Yet the Society holds out no *invitations* of this sort, for the colony is yet confined in its capacity, and the free blacks, the main object, are not to any degree removed yet.

By and by, the reflection will come more and more home to our "business and our bosoms," that we are indulging and clinging to a connection, not more beneficial to us than to the slaves, which checks the growth of the state, and impedes it in its career after wealth and all improvement; that slave labour is dearer than free; and that the ill effects of slavery on ourselves are without number; then shall we all be of one mind. Are they our *brothers*, whom we have torn from their homes? we will bear them back with repentant kindness. Are they *vipers*, who are sucking our blood? we will hurl them from us. It is not sympathy alone,—not sickly sympathy, no, nor manly sympathy either,—which is to act on us; but vital policy, self-interest, are also enlisting themselves on the humane side in our breasts. Leave us, Virginians, to ourselves, and we shall one day do all that can be asked. And I have said that the Society does leave you to yourselves: and if it be that it is opening an outlet for some part of the evil to such as are entirely willing to part with it, I know not whether most to pity or con-

demn those who reproach them for it. But, it is alleged that the collateral effects of such an institution; one of such adaptation to the wishes of slaveholders, truly, are injurious or threatening. To this, my distinct answer shall be, 1st, that I am wholly unable to conjecture what dangers these are. The removal of every single free black in America, would be productive of nothing but safety to the slaveholder, nor would the emancipation of as many as the benevolence of individual masters would send off, as far as I can see, be productive of disaffection among the remainder, more than the example of such as are every day set free, and sent to Ohio or elsewhere; and if so large a part should ever be set free as to create discontent among the remainder, (and nothing but the emancipation of a great majority can do this,) yet that remainder must then, from the terms of the proposition, be so much diminished, as to be easily kept down by superior numbers. I have already disclaimed any agency of the Society in stirring up disaffection directly, and I heartily declare that this noble scheme is connected with no pestilential secret quality, inseparably bound to it, or as the Society think, in any way attendant on it. But, 2dly. If this deliverance of ourselves is ever to take place,—and I have said that come it must,—never will it be with so little danger, so little ground for apprehension, as it may in time in this mode; and to as much danger as there really is in this plan we must make up our minds. Surely, we are not prepared to condemn to hatred and ridicule, every plan in which some childish imagination, or the officious, tiresome, chattering vanity of what some say once was wisdom, may pretend to think possibly dangerous? Let me repeat, the friends of the Colonization Society, three-fourths of them, are slaveholders; the legislatures of Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee, all slave-holding states, have approved it; every member of this auxiliary Society is, either in himself, or his nearest relatives, interested in holding slaves. It is such as we who have originated and are maturing the plan: and, I ask, shall not we be allowed to promote our own safety, and gratify our humane feelings, for fear that our more selfish neighbour, a century hence, may have to guard his bondsmen a little more closely? It is too much to expect from us, that we shall always suppress these feelings, or shut our eyes to apprehensions of our own danger, “nearer, clearer, deadlier” perhaps than we yet dream of, for fear of some remote, imaginary danger. It is too much to expect, even the most considerate, the most cautious, the most friendly to our safety, in the other States, to suppress those compassionate sentiments of liberty, of truth and of justice, which, in every other relation of life, are our glory. Do not vainly desire it. It is of the very essence of life in America. The soul, in this land, is no reservoir of such principles, poured into it; it is a salient fountain of liberty: it is not an opaque reflector, but it is radiant, instinct with light. “Earth has no shade” deep enough, black enough, “to quench that beam of Heaven.” Yet, believe me, *they*, too, love us at least too well to hurry us on

to our own destruction; and guided, as the Society is, by our own friends and companions in the South, and the slave-holding parts of the West, can you not feel secure that there is no latent artifice in the scheme? And when this is done, can you not see that the only plan of doing that which must one day be done, all admit, all hope, which is free from all probable danger, is that which the Society will enable you one day to adopt; and can you not rest contented, that no remote perils will disturb its course of successful beneficence? none, at all events, of importance enough to crush our exertions? Once more; this Society is in no way connected with certain Abolition Societies in the country. To these the Colonization Society would say, "Your object is unattainable, your zeal dangerous, and nothing can give it the right direction or the right temperature, but your surrendering your plan to our's: be convinced, that if the blacks are ever to be removed from us, it will be by the free will of the owners, and by means of the opportunity which our innocent plan of an asylum for such as may be sent, will afford."

The next material objection, urged, too, of late more and more forcibly, is, that the plan is impracticable, even if desirable. Mr. President, this objection comes either from such as have a moral cowardice, an unworthy opinion of man's powers, and an exaggerated awe of deep-settled institutions, (a patience and submissiveness which have done more for the growth of evil, than the most active audacity in wickedness,) or else from those who do not understand our object and our means. Our object, as I have so often said, is to colonize the free people of colour, and the Society has always declared, that, designing itself only to give a beginning, and an impulse to the plan, it would have to rely for its perfect success on other than such scanty individual aid as it has yet received. Legislative aid we acknowledge it must have, and munificent aid too; and is it not entitled to this? It is futile to talk of its impracticability, if you refuse it aid. For myself, I rely much on the patriotism of the State Legislatures to forward the work. There is not a state in the Union not at this moment groaning under the evil of this class of persons, a curse and a contagion wherever they reside. It is in the power of our own Legislature to remove the yearly increase in Virginia, about 700, by a moderate annual allowance, and surely no object more desirable, has ever yet occupied their deliberations. The wealth of the states is ample to transport yearly the 6000 who are added to the number in the United States; for this, \$5000 per annum would be more than enough: a sum contemptible when contrasted with their wealth and the magnitude of the evil. I speak, now, of taking off the surplus, after the plan of Mr. Clay, the advantages of which would be immense, while the whites would be continually multiplying. But, the difficulty of transporting the whole, or far the larger part, is not insurmountable: the transportation costs twenty dollars a head, only about one-third of the cost in 1820. If we desire this thing, plainly it ~~can~~ be done, and that, too, with-

out heavy burdens on ourselves. But, the slave-holding states are so deeply concerned in this matter, and to transport them seems so clearly in their power, that it is rather surprising that it is not already begun *by them*, in that gradual manner which commends itself to all. There is another source however, from which I own the Society at Washington solicits aid: a source whose means are adequate to the removal of this evil, without any doubt. I mean, the Congress of the United States. And here, in candor, Mr. President, let me say, that I am not clear as to the power of the government to expend money for the purpose of aiding the transportation of these people. The power to purchase a more extensive territory in Africa it clearly has. Besides this, the preservation of the laws against the slave trade, requires Congress to keep an armed force there, and re-captured Africans are rightly furnished by government with a residence and means of support in the Colony. Thus much assistance it may clearly render. It is amusing to know that the first motion in Congress for the aid, influence and patronage of the government to the Society, was made and urged by Mr. Randolph, in 1816. I will only add to this, that the government have appropriated money repeatedly under the clause of the constitution under which such a grant as the Society seeks would take refuge; and that, when the treasury may permit it, I should be loth, indeed, to denounce the dedication of some fund to this truly patriotic and desirable purpose. But, if we are to be cut off from this fuller treasury, and I think the Society will not be ultimately denied by Congress, we have still great reliance on the exchequer of the States, and on those numberless streams of private benevolence, which, though they have long flowed on, have not yet exhausted the fulness of good men's hearts. Again; it has been said that it is impracticable, because the free blacks will not go; but the Society has had abundant proof of the contrary of this. Many have been always pressing to go, and, during the last winter, the free people of colour in Baltimore, with few exceptions, joined in a petition to their Legislature, praying means of departure.

Most of these objections, with various others, have been, within the last year, urged on the people of Virginia, by one, who, it might be supposed, from recent occurrences, must have been heard with unusual deference. Far would it be from me to treat with disrespect, the vagaries which beguiled, I hope successfully, the tedious hours of sickness and old age, or to speak with other than good humour of the bustling vanity, which, boiling into actually comic disdain from disappointment and long neglect, has at last poured itself out in one incessant petty stream, rippling over every little pebble, and babbling as it runs, with vastly more pomp than an arm of the sea, were this vanity quite harmless. Far would harshness be from my mind towards such a person, particularly one who has some claims for past talents and past services. I should be content to choose my own reading, and to leave him to the no doubt gratifying perusal of his own works, without taking this brief notice of him, were there not an illiberality, a bit-

terness of heart visible in his attack on this Society too gross to merit forbearance. Yet should I not think the Society in danger from the writings of an author whose truths are truisms, never doubted but when made to rest on irrelevant reasoning like his, and never in danger of disbelief except from the contagious fallacies which he associates with them, whose novelties are puerilities, and whose unanswerableness I may truly say, lies in the interminable length of his washy essays, where neither flavour, nor strength, nor inviting mildness is—had it not pleased wiser men than us to exalt him to a station wherein such a hostile spirit as his I fear bodes us no good. I do not hesitate to say, that since the days of the Revolution, there have been no sentiments uttered in Virginia so plainly contradictory to every principle of general liberty, and every fundamental postulate of political philosophy as those avowed by this person on this subject, and by that other Virginian who declared the self-evident truth that all men are by nature, free and equal, (in the sense which it bears in the Declaration of Independence of course,) to be a most pernicious falsehood in his official place. And where did the former learn *his* new doctrines. He learned them in deep retirement from political life, in that retirement, which forces on most men a firmer and firmer confidence in the generous maxims at the bottom of free government, and expands the mind with hope of the ultimate freedom of every people. Let him who doubts the essential connexion between deep political wisdom in retired old age, and the placid diffusiveness of benevolence, go into the closet of Montpelier, and behold the author of the Report of '99 (a volume true in every line, and unsurpassed for its logic, by Barrow, or the severity of La Place,) and he will find life yet in its elastic warmth and in its sweetness, and the feeling which once was love of country, enlarged long since into that emotion which boasts *nil humani alienum*, ideas once absorbed by events of a small space and a briefer time now dilated to be with, scarce any exaggeration, thoughts that wander through all coming time. Active life is too apt to confine our principles to particulars, but the speculative moments to which retirement invites, raise them up to universals in well balanced minds. I pity, indeed, that man who retires from action, having been averse through life to reading, and condemned to the company of his own thoughts, when those thoughts are daily shrinking up into a leaner and more starved system of exclusive uncharitableness. This sage objects to our plan, that inasmuch as it will directly or indirectly, remotely or nearly, make some opening for us to emancipate our slaves, we are little better than incendiaries, certainly visionaries, fanatics, and, he declares, that we need not distress our consciences now, nor in any generation to come, as far as I see, about their slavery, for that they are *better off than the labourers of Europe*.

Now, the deductions from this proposition, when used against the innocent plan of the Society, I think are these. Wherever the oppression suffered by a class of men in your government is not greater than the mise-

ry to which the poor in other countries are liable, the oppressor may rest always satisfied; *next*, that it is not contrary to the theory of free government to force men to certain degradation, provided *you think* they would probably not escape a misery as great if left to their free will; next, *that* a well fed slave is a less degraded being than a freeman who in a thickly settled country, is forced to rely on his own hands for his bread, which he may not always be able to earn, though the latter may choose his occupation, and choose his employer, and has the benefit of being able to rise to the seat nearest the throne; *next*, that foreign governments could not be blamed if they were to make slaves of such as are called the common labourers, giving them to masters who would feed them, and thereby promote their happiness!! Mr. President, this is of the very essence of despotism; and if I could be brought to use this argument to satisfy Virginia that she may well keep her slaves always, I should be graceless to pretend that I believed in any single principle of free government. I, too, am glad if their condition is softened by humanity, and while we are obliged to keep them, this is a glad reflection. But then, when the necessity shall cease, he who thinks it will then be a good argument, would have justified the African slave trade. Moreover, it is not a question whether England has a right to upbraid us, or France, or even the non-slave holding States in America; but do *we* not feel the obligation ourselves to act whenever we can safely do so? It cannot be said in defence of this writer that he does not mean to justify its continuance forever; I say that no other view of his argument is applicable to the peaceful, voluntary opportunity which the Society is charged with preparing to hold out; he who uses the argument against the Society in anticipation will use it, to the last, let what favourable circumstance come that may. In accordance with this sentiment is the often avowed opinion of the same person, that all general plans of education among the poor, by the public, are pernicious. Again, he condemns the plan and spirit of the Society, because he says it is "of mammoth conception, and embraces continents." Under the limitations I have laid down, I own it, and pity him who condemns it for this, when Americans are his readers. I know of nothing truly amiable and glorious that can be compressed within a nut-shell, except the *wisdom* of one wise man among us. I trust humanity is not to be forced into such narrow dimensions.

Lastly, he condemns all colonies as mischievous to the mother country. It is enough to reply to this, that this will be neither a commercial colony for profit to us, nor one which we should desire to retain a moment longer than till the colony is able to protect itself; subject to attack from none but pirates or the natives, whom they will not long find it difficult to repel, neither is it liable to any of those quarrels and heart-burnings with the mother country which have so often made commercial colonies injurious, simply because we shall not seek profit from it, and shall not seek to exercise dominion over it a day after they are unwilling.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen, I ask you, then, is there any reason in all these objections wherefore we should withdraw our support from this cause? Is our scheme not one which, in its chief object, the removal of the free blacks, is noble and patriotic, and in its fitness to be taken up and applied hereafter by the south at its own voluntary instance, safe and valuable in every view? Do the just and the generous minded who hear me, not feel that it is a plan worthy of all approbation, and of united action?—The more and more it is considered, the warmer will applause rise up. I cannot give my assent to our late Senator, when, calling this spirit madness he declared that he had long read himself out of it. It is not madness; it is not enthusiasm. It is *temperate, judicious action*, from the conviction of great truths. And long may it be before I shall exult that I have lost my participation in the most hallowed feeling which ever warmed the bosoms of statesmen. Might I but sit at the feet of that idol of the hearts of future ages, and glow with kindred feeling to his, whether Fox in the mute crowd in Westminster Hall, or Fox in the Philosophic Shades of St. Anne's,* at no time forgetful of this subject and this spirit, I should little envy those who in free America, can *read themselves* into other doctrines. Nor can I give my assent to the sentiment of a Senator from South Carolina, that this is both a pernicious scheme and a day-dream, avowed last winter in his place. It may seem so to the people of South Carolina, so difficult as they were to convince of the wickedness of the slave trade. It is a source of pride to Virginia that she stands in no close alliance to Carolina on this head. During our colonial existence, when it was the English policy to introduce as many slaves as possible among us, the Virginia House of Burgesses passed three and twenty acts tending to suppress this horrible traffic, nearly all, however, negatived by the King. And in the Declaration of Independence, that purest patriot, Mr. Jefferson, had inserted a heart-stirring passage, charging this as a crime to the King, aggravated by Lord Dunmore's endeavouring to stir up these very slaves against us; and it was stricken out with the knowledge that South Carolina and one other state only, I believe, would not join in it. In 1778, as soon as Virginia was free, she made the African slave trade punishable by death, while Carolina, for reasons known to herself, continued it till 1808, thirty years longer. And, at our instance too, was the act of Congress passed, declaring it piracy, subjecting the offender to capture and punishment in any court of any nation which should pass the same law. Such is VIRGINIA, always noble, always humane and adventurous for the right!—Upright, and brave, and courteous, and refined—these are the solidities of Virginia power. If ever thrown from her balance by unexpected events, she may be deluded, but not long. I know she will always, quickly thereafter, begin once more the long majestic march of pure principle. Those of us who visit other lands,

* Note. See Roger's "Human Life."

complain, perhaps too querulously, of her drooping, and backwardness to adopt improvement; but they know that her's is the best of all capacities for improvement. And happy the patriarch who shall see her, and happier the young who shall then begin their career, when, redeemed from her torpor and her proud inactivity, her countless energies quickened, and the thickening darkness of the cloud of slavery rent from before her face,—shall it not one day be so!—she shall stand forth to the world, owned and hailed by all a *SPOTLESS VIRGIN Commonwealth*.



Latest from Liberia.

By the brig *Doris*, we have received the most full and animating accounts from the African Colony. Indeed, never, before, have we been favoured with despatches of so cheering a character. We cannot doubt, for a moment, that these communications are to have a very extensive and powerful effect upon the people of this Union. We commence in this number, the publication of some of the more interesting documents.

CALDWELL, MAY 11th, 1827.

GENTLEMEN: In adverting first to a topic of subordinate importance, but at the moment doubtless of leading interest, as well to the Board, as amongst ourselves, I have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of all the passengers despatched by the *Doris* in February last, on the 11th of April, after a smooth and pleasant passage of 45 days. The brig being English in her built, and winds moderate, a somewhat protracted voyage was the consequence. One birth occurred on board the vessel, giving your Society the advantage of introducing one hopeful colonist, without expense. Nearly all the infirm had recovered their health on the passage: and for ten days subsequent to the arrival of the company, the Colony was able to show, as for weeks previous, a clear health bill. A few cases of slight intermittent had occurred among the passengers of the *Doris*, towards the end of the second week after their arrival. During the third, eighty, out of the whole number (93), were affected—and in the fourth week, which terminated two days ago, the rest, with some three or five exceptions, are numbered with the indisposed. Two small children—one very young—have been carried off. All the adults are convalescent—and several have moderately resumed their customary labours.

The people from Baltimore were the first affected by our climate; and generally, the *greatest* (I might almost say, the *only*) sufferers. The Virginians followed next in the order of time, as well as the severity of their symptoms—and, in regard to the natives of N. Carolina, all the change they have undergone seems to be less of a *disease*, than a *salutary effort of nature* to accommodate the physical system of its subjects, by a safe and gentle process of attenuation, to the new influences of a tropical climate. The most protracted case of illness in the whole number, has not lasted longer than five days. *Three* days is, perhaps, the average time of the in-doors confinement of such as could be pronounced *sick*; about one third part have not been closely confined at all.

The Receptacle in this settlement was so far completed, as to receive the people the second week; where they are much more commodiously lodged than any of their predecessors have been, at the only time when indulgent treatment and dry quarters are indispensably necessary. Most of the company having remained at the cape during the ten days next subsequent to their arrival, cannot be considered as fair subjects of an experiment to determine the relative salubrity of the two settlements to recent emigrants. But, if a purer atmosphere may be inferred from the absence of extensive marsh-lands in immediate proximity—and a superior degree of animal vigour from a temperature averaging 3° lower; the St. Paul's territory is certainly well entitled to all the preference over the cape, which these important subsidiary causes of health can give it. Taking its past history for a criterion, a healthier settlement of equal extent, is not, I presume, to be found in all the salubrious regions of the extensive West of our own country.

The attention paid to their passengers by the officers, and particularly Mr. W. P. Matthews, the supercargo and part owner of the *Doris*, appears to have been of the most minute as well as judicious kind. Mr. M. condescended to bestow on the complaints of the infirm and diseased, (there were several of both descriptions at the period of their embarkation) all the attention which the most amiable benevolence could prompt;—and to administer, with success, such relief and remedies as a somewhat more than practical knowledge of medicine and diseases, enabled him to apply.

John M'Gill from Baltimore, appears capable of supplying in some degree the place in our school system, vacated by the death of the lamented Holton. I believe he will fulfil the expectations of the gentlemen at whose instance he was engaged to take passage by the Doris. He is in a fair way to recover, in a few days, the strength necessary to the management of the arduous charge preparing for him. His great regret, as well as my own, is, that the discouraging and false reports relative to the state of the Colony, propagated in Baltimore, principally by the infamous Captain C. prevented his bringing out his family. An arrangement will, I trust, be made for procuring them a passage without his return to America.

On a survey of the general state of the Colony, I have little to remark, which has not already been the subject of some former communication to your Board. The unfortunate war between Trade Town and Young Sesters, which led to a temporary suspension of the factory, and of our occupation of territory, at the latter place, is amicably terminated, to the advantage of Sesters. All the public and private property of the Colony, which has been confided to Freeman's protection and care, since the recall of the factor, has been scrupulously respected and preserved, amidst the alarm and disorder of the war: and measures are now in preparation for resuming our occupation of the country, in a way which I hope will make it perpetual, and equally advantageous to the Sesters people and our own. King Freeman, has made us a formal, and apparently sincere relinquishment of one half of all his territories, on the condition that we do not abandon the settlement we have feebly begun upon it. Carpenters and materials for the erection of some substantial buildings, are to be sent down the next week, under the direction of Mr. Warner, the persevering pioneer of the establishment, who returns thither attended with such other settlers and assistants, as will, at once, give the establishment an aspect of considerable respectability.

The expense likely to attend the renovation of the Sesters, is not great, and, I trust, will, even from the first, be *more than repaid by the net proceeds of its factory.*

June 10th. I have the pleasure to state that this event has taken place. Three of the colonists are now, I trust permanent-

ly fixed on the Sesters: and our trade and improvements actively resumed.

The St. John's establishment continues in a state as prosperous as the attention we have been able to give it, authorized us to hope. A large plantation has been connected with the factory of the Island—and some private improvements begun by the resident on his own lands there. The way is perfectly prepared for the introduction of a little colony of twenty to fifty families to this fertile spot, at once—and an indefinite number, at short intervals, ever afterwards.

The colony has a resident agent, (and the first we have ever been able to introduce) at Little Bassa, 15 miles to the N. W. of St. Johns. The jealousy of this tribe has presented an obstacle to the free intercourse of the Colony with the leeward country, ever since the first planting of our establishments along the coast. The slave trade was persisted in by their chiefs, till the present year; and a more than secret and silent dislike, and dread of the Colony, has been opposed by them, to the advancement of its interest in their neighbourhood. But unless I greatly deceive myself, every cause of their enmity and jealousy, has, for some months past, been fast melting away; and we are, by the most unexceptionable means, introducing among them, an influence which is, with God's blessing, to ameliorate and exalt their own condition, and to lead on to the establishment of a civilized population in that quarter, at no great distance of time.

We have, already, to some extent, connected with all our factories an agricultural appendage—a plan which has proved mutually advantageous, in different ways, both to the country people, and the Colony. A most desirable addition still to be made to both, is a school for the instruction of the native youth and children, of the respective tribes in which our establishments are situated. It is not necessary for me to dilate on the present and future advantages, that must result from the establishment of these schools. Whether we regard them, as a cheap means, of extending the power of the Colony—as the most effectual instruments of civilizing the continent—as a noble exercise of rational philanthropy—or, the best expression of Christian piety, (and the object I think, is susceptible of each of these views) I can think of no work connected with the rearing of the Colony,

of which the accomplishment is more desirable. If the funds of the American Colonization Society are thought, however, to be pledged to other purposes, more palpably connected with Colonization, and I, for one, am disposed to believe them to be so pledged, cannot the appeal be made by the friends of Africa, or even officially through the Board, to such charitable institutions in the United States, as have already admitted the support of schools, for the education of pagan children, among their enumerated objects. I think it nearly capable of moral demonstration, that *the African tribes, may be civilized without expulsion from their chosen settlements and villages, and without that fearful diminution of their population, which has from causes that do not exist here, as in regard to the Indians of America, accompanied the march of civilization in that hemisphere.* But, to prevent so disastrous an effect of this Colony, I am entirely convinced, notwithstanding the social and stationary habits of the Africans, that some cautionary measures are called for—and none promise to be more effectual, than a systematic and universal adherence to the plan of sending forward our establishments into the bosom of the tribes around us, and appending to each of these establishments, a school for the education of their children—*previous* to their comprehension, within the limits of the Colony itself.

Nothing has lately occurred to alter our relations, which remain of the most amicable kind, with the Junk tribe—and nothing either to darken, or extend our prospects, much at that station. An English merchant, John Smith, possessing considerable influence on the coast, fortified by ample means, has attempted the obtrusion of a trading establishment at the mouth of the Junk; but very prudently abandoned his design, on being notified of the certain and unpleasant consequences of persisting in so rash an enterprise.

An excursion of one of our people into the interior, to the distance of about 140 miles, has led to a discovery, of the populousness, and comparative civilization of this district of Africa, never, till within a few months, even conjectured by myself.—The same individual is now absent on a second journey. The particulars of both, I hope to be able to present to the Board by the next conveyance. In the mean time, it may not be without

interest to observe, that we are situated within fifty leagues of a country, in which a highly improved agriculture prevails—where the horse is a common domestic animal—where extensive tracts of land are cleared and enclosed—where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life, is produced by the soil, or manufactured by the skill and industry of the inhabitants—where the Arabic is used as a written language, in the ordinary commerce of life—where regular and abundant markets and fairs are kept—and, where a degree of intelligence, and practical refinement, distinguish the inhabitants, little compatible with the personal qualities attached, in the current notions of the age, to the people of Guinea.

The trade of the Colony with the tribes of inland Africa, having ever been regarded as an object of very subordinate interest, as it relates to its substantial prosperity, is but little indebted to the fostering care of its government. The maritime tribes have hitherto, engrossed the direct trade of the interior; and adopting the old Dutch commercial policy, *to possess themselves of all the streams, by concealing the remote sources of their gains*, have not only precluded us from the intercourse of the interior, but nearly denied us all knowledge of it. It was not till the last season, that it was known, certainly, at Montserado, that the inland tribes desired to open a direct communication with us. We have since received such information from the Gurrahs, and Condoes, two of the nearest considerable nations, towards the North East, as place their anxiety to avail themselves of a direct correspondence with the Colony, beyond the reach of doubt. A large proportion of the valuable products of the country, which enter into the exports from this Colony, is from these countries: and, by opening for them a free passage down to our settlements, there is reason to believe the amount hitherto received, may be doubled. This object has accordingly been attempted, and such progress made in the business, by means of an amicable negotiation with the Coast tribes, as promises soon to result in the most entire success. It may be necessary to the acquisition of this valuable privilege, to expend some money.—But the object is so obviously and directly favourable to the trading interest of the settlers, that there is no difficulty apprehended in raising among them by voluntary contributions, the

sum that may be required. No public fund at my disposal can, in my opinion, be properly expended in the purchase of more commercial advantages for our settlements. The path about to be opened, runs from the Cape, 16 miles towards the N. West along the beach—and thence, strikes Northwardly into the interior countries: and twelve miles from the sea, enters a populous country, exhibiting as far as our information reaches, contiguous farms, easy roads, and villages and towns at intervals of one, two, and three miles.

CALDWELL, JUNE 12th, 1827.

GENTLEMEN: It affords me satisfaction to state that we have, within a very few days, accomplished the renovation of our Schools throughout the Colony—organizing all on the Lancasterian system, and uniting them under a common Superintendent, who is the Rev. George M’Gill, late from Baltimore. There is at present, a great want of school books and stationary. We are grateful for the box of the former, sent out by the Doris.—But, among more than 200 children,* they cannot be looked upon as a supply for more than half a year.

The treaty with Mama, for a few hundred acres of land situated on the N. E. part of Bushrod island, and opposite (Stockton creek intervening) to Caldwell, has this week been concluded by the cession of the lands to us. About 20 families, by the Doris, will, I trust, be settled on these lands in a few weeks. They have already entered upon, and commenced to clear them. The soil as well as situation, renders them a most desirable residence. We hope the next season to have a bridge across the Stockton, to connect the new Bushrod settlement with this: Its length must be 140 feet.

* All the children of the Colony attend school. They are,	
Belonging to the Rev. Mr. Carey’s School for native children,	45
Belonging to the Rev. Mr. M’Gill’s classes,	16
Belonging to Mr. Stewart’s School,	44
Belonging to Miss Jackson’s do.	40
Belong ng to Mrs. Williams’s do.	30
Belonging to Mr. Prout’s do.	52

Total, 227

Our St. Paul's purchase in 1825, gave us the whole left bank of the Stockton, from St. Paul's river to Montserado—on which the Board are already apprised that there are now three flourishing settlements, including the Stockton street of Caldwell.—The present purchase gives us the whole right bank of the same creek (eight miles), and introduces us into the fat lands of Bushrod island, which can of itself sustain a small colony. I have stipulated to pay M. an annuity of 50 bars (value in the United States, 12 to \$14) for six to ten years, should she live to need it. Even this sum is worth to her more than the use of any lands she has a labouring force to cultivate on Stockton creek; and she is satisfied.

Respectfully, Gentlemen,

Your devoted Servant.

J. ASHMUN.

JUNE 16, 1827.

DEAR SIR: After sealing my letters for the Doris, it has occurred that the Board might expect something to be said relative to the next shipment.

About the 1st of October, it may reasonably be expected that the whole number of people now on expense, will be off our hands—and that the *Receptacle* at present occupied by them, will be vacant as early as the 1st of December, by their removal into their own houses. The *Receptacle* will hold 150 persons—and additional accommodations may be easily procured for 50 more.

Should the Board despatch their next company with a view to the settlement of Bassa, which I hope they will, it will be necessary to provide particularly for the exigencies of a new settlement, by sending, or authorizing me to buy here, (which is still better) 10,000 feet of boards.

A liberal supply of tools, as bill-hooks, axes, hoes, carpenters' tools (only the most common, as benchplanes, saws, files, &c.), drawing knives, frows, wedges, &c. &c. will also be required.

As to provisioning that settlement—or any future emigrants; the plan I suggested formerly, of sending out tobacco, cloths, pipes, powder, and a few other articles, instead of salted provisions and flour, for purchasing rice, stock, &c. of the country,

is incomparably the most economical course. I attribute the healthiness of the two last companies sent out, in a great degree, to their being put at once on the fresh provisions of the country, instead of salt meat, damaged meal, and mouldy bread, brought from the U. States. The subsistence of this whole company for six months, on country-bought provisions, may be fairly estimated not to cost the Society more than the provisions consumed by them on their passage across the ocean! I trust the plan may be hereafter adhered to. It is, however, necessary that a small supply of salt meat—and a plentiful provision of small stores for the hospital, should make a part of every outfit; and those articles can be much cheaper shipped from home, along with the emigrants, than bought here of trading vessels—except when I happen to have wood and ivory in store.

I shall anticipate the arrival of the next company in December. And if Bassa is to be settled, it will be absolutely necessary to have a large part of the dry season before us.

The people of G. Bassa, are so sensible of the advantages of having a settlement in their country, that there is nothing in their power to offer us, by way of encouragement, which we may not depend on. They tell us that the tribes near the cape, once the poorest on the coast, are now becoming the richest, and most respectable—“They wear better cloth—get more money—make better plantations—and it is all for their close (proximity) to white (civilized) men.”

I must repeat my solicitations to be relieved the next season, in time to visit the U. States early in the next summer.

Respectfully and truly,

Dear Sir, Yours.

J. ASHMUN.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Sec. A. C. S.

CALDWELL, JUNE 3, 1827.

In reply to certain inquiries contained in Mr. Gurley's note, of Jan. 23d, I have to state—That the Teak wood is found on every part of the coast of Africa which I have yet visited. But it is not known to grow in the Colony, in sufficient quantity, to bear exportation. But our territory, at the requisite distance

back, has not been sufficiently explored, with the view of ascertaining its natural products, to allow me to pronounce with certainty, that the Teak shall not in time be added to the exports of the Colony. The same may, at present, be said of Mahogany. Of the wood I will endeavour to forward a small sample, to show the grain and cloud, by the Doris.

PROCESS OF DYING BLUE.

Three different sorts of leaves (and leaves only) are employed in dying Blue. The first are those of the common Indigo plant, which grows indigenous, or propagates itself as a common weed, which it is very difficult to exterminate in many parts of the country. The second species of leaf belongs to a plant of which I have not learnt the name, nor botanical classification. The third, and that most commonly employed, is of a very common tree, which seldom attains to a size larger than that of a full grown cherry tree. The leaf is of the same form, but more than double the size, and without its gloss, substance, and deep verdure. The sap of this leaf, immediately on exposure to the air—for which it requires only to be bruised, is itself a pale blue dye. A handfull of leaves, on being crushed and rolled in the hands for five minutes, leaves it stained, but not deeply.—The shade of this blue, is rather that distinguished by painters as the *Blue Vert*, than the *Prussian*.

There is, I believe, but one mode of obtaining the dye in use among the natives of the country—this is by steeping, or rather concocting it in common water, usually in a pot of clay, and placed in the sun for six to twelve days. No fire is used in any part of the process. How the dye is *set* in the interior, I have never been able to learn—but along the seacoast the only material in use, is a rich, foetid, and very black marine mud, commonly taken from the bottom of creeks very near the sea. The dye when ready for use, is plentifully mixed and tempered with the substance—and mud and dye, together, laid upon the cloth repeatedly, and on both sides—the material being dried after every application—for which purpose it is spread in the sun.—This is the mode when the whole piece is to be dyed an uniform colour. When blue and white figures are to be produced, the white are either gathered and tied about with a strong cord, or

enclosed by a strong leaf being wrapped about it, and tied strongly at the neck of the gathering—in both of which ways the dye is excluded from the part intended to remain white, while it has free access to all the other parts. I need scarce remark, that in this latter operation, the piece is repeatedly immersed in the dye pot; in the other, as already observed, the dye is applied with a brush to the cloth, spread upon the sand.

COFFEE.

The Colony is wholly supplied with this article, from its own limits. Bought of the natives, it costs us 6 to 8 bars the bushel (\$2 40 to 3 20 African value), 60 lbs.—about five cents the pound. It would bear exportation as respects the price—but that the natives do not gather it in sufficient quantities. The time of colonists is too valuable to be spent in picking Coffee.—But the quantity cured every year increases, and several trading vessels have taken a part of what should have come to our settlements, the present year. But the factories purchase a supply for the colonists. The Coffee actually grown between Montserado and St. Johns, along the seacoast, cannot be estimated—but it is so great as to render it in time, even if no new plantations are made, an important article among the exports of the Colony. The tree, I have already stated, attains to the height of forty feet, with a trunk of six to eight inches, often at a small distance from the ground—but the best bearing trees are those which have not surpassed half that size. They appear to have an age equal to that of other forest trees of the same magnitude.

There is an inferior ^{*}species of the Coffee tree (such as is cultivated at Sierra Leone) found growing in the greatest profusion, on nearly all the high lands of the Colony. This grain is of less than half the size of the other; and of a pale, or grayish green hue; but the flavour is thought by many superior to the large green grain. The tree begins to bear at four or five feet high, and seldom exceeds seven or eight feet.

A Coffee tree, of the large kind, produces five to eight, and ten pounds, at the crop—of the inferior species, seldom more

^{*} In size only.

than half a pound.—But it is to be considered that very few self-planted trees are in situations favourable for the testing of their prolific power.

J. ASHMUN.



Auxiliary Societies.

These Institutions appear to be exerting themselves more vigorously; and scarcely a day passes, without bringing intelligence of some movement among our friends favourable to our great and holy cause. The interest which has been excited in the Western States, is becoming more deep, extensive and efficient; and, indeed, throughout nearly the whole country, feelings seem to be awakened, which will gain strength by exercise and every instance of success, and which cannot perish, because sanctified by religion. Now is the time for action. We are urged to it by every possible motive, and encouraged by the most auspicious events. On the Fourth of July the *Colonization Society of King William county, Va.*, made its Annual Report, from which we intend hereafter to publish some extracts.

Auxiliary Society of Russellville, Kentucky.

Agreeably to notice, the citizens of this place met on the Fourth of July last, in the Methodist Church, to form themselves into a Colonization Society. The meeting was a very respectable one, and the opinion was universal that the measures to be adopted by this Society, and which were set forth in the Reports of the Parent Society, were sound and politic. The meeting having been organized and a constitution adopted, the following gentlemen were elected officers and managers:

Rev. William Warder,	<i>President.</i>
Rev. Peter Akers,	} <i>Vice-Presidents.</i>
Dr. George W. Call,	
William I. Morton,	<i>Cor. Secretary.</i>
Thomas W. Nantz,	<i>Rec. Secretary.</i>
Samuel Wilson,	<i>Treasurer.</i>

Managers.

George G. Brown,	D. S. Hammond,
Richard Bibb,	Charles B. James,
Hugh Barclay,	Alexander R. Macey,

William Wright,	R. W. January,
John B. Bibb,	S. A. Atchison,
Henry Ashburn,	Dr. H. T. Loving.

Chillicothe Colonization Society.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Chillicothe, holden at the Methodist Church on Monday evening, April 23, 1827, pursuant to public notice previously given, for the purpose of organizing an Auxiliary Colonization Society; after an appropriate Address to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. Graham, of the Presbyterian Church, and a very eloquent and interesting Discourse, explanatory of the objects and purposes of the meeting, by the Rev. M. M. Henkle, Agent of the American and Ohio State Colonization Societies, a Constitution was unanimously adopted, and the following officers appointed:

Hon. Edward Tiffin, *President*.

Gen. Samuel Finley,	} <i>Vice-Presidents.</i>
A. Walke,	
J. Bailhache,	

Samuel Williams, *Cor. Secretary*.

William Steele, *Recording Secretary*.

T. V. Swearingen, *Treasurer*.

Managers.

Rev. William Simmons,	Nathaniel Sawyer,
Rev. William Graham,	George R. Fitzgerald,
Rev. Joseph Claybaugh,	Robert Kercheval,
Rev. John Ferree,	Samuel Atkinson,
Rev. J. P. Bausman,	Daniel W. Hearn,
Moses Levi,	James T. Worthington.

The Society then adjourned until the 2d Monday in November next.

GEORGE R. FITZGERALD, *Chairman*.

ANTHONY WATKE, *Secretary*.

The following list was incorrectly published in our last Report:—

Officers of the Raleigh Auxiliary Colonization Society.

Col. William Polk, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Governor Burton,	Judge Henderson,
Chief Justice Taylor,	Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters.

Managers.

John Haywood,	William Boylan,
Dr. Calvin Jones,	Sherwood Haywood,
Gen. Beverly Daniel,	William Peace,
Thomas P. Devereux,	Stephen Birdsell,
William Hill,	William Peck,
Joseph Ross,	Benjamin S. King,

Daniel Dupre, *Treasurer.*

Joseph Gales, *Secretary.*

*List of the Officers of the Auxiliary Colonization Society of
Connellsville, Pennsylvania.*

Daniel Rogers, *President.*

George Matthias, Esq. *Vice-President.*

Joseph Trever, M. D. } *Cor. Secretaries.*
Joseph Torrence, Jun. }

Jonathan Page, *Treasurer.*

Alexander Johnson, *Recording Secretary.*

*Officers of the Auxiliary Colonization Society, of Bainbridge,
Ohio.*

Rev. Darthuk D. Hewett, *President.*

Jonathan Sayre, *Vice-President.*

Dr. B. O. Carpenter, *Secretary.*

William Hulan, *Treasurer.*

T. F. Armstrong, } *Cor. Committee.*
Absalom Kent, }
James M'Intosh, }

Managers.

Rev. James H. Dickey,	Jared Taylor,
Matthew Gillfellow,	Dr. W. D. Finley,
John Jones,	James T. Wells.

To the Friends of our Cause.

We think, that all who will candidly peruse the letters from the Colonial Agent, published in this number, must acknowledge that, thus far, the expectations of the earliest and most enthusiastic advocates for African Colonization, have been more than realized. And, if in the course of ten years, a Society composed originally of few members and with scanty means, which in its greatest prosperity has received from the public charity a sum little exceeding annually ten thousand dollars, has done so much; what might not be accomplished were every prosperous citizen of the United States to aid this object—what might not be effected by the united powers of the States and the Nation?

As the Board of Managers are now making preparations to despatch one or two expeditions to the Colony, and as the funds now in their possession are not adequate to the purpose, the several Auxiliary Societies cannot, we believe, at this time more effectually promote the design, for which they exist, than by prompt and energetic efforts to augment the resources of the Parent Institution.

Our friends are particularly invited to consider the importance of enabling the Managers to purchase a vessel, to be constantly employed in conveying emigrants and supplies to Liberia. A vessel of about 150 tons would, it is thought, be best adapted to the purpose. The establishment of a regular intercourse with the Colony, by means of such a vessel, would, we have little doubt, be found economical, and, for numerous other reasons, of great advantage. Donations are earnestly solicited for this object. Should the public liberality authorize us to make the purchase, the vessel will be fitted out the present autumn.



Donations

To the American Colonization Society, from the 20th of August to the 19th of September, 1827.

By the State of Maryland, (omitted 21st May last) the first payment of an annual appropriation,	\$1000
Collection in Bloomfield, N. Jersey, per Rev. Gideon N. Judd,	25
Do. in Rev. J. H. Hotchkin's church, (Presby'n.) Prattsburg, N. York, per S. Rice, Jr., Esq.—Postmaster,	9
Do. in Eastford, Conn., in Rev. Reuben Torrey's church, per D. Bolles, Esq.—Postmaster,	11
Do. in Meeting house of 2d Parish, Portland, Maine, per C. S. Davies, Esq.	\$103
Do. at Vassalborough and Winslow, by Rev. Thos. Adams, per do.	11
	114
Do. in 1st Presbyterian congregation, Pittsburg, Penn., per Rev. Francis Herron,	20
Repository,	20

Forward, \$1,199

Brought over, \$1199

Collection in Presbyterian Church, Aurora, Portage County, O.

Rev. John Seivar,	6
Do. second time, in Rev. Wm. T. Hamilton's Church, Newark, New Jersey,	31 77
Do. in Meetinghouse of 1st Religious Society, Marietta, O. per David Putnam, Esq.	21
Do. in 1st Congregational Church of Rev. John Whiton, Granville, N. Jersey,	35
Do. at Salem, Va., per Rev. W. Williamson,	7
Do. at Middleburg, per do.	3
Do. at Upperville, Va., as follows—	

Of Rev. Henry Smith, \$5

John Pilson, 1

For Repository, 11

17

Do. by John Willard, of Albany, N. Y., as follows, viz:

Of Harmannus Bleeker, \$10

Charles R. Webster, ... 5

John W. Yates, 5

Elias Willard, 5

Js. Brown, 5

Israel Smith, 10

John Willard, 10

50

Rev. I. Boyd, for Repository, \$50

Nelson County Auxiliary Society, (Va.) 25

Dr. Thomas Massie, 3

78

Rev. Wm. Winans,* for following collections, viz:

At Woodville, Miss. \$24

Midway, ,, 19

Bethel, ,, 18

Washington, ,, 28 12

Natchez, ,, 5 50

\$94 62

Deduct exchange, 94

93 68

Forward, \$1541 45

* Fifty dollars, remitted by Mr. Winans last year, unfortunately, never reached us.

	<i>Brought over,</i>	\$1541	45
Auxiliary Society, Raleigh, N. C. per D. Du Pre, Esq.		230	
Do. Zanesville and Putnam, Ohio, per H. Safford, Esq. Secretary,		25	
Do. St. Louis, Missouri, per Jos. Spalding, Esq.		100	
H. W. Ripley, of N. York, as follows, viz:			
Congregation in Canandaigua, N. Y.—Rev. A. D. Eddy, \$44			
1st Presbyterian congregation in Durham, N. Y.—Rev. S. Williston,		12	77
Collections in Williamstown & Williams College, Mass.		30	76
Amount collected by Mrs. Bethune, N. Y.		5	
		<hr/>	
		\$92	53
	Deduct bad note,	1	
		<hr/>	
			91 53
Hon. Bushrod Washington, as follows, viz:			
W. F. Curry, Scottsville, N. Y.	\$5		
Collection in Providence, R. I., per N. Waterman, Jr.	28	56	
Do. in Rev. Wm. Page's congregation, Michigan,	5		
		<hr/>	
			38 56
Collections in St. John's Church, Hagerstown, per F. Anderson,		25	
Do. in Presbyterian Church, Bellefont, Pennsylvania, per James Linn,		16	
Do. by Rev. Edward Smith, Winchester, Va.—per Rev. Mr. Davis,		21	
Auxiliary Society, Staunton, Va.—J. Cowan, Esq., Treasurer—per Thomas Munroe, Esq.		45	
		<hr/>	
		\$2,133	54
		<hr/>	

N. B. In our December number, for 1826, page 323, a donation is acknowledged from the Auxiliary Society of New York. It should have been from the Auxiliary Society, *Albany*, New York; and the following were the individual donations which made up the sum.

S. M. Hopkins,	\$10
Wm. A. Tweed Dale, ..	10
Benj. F. Butler,	10
Israel Smith,	10
John Willard,	10

ERROR.—In the last number, page 185, fifth line from the top, for "Seel" read *Steel*.

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III. **OCTOBER, 1827.** No 8.

Review.

Plea for the American Colonization Society, a Sermon preached in St. George's Church, N. York, on Sunday, July 9th, 1826. By the Rev. James Milnor, D. D., Rector of said Church.

Sermon preached in the 7th Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, at the United Meeting of Christians of different persuasions, to celebrate our National Independence, July 4th, 1825. By the Rev. James Patterson.

Sermon preached in behalf of the American Colonization Society, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Market street, N. York, July 10th, 1825. By William M. Murray, D. D.

Sermon in behalf of the American Colonization Society, preached at Harrisburg, (Penn.) July 9th, 1826. By the Rev. W. R. De Witt.

A Word for the Africans: a Sermon delivered in the 2nd Presbyterian Church, Newark, (N. J.) July 24, 1826. By the Rev. Wm. T. Hamilton.

A Discourse delivered at Northampton, (Mass.) on the Fourth of July, 1827. By the Rev. Wm. B. Sprague.

Sermon delivered at Springfield, before the Colonization Society of Hampden County, (Mass.) July 4th, 1827. By the Rev. Samuel Osgood.

Brief Exposition of the Views of the American Colonization Society, published under the direction of the Ohio State Colonization Society.

Reports of Auxiliary Societies.

It is hardly necessary to adduce as evidence of the growing popularity of the cause of our Society, the recent publication of the pamphlets of which the titles appear above. Proofs are found of this, in the increased patronage afforded to our Journal; the multiplication of efficient Auxiliaries; and the more frequent and friendly expressions of interest in the newspapers and other periodicals of the country.

It is an agreeable consideration, however, that most of the Discourses mentioned at the head of this article, were delivered for the benefit of our Institution, on the Anniversary of our National Independence, or about that time; and that they thus bear testimony to the disposition (which now exists extensively, and will soon, we trust, universally) to associate charity towards our cause with the thankful and joyful recollections of that ever-memorable occasion. The consecration of that day upon which, with confidence in the favour of Heaven, we asserted our rights before the world, and proclaimed ourselves free, to purposes of religion and works of charity, is surely the most appropriate method of expressing our gratitude to God, and that, best adapted to secure to our Institutions his perpetual benediction. We rejoice that the Christian community is becoming sensible of this; and we especially rejoice that the charities of this occasion are intended to bless the children of Africa. We are animated by the hope, that at no very remote period, nearly every church in our land, will bring forward on that Anniversary, a liberal donation in aid of our enterprise; and that thus, the annual resources of the Society will be tenfold augmented. How interesting and noble an exhibition would thus be given of the generosity and magnanimity of our national character! Who that cherishes humane affections, and rejoices in the march of Christianity, would not be moved by the sublime spectacle of a great, free, and prosper-

ous nation stretching out its hand to succour the unfortunate and degraded, and transferring them from circumstances which forbid their improvement, and from a society which they injure, to a country which may reward their efforts, and be blessed, through their influence, with the Gospel? We estimate highly the exertions of the Clergy, in bringing forward so glorious an event, and we hail the appearance of numerous Discourses from their pens, in behalf of our Society, as a cheering indication that their aid will not be denied in the execution of our scheme.— Let them combine their energies, and exert their eloquence, and send abroad the influence of their opinions, and the whole nation will be excited to action, our country be relieved from its most oppressive evil, and Africa from the darkness in which she is enveloped.

We feel confident that the present is a favourable time for bringing the claims of our cause before the nation; and by the establishment of State Societies and subordinate Associations, to augment the funds and extend the influence of the Parent Institution. The Colony in Africa has surmounted the obstacles which were opposed to its progress; and now exhibits a degree of prosperity and promise, rarely if ever equalled in any similar settlement, and far exceeding the hopes of its most devoted friends. Thousands who have, we doubt not, withheld their aid from the work in which we are engaged, simply because they questioned the possibility of effecting it, need only, with the striking evidences of its practicableness, which now exist before their eyes, to have their attention steadily fixed upon the magnitude and importance of the design, to secure their best efforts for its execution.—Nor should the exertions of our friends be delayed for an hour. The late joyous tidings from Liberia should be followed up in their influences on the public mind with promptness and energy throughout the land. Let there be a *great* movement in behalf of the *great* cause of our Institution, among the patriotic and religious of the country. Let it not be forgotten that the work we have commenced, is “for a nation and an age.” We would especially address ourselves to the Clergy, and urge them to improve the opportunities and means with which *they* especially are favoured, in behalf of our enterprise, to press its claims upon the mind of the Church, and to

invoke the aid of Christians for effecting an object in which the interests of religion are so deeply involved. And here we beg leave to introduce the language of a highly respected Clergyman in South Carolina, and to express our hope that the spirit which it breathes will soon animate every Minister of Christ in our country. "I am exceedingly gratified to witness the growing success and prosperity of your Institution. It is a cause that must and assuredly will prosper. I wish I had a thousand dollars to afford to help it on." Let every Christian Minister in the United States feel thus, and the strength and resources of the nation will soon be applied to consummate a design, to the completion of which, any subordinate means are utterly inadequate.

Our limits will not permit us to make such extracts as we could desire from the valuable Discourses which suggested the preceding remarks. We regard the spirit which dictated them, as infinitely important to our country and to Africa; and though for every sentiment they contain we do not hold ourselves responsible, yet we trust that numerous other publications on the same subject, and of equal excellence, will be hereafter annually issued from the American press. We know not in what way, however, more appropriately to conclude these observations, than by the following passage from the last pages of the Rev. Mr. D'Witt's Sermon.

"Thanks be to God, he has heard the prayers of his servants, and answered them already in some measure. He has directed to the formation of the American Colonization Society; and secured in its behalf the warm approbation, the deep-felt interest, and the vigorous exertions of many of our greatest, wisest and best men. Its popularity is continually gaining ground. It is beginning to claim the warm regards of our citizens from Maine to Florida. It has led the sable sons of Africa, redeemed and regenerated across the dark blue waters, and they have kissed with tears of rapture the soil of their forefathers. Its light has penetrated the gloom of Nigritia, and her sons have caught with joy the glory of its rising splendor. Already is it hailed as the 'bow of promise upon the portentous cloud that overhangs the destinies of America.'"

"Indulging this pleasing hope, what scenes of future glory rise to my view. The dark cloud, methinks, which hovered over my country and threatened her prosperity, has vanished. The stain which polluted her vestal robe is gone. The inconsistency which was affixed to her character

is done away. Over all her majestic and beautiful rivers, her towering mountains and her green fields, art has thrown its fascinating embellishments. Her political and civil institutions, based on the eternal principles of right, rise in beautiful symmetry and glory, and command the admiration of a world. Her citizens, all, all free, virtuous, happy. Glorious country! But rendered far more glorious by the God of heaven. Over her He has thrown the canopy of His love, and around her the wall of His protection. His beauty covers her as a robe. Her loveliness is his salvation. Hark! From unnumbered lips methinks I hear the voice of praise. O! it is the song of the redeemed. "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to man." The winds of heaven waft it across the waters of the Atlantic to the shores of Africa; and the returning breeze bears its joyful response. I turn my eyethither, and what do I behold? Degraded, oppressed, persecuted Africa has risen from the dust. Her chains are broken. No more does the slave ship hover around her coast. No more does the cruel white man hunt her children as the beasts of the forest. In the mysterious and wonder-working providence of God, her captive children have returned to her bosom, bearing with them the blessings of civilization and christianity. Now her ravaged and desolate plains, under the hand of cultivation are arrayed in the richest luxuriance and loaded with the fruits of the earth.— Her Bambouk and Benin, her Sego, Tombuctoo and Haoussa are crowded with an intelligent and enterprising population. On the bosom of her Senegal and Gambia, her Zaire and Niger floats her commerce. Her churches, her schools of science, and her halls of legislation meet the eye wherever it roams. The breeze, which comes fraught with fragrance from her groves of spice, bears to the listening ear the song of salvation from her redeemed sons. Now the names of her benefactors in the days of her degradation, are breathed in her poets' sweetest lays. Fathers teach their sons to revere their memory, and mothers learn their babes to lisp their names. Now the American Colonization Society is remembered with heartfelt gratitude, and the blessings of millions descend upon its patrons. These things shall be, for the mouth of the Lord hath said 'Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.'"



Settlements on the Gold Coast.

[Continued from page 173.]

ELMINA.

About nine miles from Commenda, is situated the Castle of St. George Del Mina, the head quarters of the Dutch settle-

ments in this country, and the most respectable fortress on the Gold Coast. It is of a quadrangular form, surrounded with high walls, and, excepting some small saluting guns, mounted with brass ordnance.

Elmina, as it is commonly called, is seated on a peninsula, formed by a small river, which runs nearly parallel with the sea; over which is a bridge constructed of stone and wood. There are two passages leading into the castle; the principal one is from the town, where the castle is strengthened by a double ditch, over which are two draw-bridges; the other is adjoining the river, where is a small gate, at an elevation of about twelve feet, to which an ascent is formed by means of a step-ladder. This passage opens to a large yard, where the surveyor and his deputy have apartments, and the different artificers their workshops. As we proceed through another gate, and along a rampart, we arrive at the principal entrance, where, after passing over two draw-bridges, is a guard-room, wherein a sergeant's guard is continually in waiting. This opens to the interior of the building, in which is a spacious court, of the form of an oblong square: here the warehouse keeper has apartments and store-houses, and here too the soldiers' parade. On ascending some steps on the left, two very long and light brass cannons may be observed on the right, which are used only on particular occasions. At the top of these steps is a portico, where two centinels do duty during the day. Passing through a narrow entrance, a flight of circular steps leads to a spacious hall, where complaints are examined and justice administered. Adjoining to this is another hall, where the governor and his officers dine. The private apartments allotted for the governor are commodious and airy, and in every respect suitable to his rank. The apartments of the officers are in general confined, and are deprived of a free admission of air, by the high walls which enclose them.

This castle was built by the Portuguese, who settled here in 1481. They likewise built a town, the houses of which were of stone, and a church. The present town is large, and remarkably dirty; some of the houses are built of stone, and are connected in a confused manner. The river, although small, will admit vessels of one hundred tons burthen at high water; and

they may load and unload under the walls of the castle; which is an important convenience, inasmuch as supplies may be thrown into the castle without much hazard on the event of an attack.

The Dutch made an easy conquest of this place in 1637, and, to strengthen themselves more securely, they built a fort on an eminence about musket-shot from the castle, and named it fort Conraadsburg, or St. Jago; which adds considerably to the strength of Elmina, and may be considered the key to it.

The castle of Elmina, and places contiguous to it, if we exclude the town, have the appearance of neatness and regularity. The garden, which is extensive, and usually kept well planted, affords an agreeable retirement, and is productive of much amusement and recreation to the officers.

There is a school established here for the education of children of both sexes, and of every distinction, supported by subscription; but of late years it has not been maintained on so extensive a scale as formerly. About half a mile from the castle, and on a line with the garden, there is a very decent burial-ground, in the centre of which is a neat and appropriate piece of architecture, designed as a repository for deceased officers of rank. Within the walls of the castle there is a chapel, in which divine worship is regularly performed.

The mode of living practised by the Dutch, appears to us more congenial to the climate than that used by the British, at least so far as relates to early dining, a free use of vegetables and fruits, less wine, and more exercise after dinner. They are extravagant in the use of tobacco.

The country about Elmina is for the most part open and flat; the soil is generally of a light kind, though in some places it is a heavy clay: about ten miles inland from Elmina, the soil is more uniform, with plenty of timber and water.

The inhabitants of Elmina consist of traders, fishermen, and persons employed as trade boys and servants: there are some wealthy men among them. There are likewise some respectable mulattoes here, who support a number of slaves, acquainted with the duties of a carpenter, a mason, and a blacksmith: indeed we may calculate that about one-tenth of the male population of Elmina are artificers. The inhabitants are divided into parties for

their mutual defence, called Companies; each company has its captain; and the whole is under the command of one man. The town is supposed to contain five thousand men, with double that number of women and children.

The trade of Elmina, anterior to the late disturbances, was brisk, and consisted of the staple articles of the country, slaves and gold; ivory was likewise brought here from the Warsaw and Dinkara countries; with which a communication was generally established.

Says Sir George Collier:

The Dutch Fort of Elmina is one of the best maintained on the line of coast: and since the death of the Dutch Governor-General, the miserable and short-sighted system of policy adopted by that officer, appears to have subsided. General Dandaels, it was believed, had engaged to furnish the Ashantees with every possible aid and assistance, short of entering into open alliance with the murderous chieftain of that country, against the Cape Coast and Fantee people.

The fort of Elmina is kept in excellent order, and is one of the very strongest along the whole line of coast: the guns are of the largest calibre, and many are brass. The small harbour is capable of receiving sloops and small craft; and a river enables the boats to land without beaching. I offer these remarks, lest I should have occasion to make any reference in comparison before I conclude.



Latest from Liberia.

Despatches from the African Colony, up to the 28th of August, have just arrived at our Office. We present to our readers, the entire letter of the Colonial Agent, to the Board of Managers, with an humble and fervent prayer that it may be perused with candour, and awaken deep and appropriate reflections in the minds of the whole American People.

CALDWELL, MAY 20th, 1827.

GENTLEMEN: I am sorry to state that our fine Schooner Catherine, two days previous to the sailing of the "Doris," un-

fortunately went on shore, in attempting the passage of the bar, and was seriously injured before she could be brought off. But the injury done the schooner was but a small part of the misfortune. The accident obliged us to lay her up for repairs—which has to this hour deprived us of our only means of bringing up produce from the factories. I had depended on that produce to provision the ninety people on public allowance—as well as to meet more than one thousand dollars expense,—chiefly Carpenters' and Masons' wages,—incurred on the public buildings: it is amply sufficient—but I have been reduced to the necessity of buying provisions of trading vessels, and otherwise burdening the funds of the Society and United States, which it has ever been equally my wish, and my endeavour to spare.

My personal affliction, brought on by four hours' exposure to a heavy rain, in directing means for saving the schooner, has been of the severest kind. I was, in a few days after, seized with a most painful rheumatic fever, which came near depriving me of my life, and certainly was attended with more acute suffering, during the three weeks it continued, than I remember ever before to have endured in as many months. But thro' the mercy of God, whose goodness I desire most devoutly to acknowledge, I am now entirely recovered. To assist my convalescence, I was carried on board of the Schooner "Eclipse" of Philadelphia, then lying in our roads, on the 12th of July. The owner on the next day, determining to visit Sierra Leone and the rivers Pongas and Noonez, I sent on shore for my baggage, and remained on board.—We sailed on the 14th July—arrived at Sierra Leone on the 16th, and after visiting the "*Isles de Loss*," "Pongas," and "Noonez," returned to Montserado on the 8th of August—myself in good health.

Judging that my Journal may not be without use to the Board, I have transcribed, and shall forward it by the "Eclipse." On this tour, having the most ample leisure, and opportunity to collect information, I made it my object to do so; and hope that the Board will not think the time spent in vain.

During my stay at Sierra Leone, I began a correspondence with the Government of that Colony, in which my object was to pave the way to the renewal of the commercial intercourse between the two colonies, which has been interrupted by the late

restrictive system of the English Government, by which the commerce and trade of the United States are excluded from the British Colonies. Sierra Leone is reduced by these restrictions, not only to inconvenience, but to a state of suffering—having received from the United States, in American vessels, either directly, or through St. Mary's on the Gambia, her most important articles of trade, building materials and provisions. This source of supplies is now closed; and flour sells at \$25 by auction; Tobacco and other provisions proportionably high; and the inhabitants generally discover every proof of incurable dissatisfaction. These remarks will explain some parts of my last letter, in the correspondence above alluded to; and indeed explain one of my principal reasons for engaging in the correspondence at all.

But to return to our own Colony, and to the misfortune of the Schooner; I was satisfied that the accident was owing to no *gross* negligence on the part of the master or crew navigating her. During her last trip, the river had forced an outlet one mile above that at which the vessel ran out only five days before, and consequently this outlet had ceased to be practicable. But of this event, the crew was necessarily ignorant—nor, after she came in sight, could they be apprised of it till too late. She is now undergoing repairs—and will no doubt be ready for sea before the end of the rains.

The returns of our Health Officers a week ago, exhibit a less favourable state of the health of the Colonists, than is to be desired. It is as follows:—

“Affected with ulcerous sores,	21
“ “ bad eruptions of the country,	8
“ “ Agues and Fevers,	2
“ “ Debility,	2—33”

in a population of about 1000. For the 1st and 2d species of disorders, nothing like a specific, or indeed an effectual mode of treatment has been discovered—or if so, is it sufficiently known to be uniformly adopted and pursued. But such a remedy is a desideratum, of the very first importance to the Colony—and I should believe quite within the reach of the medical skill of the times. During the wet half of the year, the proportion of settlers above stated gives the number usually labouring under that one disorder. In the dry season, (and not before) most of them nearly or

quite recover. The only course of treatment we follow, is to keep the patient from too much action, and the sore well cleansed, and secured from the air—and regulate the diet. But, without a hospital no one of these ends can be accomplished—and it is not seldom that an ulcer proceeds, from this inattention on the part of the patient, from one degree of inveteracy to another, for a series of years. To render the calamity, to the Colony, the greater, three out of five of the afflicted are labouring persons—and most of them the heads of families, and when laid aside, leave their children to be supported at the public expense.—The cutaneous disorder (called from the African name) *Crá-Crá*, which prevails at all seasons, and often numbers a greater proportion than at present on the sick list, is infectious; but with cleanliness and the free use of sulphur, is often got over in a short time. In connexion with our disordered people, and their dependant families, we have lately directed our particular attention to another class of persons, who often require occasional aid, and are always liable to become a public charge. These are the *infirm and aged—poor widows—and single women; many of whom are encumbered with a number of children—and a few others, of all ages and both sexes*, too destitute of spirit and industry to set themselves profitably at work.

To provide effectually for all these different classes of persons an institution is founded, and just gone into operation, which we call the “Infirmery of Invalids for Liberia.” The spacious public buildings at Stockton Town, are now devoted to its use; and it promises more and greater advantages to the Colony, than any other single institution which it claims.

The ends to be accomplished by this Institution, in case it reaches the anticipated measure of success, of which I certainly indulge high hopes, are:

1. To secure the comfort of the diseased and sick:
2. To furnish them with constant, and regular medical attendance; which, in a diseased state, they cannot have:
3. To oblige them to such diet, exercise, or rest, and to the use of such remedies, as shall effect, in most cases, a speedy cure.
4. To put even the invalids of the Colony in a situation to support, either in part, or whole, themselves and their families—without burdening the public funds for either.

5. To provide an asylum, with the same advantages, for all the poor and otherwise helpless of the Colony.

6. Another good effect expected, is to train to regular habits of employing their time, and teach industry and skill, particularly in the little useful arts of domestic life, to many of the ignorant, slovenly, and slothful, of both sexes: and

7. We hope it may prove to the Colony at large, a Seminary of Manufactures.

In regard to persons undergoing their first seasoning in the Colony, it is no part of the plan of the Infirmary to admit them generally at first. But many particular cases, particularly of single, friendless, and aged persons—and of those whose disease takes a lingering form, and many others, will always be exceptions—and must be taken into the Institution—both for their own comfort and advantage, and to save the expense of supporting them out of it. The salutary effects of the Infirmary are already seen. Several, (not less than sixteen) who allowed themselves to bring their weekly complaints of indisposition and inability, to the store-keeper, and expect assistance, have found themselves abundantly able to provide for themselves—and lest they shall be *sent* to the Infirmary, have been as anxious to keep off from the sick and poor list, as they were before willing to be enrolled there.

Most of the “raw materials” for working up at the Infirmary are supplied by the liberated Africans. And we find the employment which this raw demand for such things furnishes them, most exactly adapted to their state of partial civilization—and provides not a few with the means of living more comfortably and respectably than before.

In fine, I must commend this infant Institution to the fostering notice of your Board—with an intimation that it may be very usefully remembered, in the future outfits of the Society for the Colony; we require *a good Soup Boiler—common Table Furniture—Tools for wood work—a little Bell—small Wheels*, at which lame patients may sit and spin cotton—and *a quantity of plain tin Lamps*; none of which can be made in the Infirmary, or in the Colony.

Dr. Peaco has not yet arrived—of whose sailing from Norfolk. to touch at Savannah on his way out, we had intelligence about

two months ago. His detention can hardly be accounted for by the supposition of contrary winds, or calms. We daily expect his arrival with 150 liberated Africans, for whom we have prospectively provided employment and places from the moment of their landing. As nothing is easier than, from the first, to make them support themselves, I am resolved so far as my agency goes, that they shall do it. It will be all the better for them; and let the funds thus saved, be spent to more useful purposes.

August 27th, 1827.

I had finished the last period, when a messenger from Montserado, announced the arrival of the Ship Norfolk, together with the distressing intelligence of Dr. Peaco's death.—Having gone down the river, I found Dr. Todsens ashore, and learnt that the Africans on board, were in good health. The Norfolk has had a passage of forty-one days from Savannah,—brings a very ample cargo of Lumber, Tobacco, and other stores for the Agency—but along with them, I receive a renewal of my appointment from the Secretary of the Navy, and express instructions not to blend the affairs of the United States agency, so far with those of the Colonization Society, as to use any of the provisions and stores of the first, for the sustenance of emigrants, sent out by, or attached to the last.

Of the 142 Africans delivered from this Ship into my hands, it may be interesting to the Board, as a proof of the extensive business and resources of their Colony to observe, that not more than twenty remain, even at this early date, (only seven days arrived,) a charge to the United States. Two-thirds of the whole number have situations in the families of the older settlers, for terms of from one to three years. The remainder are at service on wages, to be paid them at the year's end—when it is my intention to treat them in all respects as settlers, the natives of the United States, (*unless the Board shall in the interim, see fit to order differently,*) and assign them their lands, as to other emigrants.

I have, however, engaged to all who engage these people, whether as apprentices, or on service for wages, “materials for one suit of clothes, and one month's provisions, or its equivalent in tobacco, for as many as they take.”—And this trifling quan-

tity, forms the last object of expense to the United States, which, it is expected, will ever arise on their account.—And for this early relief, they are wholly indebted to appropriations made, however cautiously and sparingly, towards the Colony; the members of which, to repay the benefits received from the United States, thus take the burdens, which would, without them, still continue to press heavily; and fulfil the benevolent intention of the Government towards the re-captured Africans, in their most extensive sense.

The “Infirmery of Invalids” has gone into operation fully—and at present enjoys the kind and assiduous attention of Dr. Todsén, the United States’ Agent. It has, to-day, eighteen patients, (including five indigent women and children,) all afflicted with ulcers, or eruptions.

It is gratifying to report the progress of our Schools. They are all, as formerly stated, under Mr. George M’Gill; comprehended under one system: and afford instruction to every child—native and American—belonging to the Colony, all of whom *are obliged to be sent*. To defray the expense of carrying on the plan of instruction, besides the surplus fund remaining in the colonial treasury, after defraying the expenditures belonging to what are called in America, the “civil list,” and “judiciary;” a general subscription of the Colonists, raises 1400 dollars per annum; including a subscription of the Agent, on the part of the Colony, for 300 dollars. Of this sum of 300 dollars, I shall pay, at least one half in country produce, &c.; and should be glad of the consent of the Board, to draw, *if necessary* (I shall not, otherwise,) on their treasury, for the other half.—This system supports four very numerous schools—and pays our Librarian—whose annual allowance is fifty dollars.

Owing to the pressure of my innumerable duties at the present time, and the danger of too severe application so soon after a severe illness, I am obliged to defer for a few days, to be forwarded by the “Norfolk,” much detailed information, in part collected, but not quite prepared, to be sent by the “Eclipse.”

In regard to the Sesters—Our establishment there is on a much better footing than ever: and the indefinite extent of fertile territory connected with it, secured to, and in the quiet occupancy of the Colony, by a tenure which we have no reason to

expect will ever be disturbed, or controverted. Mr. Warner, with four colonists, assisted by native labourers, is carrying on successfully the public factory, and the public and private improvements, of that station. The temporary suspension of the factory last February, March, and April, led to a discovery of the extent of our influence with the people, and the strength of our hold upon the country, which possibly no other event could so fully have proved.

Our establishment and affairs on the St. John's, are in the same prosperous and even train, as at the date of my last advices. The factory is filled with valuable country produce—which we have not at present the means of bringing away. The Chiefs have lately given us a new proof of the sincerity of their engagements with the Colony—and of their determination to abandon forever the slave trade.

A French Slaver appeared off the river in June, with a small Schooner containing a valuable cargo. The Chiefs assured him that the country belonged to the Americans—that they were themselves under the protection of the Colony; and that, if he landed his cargo, he would forfeit, and lose it.—But one of their number, possessing more artifice than honesty, encouraged the Frenchman to bring his small vessel over the bar, and trust himself with his cargo. The Frenchman did both; but in entering the river, lost his rudder. Information was now sent to the Cape, with a request that a force might be despatched from the Colony, to seize vessel and cargo, for an invasion of our territory for unlawful purposes. I was absent—but the Vice Agent declined to comply with the request—but warned the chiefs of their solemn engagement to desist entirely from the slave trade. The vessel, in the extremity of distress, arrived at the Cape. No relief was afforded her; and she went ashore, and was lost. Her cargo is of course detained by the Chiefs, who accuse themselves of no breach of faith, under the circumstances of the case, in seizing it for their own use.

Junk has undergone no change. We have only to regret our want of larger vessels to justify the expectation which we have raised in the minds of the country Chiefs, by keeping up a brisker intercourse with the stations which they have ceded to us.

The Colonists are this evening convened to prepare an ad-

dress to their American brethren, agreeably to the wish intimated to them on the subject, in the last letters received from the Board. It may not be embellished with the exterior ornament of polished language. I fear it will suffer on account of the faults of composition; but one quality I know it will carry along for its recommendation—truth, and the honest sentiments of the people. It is the wish of a majority of our sensible settlers, that emigration may not be overdone—of some, that it may be suspended for a couple of years—that from a concentration of the industry of the Colony for that period, its institutions may acquire stability, and its foundations, solidity and strength. And there is a general dread felt of the consequences of too favourable an opinion of the state of the Colony getting ground in America. Certain I am that a majority of their number, will never concur in an address suspected of such a tendency. Whatever it proves to be, may its effects be useful.

The recent instructions which I have received from the Department of the Navy, have thrown a number of purchases, made of the “Eclipse,” upon the funds of the Society; for which my former instructions authorized me to draw on that Department. These I shall make, both in the present and every future instance, as light as possible—and believe it will be long before so expensive a year as the past shall recur.

I have made a requisition on the Navy Department, for 50,000 cyprus, juniper, or yellow pine Shingles, to be sent out by your next charter. Should this requisition be declined, I beg the Board to send at least one half that quantity. Our African timber, though firm, is not durable—and roofs covered with African shingles, which are expensive, do not often outlast the third year—not unfrequently become useless in 12 or 20 months!—Covered with the shingles above named, they will remain good from eight to twelve years.

Being now apprised of the intention of the Board, to send out another company of emigrants, “early in Autumn,” we shall provide accordingly.

The Board may expect much more detailed accounts by the Ship Norfolk, which will sail about the middle of September, for America.—Meantime I desire generally to acknowledge the receipt of two several letters of instruction from the President

of the Board, by the ship, together with two emigrants, and ten barrels Beef, and ten barrels of Pork.

Respectfully, Gentlemen,
Your Servant.
J. ASHMUN.



The African Coast to the Windward of Liberia.

An unfinished Journal of a visit to the Windward, in November and December, 1826.

MARCH 6th, 1827.

Hitherto the intercourse of the Colony has been chiefly with the tribes to the leeward of Cape Montserado. The character of these tribes, the nature of their pursuits, and the productions of their country, differing widely from those of the windward people, and inviting to the formation of commercial connexions with them, drew them at an early period into a very familiar relation with the Colony—which has suffered no interruption, up to the present time.

But while in the state of the windward tribes, there was nothing in these respects, to invite, there was much to repel our familiarity. They are distinguished from their Southern neighbours by an extreme jealousy of the interference of strangers, either in the country trade, in their territorial jurisdiction, or their civil affairs. The different orders of their people, originating in birth, office, and wealth, are more distinctly marked; and the rights of the superior grades are very proudly asserted, and maintained. These self-styled “gentlemen,” as a necessary incident of their condition, possess the political power of the country, and monopolize its trade. Their superior intelligence united with a thorough education in all the arts of deception practised in the African trade, render it extremely difficult for such as deal with them to gain a moderate profit on their barter—and quite possible for them to suffer very heavy losses. Believing themselves equal to the management of a wholesale trade, they make their advantage of this pretension, but poorly

sustained, to insist upon much higher prices for the produce of the country, than the small dealer. Many of them affect commercial connexions with mercantile houses in Europe; and, during the existence of the slave trade, received from France and the West Indies, frequent and valuable consignments.—The traders of the Colony, without much capital, or large vessels, and sustaining no connexion with capitalists, have found it little to their interest to extend their operations in this direction—and have accordingly declined it. Rice, cattle, and oil, are not produced in this quarter in sufficient abundance, always to subsist the natural population; and have never been reckoned among the articles of its regular trade. It can therefore supply the Colony with nothing for direct consumption, and little on which a profit can be realized in the exportation; and has consequently been but little cultivated. And so long as the slave trade supplied the artificial wants of the country, the people themselves were little disposed to invite the free intercourse of our Colonial traders, who, they well knew, would, from their sentiments, prove curious spies on all the operations of that traffic. But since the decline of that trade has threatened to dry up the principal source of their former wealth, the more discerning individuals of the country have become sensible of the necessity of exploring new ones. They have accordingly begun to task their domestic slaves, formerly serving as idle porters, guards, and watermen about their factories, with steady labour of a much more toilsome kind. Specimens of the timber, dye-woods and other natural productions of their country, have been produced, and great pains employed to ascertain their foreign value. With this view they have sought a commercial intercourse with Montserado—and invited the merchants of Sierra Leone to form with them connexions of the same nature. I had received during the last Rains, written applications from the Chiefs and principal trader of Cape Mount, the Gallinas, and intervening country, to admit them to certain privileges in their trade with the Colony, to which they had set up a variety of claims. Their applications, united with some other objects, were the occasion of a visit to their country, which I performed in November and December last.

It is not often in my power, while moving from place to place

in small and inconvenient, and till the present season, open boats, to keep a journal of my progress, which can with any satisfaction to the Board of Managers, be presented to them, without great additions. And in offering them the remarks of which my late trip to the Fy country furnished the occasion, I think it of no use to adopt a form which must sacrifice to the order of dates, the unity of nearly every subject I have occasion to mention.

The regular alternation of land and sea breezes, which suffers a suspension during the rains, returns shortly after their termination. They had already set in when I undertook this little excursion in the "Catharine" schooner, on the 24th of November. The rainy-season current of the coast, which always sets to the N. W. at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles an hour, remained and added about three knots to our vessel's way. This current, if not produced is certainly accelerated, and takes its uniform direction from the steady S. S. W. wind, which always blows upon this coast from May to October. Towards the last of this month, the daily land and sea breezes blowing, the first, about ten, and the last fourteen hours, in every twenty-four, and in opposite directions, succeed to the place of this wind. The sea breeze stands at no fixed point, but varies from S. S. W. to N. N. W., and as the season of the year in which it prevails, advances, I have remarked that its direction is always more Northerly than in November and December. The land breeze, at the same time, hauls round to a point, commonly between N. E. and N.;—so that for many days, and even weeks in succession, between January and May, the prevalent wind of the coast may be considered as a light breeze, balanced on the N. point, and veering just sufficiently, every day towards the East and West, to blow during the first twelve hours from the land, and during the last, from the water. Hence, it is of the utmost importance for the masters of vessels navigating this coast, to be apprised, that it may at all seasons of the year be descended with little difficulty: But that from the month of January to May, the progress of a vessel to the windward is always opposed by the wind and current; except when the former gives way, as it often does, to a dead calm. Descending from Goré to Cape Mon tserado, a fast sailing vessel often makes her passage in five

days. Between January and May, the return passage can hardly be accomplished in less than thirty. The same winds and currents prevail at the same season of the year, between Montserado and Cape Palmas.

The approach to Cape Mount, near the land, is subject to calms and sudden changes of the wind—both of which are caused by the elevation and particular form of the promontory, whence it derives its name. The mountain is from 800 to 1000 feet in height, and surrounded on three sides by the sea into which it projects. Vessels standing by, ought always to give this cape a birth of two to three leagues. At a smaller distance, they are sure to fall into the very strong currents which always set around its extremity, of which the direction depends at all seasons, more on the tides flowing in and out of the neighbouring rivers, than on any other cause, which I can discover. We found ourselves becalmed within twelve miles of the Mount, with just air sufficient to keep us from drifting on shore, until currented around it. When past the extreme point, we took the ordinary sea breeze, which had overshot us before; and were conveyed in thirty minutes to our anchorage: Krootown bearing S. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile.

The Cape Mount beach, or ordinary landing place, is at nearly all seasons, esteemed safe for canoes—and through the dries, not dangerous to boats. It is, however, less sheltered than that of Montserado. The bar is too intricate and rough ever to be prudently attempted without a good native pilot. It is two miles to the Northward of the landing place on the beach, and would afford, even if safe, the means of a less commodious intercourse between vessels at anchor, and the interior, than can be had by landing on the beach, and re-embarking in the *Pissou River* at the nearest part; where it approaches the sea, within about one hundred yards.

Several peculiarities as regards the Fy people in a comparison of them with their leeward neighbours, occurred to me soon after landing at Cape Mount; and which, my subsequent intercourse with them rendered still more obvious. The first is that peculiar cast of character, induced by the general and serious profession of the Mahometan faith. In every village you perceive a lodge, for the reception of itinerant teachers of that re-

ligion, who, from a large proportion of their number coming out of the Mandingo country, generally take the name of "Mandingo teachers." These are a tall, slight-made race of men, whose prominent and sometimes fine features, are indicative of those superior intellectual endowments, by which they are distinguished—and, who commonly unite an uncommon urbanity of manners, with profound dissimulation. They carry every point with great address, and are distinguished, by their sobriety, perseverance, activity, and avarice, from the natives of this part of Africa. These strangers are always received with great respect, and often retained by opulent individuals of the country, as their priests and religious instructors for several years; but never relinquish the intention of returning ultimately to their native country, except when advanced, as they often are, to stations of dignity and power, in the different countries, where they may have taken up their residence. They certainly exercise great zeal and sagacity in the propagation of the doctrines of Mahometanism—and have but too extensively succeeded in proselyting to that religion, the most populous tribes of Western Africa. They never alarm the prejudices of the Pagan Africans by decrying their stupid superstitions: but substitute by the gentlest means, but with the utmost assiduity and perseverance, the doctrines, duties and worship of the Koran, in their place. They combine with their religious instructions a great variety of lessons in natural philosophy, geography and history. Seldom aiming, directly, at the conversion of persons of adult age, they confine their principal efforts to the instruction of the youth and children. These they teach to write the Arabic, in a fair character, and to read and understand the Koran and other books, of which they always possess several in manuscript. They are also trained to the daily repetition of the prayers and creeds of their religion, and to the observance and practice of its feasts, festivals, and oblations. The young thus come to be the advocates and instructors of this religion to their parents and elders, who, for the sake of the general improvement of their sons in knowledge and learning, having first been induced to tolerate, come at length, by an easy and natural transition, to embrace it. The sublime idea of one Supreme Deity—of the creation—of an universal providence—a general judgment, and

the consequent accountability of men for all their actions—with the awful prospect of an immortal existence, and eternal retribution—these stupendous truths, so agreeable to the rational nature of man, and which Paganism never taught or conceived, have a natural, and surprising influence to awaken the mind from the torpor of the savage state—to excite inquiry on all subjects of rational knowledge, and give to the whole character a new stamp of intellectuality and intelligence. And all these doctrines are retained in the religion of the Koran. But this faith has no power to regenerate the principles of the heart, nor to reform materially the life. It even sanctifies revenge, pride, deceit and cruelty, when the exciting object is an unbeliever. It commutes for a few self-imposed austerities of no moral value, the most profligate indulgence of some of the most dangerous appetites of human nature. Such are the characteristics of this false, but, to rude and unenlightened minds, most imposing system of religious faith and worship. It seems adapted in all its parts, to captivate the imaginations and affections of an ignorant and barbarous people. And its progress in this district of Africa, within the last twenty years has been proportionably rapid and extensive. Nearly the whole Fy nation* is in some degree, under its influence: and in every large town there are to be found many, of whom are nearly all the Chiefs, that observe with minuteness the various austerities and ceremonies, which it enjoins. And they have borrowed its character.—More intelligent than their leeward neighbours, they are also more reserved, proud, conceited and selfish. The former practise deceit and fraud from motives of interest. The latter not only practise it from the same motives, but are prepared to justify the principle itself. But the general style of building, and furnishing their houses—the quality of their food, and the modes of dress indicate their decided superiority in point of taste and skill over the leeward tribes. The same superiority

* The Fy country limits the progress of Mahometan proselytism towards the South East. Few or none of the Deys, and none to the leeward, either profess this faith, or entertain its teachers. It is a singular circumstance, that our Colony occupies the point of separation between Mahometan and Pagan Africa, on the Western Coast!

was even more apparent in the comprehensiveness and acuteness of their political views, and their commercial transactions. Too proud to ask for presents like their Southern neighbours, they were far too selfish to decline them when offered. Ambition of power and consequence, is a vice which seldom discovers itself among the Bassa and Dey Tribes. None, there, except the hereditary Chiefs, pretend to the exercise of any discretion, scarcely of a private opinion, in matters belonging to the general state, or trade of their country. The common people on the first mention of such topics, remit them directly to the head of their tribe—and, in almost all cases, refrain from trade with a new customer, till the prices, weights, measures, &c. shall have been previously adjusted and published by their Chiefs. But differently, in the Fy nation. Every gentleman assumes the right of settling his own terms of trade—treats with neglect, and sometimes with contempt, the judgment and commands of his acknowledged superiors—criticises freely their measures, advice, and judgment—and they are nothing scrupulous in their trade, to form a private and *ex parte* arrangement, by which they may realize some advantage over the rest of their countrymen. It was even a matter of extreme difficulty, and the first case of the kind I have known in Africa, to ascertain with certainty, who were the rightful depositories of the power of the country, and in what proportions it was held by the different possessors.—Scandal is the trade of Western Africans. But on other parts of the coast, it is chiefly employed by the people of one tribe, to blacken the reputation of those of another. But here, as in other countries, which boasts a still superior degree of civilization, it finds out its most obnoxious objects nearer home, and poisons the very source of all neighbourly and kindred feeling. Envy and emulation appeared to reign in the bosoms of all whose circumstances gave them much to hope, or to dread, in the constant strife for superiority, in which they seemed to be warmly engaged with their neighbours. This state of society, can be traced to a very obvious cause. The natural wants of every family are few, and capable of being supplied without incurring any obligation to another. Hence each family exists in a state of independence, as regards all its neighbours—a state of society most unfriendly to that intercourse of kind and ne-

cessary offices, which alone can melt and cement into one body, the individual members of a state, or nation, however refined, however identified in situation, or limited in numbers.



Simeon the aged Hottentot.

The Rev. John Campbell, in a work recently published in England, gives the following account of a Hottentot in South Africa, now one hundred years old, if living, who was commonly known by the name of Old Simeon. He was converted under the missionary labours of the Rev. Mr. Pacalt. When Mr. Campbell first saw him, which was before his conversion, he asked him if he knew any thing about Jesus Christ? His answer was, "I know no more about any thing than a beast?" In 1819, on his second voyage to Africa, Mr. Campbell saw the old man again. "I found him," he says, "sitting alone in the house, deaf and blind with age. When they told him who I was, he instantly embraced me with both hands, while streams of tears ran down his sable cheeks. 'I have done,' said he, 'with the world now! I have done with the world now! I am waiting till Jesus Christ says to me, Come! I am just waiting till Jesus Christ says to me, come!'"

In his youthful days, he was the leader of every kind of iniquity. He was a great elephant and buffalo hunter, and had some wonderful escapes from the jaws of death. Once, while hunting, he fell under an elephant, who endeavoured to crush him to death; but he escaped. At another time, he was tossed into the air by a buffalo several times, and was severely bruised: the animal then fell down upon him; but he escaped with life. A few years ago, he was for some time, to appearance, dead; and was carried to his grave soon after, as is the custom in hot climates; but, while the people were in the act of throwing the earth over him, he revived, and soon entirely recovered. The second time Mr. Pacalt preached at Hooge Kraal, he went from the meeting rejoicing; and saying, that the Lord had raised him from the dead three times, that he might hear the Word of God, and believe in Jesus Christ, before he "died the fourth time."

He was baptized New Year's day, 1817, and was named Simeon. Mr. Pacalt told us that it was impossible to describe the old man's happiness on that occasion.—Heavenly joy had so filled his heart and strengthened his weak frame, that he appeared as lively as a youth, although ninety years of age. He said, "Now I am willing to die. Yes, I would rather die than live, that I may go and live forever and ever with my precious Saviour. Before, I was afraid to die: Oh yes, the thoughts of it made my heart to tremble; but I did not know God and Jesus Christ then. Now, I have no desire to live any longer. I am too old to be able to do any thing here on earth, in glorifying God my Saviour, or doing good to my fellow Hottentots. I served the devil upwards of eighty years, and was ready to go to everlasting fire; but, though a black Hottentot, through infinite mercy I shall go to everlasting happiness.—Wonderful love! Wonderful grace! Astonishing mercy!"

[*Christian Mirror.*



Testimony of Colonists.

The Rev. Lot Carey, a respectable coloured minister of the Baptist denomination, who has resided in the Colony from its origin, thus expresses his views in a letter to a gentleman in Richmond.

As it respects my coloured friends in Richmond, I feel for them very much indeed. But what can I do? I wrote to them individually as long as I found it was profitable to them, for I am no great scribe, and I found from answers which I received to my letters, that they had suffered through misinterpretation. I thought, therefore, that it was best to communicate to them through the "Board of Managers of the African Missionary Society," and I have done so for the last two years. Sir, I am confident that all the coloured people in your city will regret the loss of time when they are convinced of the great mistake that they labour under—for I am of the full belief, that you might go out into your streets and take a list of the names of the first hundred men that you saw and send them out, and in twenty-four hours after they arrived in Monrovia there would not be one found among them that would be willing to return to America, unless you should chance to fall upon one that ought not to walk at large in any place.

Mr. FRANCIS DEVANY, formerly of Philadelphia, writes,

"I have enclosed a check to your order on the Branch Bank of the United States, payable in Washington, for ten dollars, the price of the National Intelligencer, the numbers of which I will thank you to forward when it is convenient. We are all going on with some elegant improvements on our farms, and with no less than six elegant mansions, principally stone buildings, which no one would have thought could have been erected here in so short a time, as since your departure from Liberia. Monrovia looks now like many little towns in America, with nice stone or frame buildings, well painted or white-washed, and can be seen to a considerable distance from sea, and I must say, is as happy a little community as any town you will find of its size in America or Europe."



Aux. Col. Society of Maryland.

We have perused with high satisfaction, the published proceedings of a meeting held in Baltimore, on the 17th, for the purpose of reviving and re-organizing the Auxiliary State Colonization Society. The Hon. Judge Brice was called to the chair, and C. C. Harper, Esq. appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were then adopted.

Resolved, That it is expedient to revive the Maryland Colonization Society, Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That there be published an Address to the friends of African Colonization, setting forth the history, prospects and advantages of the scheme.

Resolved, That the following Constitution be adopted.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be officers of the Maryland Colonization Society.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and signed by the Chairman and Secretary; and that a copy of them be sent to each of the officers, and such other persons as the Chairman may think proper.

We regret, that it is impossible for us at this time, to lay before our readers, some extracts from the excellent address which accompanies the statement of these proceedings. For such an appeal, the public sentiment of Maryland is prepared. We indulge the highest hopes, from the existence and character of this Society. The following are its

OFFICERS.

Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemp,	William Barroll,
Gen. Samuel Smith,	Joseph Kent,
Roger B. Taney,	Joseph E. Muse,
Luke Tiernan,	Thomas James Bullitt,
Dr. James Steuart,	Daniel Martin,
Robert Oliver,	Anthony Banning,
Isaac McKim,	Wm. H. Tilghman,
Col. Maynadier,	J. T. Chase,
Robert H. Goldsborough,	A. C. Magruder,
Charles Goldsborough,	John Brewer,
James H. McCulloh,	James Murray,
Philip E. Thomas,	John Leeds Kerr,
Robert Gilmor,	Daniel Murray,
Hezekiah Niles,	J. J. Speed,
John Grahame,	Samuel Sterett.
Richard T. Earle,	

Board of Managers.

Rev. Dr. Henshaw,	Thomas Armstrong,
Rev. Mr. Nevins,	Wm. Wilkins,
Rev. Mr. Waugh,	Hugh McElderry,
Rev. Mr. Breckenridge,	Wm. Gwynn,
Rev. Dr. Wyatt,	Richard H. Douglas,
Rev. Dr. Kurtz,	Thomas Ellicott,
Rev. Mr. Hanson,	Dr. Richard Steuart,
Rev. Mr. Finlay,	Nathaniel Williams,
Peter Hoffman,	Richard Gill,
Col. Benjamin C. Howard,	Edward Kemp,
Gen. Geo. H. Steuart,	Richard B. Magruder,
Col. William Steuart,	Upton S. Heath,
Robert Armstrong,	Charles S. Walsh,
Col. John Berry,	Francis H. Davidge,
Thomas Kelso,	Joseph Cushing,
Jacob I. Cohen,	Fielder Israel,
Dr. P. Macaulay,	Tilghman Brice,
Solomon Etting,	Edmund Didier,
D. E. G. Edrington,	Dr. Eli Ayres,
Wm. Bose,	Wm. R. Adair.

John Hoffman, *Treasurer*.

Edward J. Coale, *Secretary*.

James Bryan, *Asst. Sec'y*.

Agency.

Hon. Judge Brice, *Chairman*.

John H. B. Latrobe,

John I. Lloyd,

Charles Howard,

Charles C. Harper, *Secretary*.

Auxiliary Society of Stark County, Ohio.

A number of the citizens of Stark County, in pursuance of public notice, met at the Court-house, in Canton, on Saturday last, the 11th inst. for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a Society, Auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society. The meeting was called to order, by appointing SAMUEL COULTER, Sen. *Chairman*, and ALLURED PLIMPTON, *Secretary*.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That a Society be formed in Stark county, Auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society.

After the adoption of a Constitution,

On motion, the following officers were elected:

James Hazlett, *President*.

Jacob Rex, and
Rev. N. Folsom, } *Vice-Presidents*.

John Sala,
Wm. W. Laird,
Joseph Parker, &
Samuel Coulter, } *Managers*.

Rev. J. B. Morrow, *Rec. Secretary*.

John Saxton, *Corresponding Secretary*.

James Gaff, Jr. *Treasurer*.

[Ohio Repository.

Resolution of the Lutheran Synod.

MIFFLIN, OCTOBER 7, 1827.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of West Pennsylvania, at Mifflin, Sept. 30th, 1827, the Synod

Resolved, That this Synod highly approve of the institution and proceedings of the American Colonization Society, and most earnestly recommend its interests and advancement to the prayers and patronage of all the Churches under their care.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the Society.

(Signed)

J. GEO. SCHMUKER,

Prest. of the Ev. Luth. Synod of West Pennsylvania.

W. SCHULTZE, *Secretary*.

Mission to Africa.

We have long regarded the establishment of a Mission at Liberia, as an object of the very first importance. Our opinion on this subject, has been confirmed by the representations of the Colonial Agent. Through the faithful, energetic, and persevering exertions of Christian Ministers only, can the moral interests of the Colony be secured and advanced; and upon these alone, can we rely for the civilization and conversion of the African tribes. We hail, then, the movements of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions on this subject, as cheering omens of good to our Colony and to Africa. We select the following from the interesting account of the proceedings of this Board at its late meeting, as given in the N. York Observer.

Mission to Africa.—A Committee on the subject, reported that it was the duty of the Board, as the almoners of the public charity, to take immediate and decisive measures for the establishment of a Mission on some part of the Continent of Africa. This report was adopted: and the Prudential Committee were enjoined forthwith to institute such means as they might deem sufficient, for carrying this object into effect.

Means of extending the operations of the Board.—It was apparent to all who attended the deliberations of the Board, that its members had come together with a spirit of Christian enterprise which was new even to themselves. When the subject was brought forward of sending a Mission to Africa, the feeling of approbation was universal. A discussion ensued, which brought into view, not only the wants of that injured country, but of the whole heathen world. All seemed convinced that the time was come for new and extraordinary efforts. A thoughtless multitude may call it weakness, and perhaps fanaticism: but those who have felt the bitterness of sin, and the joys of salvation by a Redeemer, will know how to appreciate their motives, when we say that the moral wretchedness of so many millions of their fellow-men, was not contemplated without emotions too big for utterance. But they felt that the work was too great for man, and that they needed wisdom from above. Saturday evening was set apart for the special purpose of supplicating the guidance and blessing of Him who gave it as his last command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." On assembling at the beginning of another week, it was found that no loss of interest had been experienced by the intervention of the Sabbath. Appeals were made which will not be forgotten, when the lips that uttered them shall be silent in death.

Intelligence.

The Brig Doris is expected to sail from Baltimore, for Liberia, about the 1st of November, with from eighty to one hundred emigrants. Should the funds of the Society justify it, another expedition, with emigrants principally from North Carolina, will be despatched in the course of a few weeks. The Society of Friends in North Carolina, have liberally offered \$250 towards the purchase of a vessel for the Society; and we trust their example will be imitated, and that our remarks on the subject, in our last number, will not be forgotten.

Blacks & Mulattoes.—On the 14th April, 70 of this description of persons emigrated into and settled within Lawrence county. They were a part of a stock of slaves emancipated by the last will of a Mr. Ward, late of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. These unfortunate creatures have little or no property of value—many of them ragged and dirty. It was expected that such a number together, in such condition would hardly, in Ohio, find a place where to lay their heads; yet so far from meeting with obstacles, facilities to settlements were extended to them. All of them have found places, and many of them have already obtained security as the law requires; and probably the balance will, within twenty days. The writer of this note would censure none for acts of kindness to this unfortunate class of persons—yet, as he regards the moral character and welfare of society, he cannot view these rapid accessions without some degree of alarm.

[Ohio State Journal.]

Something New.—The militia company in Nottingham West, N. H. at a late company training, retired for an hour into the Meeting House, where an address was delivered on the enslaved Africans; after which a contribution was taken, and the company unanimously resolved itself into an Auxiliary to the N. H. Colonization Society.—*Repository & Observer.*

The Governments of Portugal and the Brazils have agreed to abolish the slave trade throughout their dominions; the former immediately, and the latter at the end of three years from March, 1827.

A Sierra Leone paper, of Feb. 1st states, the Brazilian Invincible was lately captured with 440 human beings on board, 186 of whom died, before the vessel reached Sierra Leone!—The same vessel carried off slaves in the previous voyage! And yet, it is said, that the slave trade is nearly abolished!

Major Laing.—The report of the death of Major Laing, the celebrated traveller in Africa, is contradicted on the authority of letters from the English consul at Tripoli. It is said that Laing and Clapperton have met at Timbuctoo, and are quietly living there.—*African Observer.*

Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 20th September, to
24th October, 1827, inclusive.*

From John McPhail, Esq. of Norfolk, for the following collections:

In the Methodist Church, Portsmouth, \$17

Do.	Norfolk,	10 82
		\$27 82

Collection in Upper Marshbreck and Great Conowago, Penn. per		
	Rev. D. McCononghy,	15
Do.	by Rev. W. D. Paisley, Jamestown, N. C. per David Lindsley, Esq.	20
Do.	by Rev. Geo. Janvier, at Pitts Grove, Salem Co. N. J.	15
Do.	in Rev. E. Allen's church, (Presbyterian) Wantage, N. J.	8
Do.	in 2d Presbyterian Church, Newark, (N. J.) Rev. P. C. Hay,	22
Do.	in Methodist Ch., Centreville, Md. by Rev. Isaac Moore,	10
Do.	in Rev. Obed. Jennings' Church, Washington, Pa.	14
Do.	in Bethlehem, N. York, per J. W. Robbins,	6 12
Do.	in Presbyterian Church, Northumberland, Pa., per Mrs. Nourse,	10
Auxiliary Society, Lexington & Fayette, Ky., per J. Harper, Esq. 217 98		
Do.	Richmond & Manchester, Va. per B. Brand, Esq.	107
Do.	Berkely County, Va. per J. R. Wilson, Esq. Tr.	50
Do.	Vermont, per J. Loomis, Esq. Tr. \$250	
	Deduct expense of collection,	63
		249 37

Do.	Rockingham, Va. per J. W. Hardesty, Esq. Tr.	30
Do.	Charlottesville, Va. per Jos. B. Carr, Esq. Tr.	15
Obed. Waite, Esq. Winchester, Va. for the following subscriptions:		
	At Masonic celebration of St. John's day, Winchester,	\$21 62
	Protestant Episcopal Church,	12 37
	New Presbyterian do.	8 62
	Chapel Congregation of Episcopal Church, Frederick Parish, Va.	45 02
	Subscriptions and donations,	39 37
		127

Rev. Jos. Rowan, for following collections, viz:

Fredericktown, Md.	\$4 40	
Westminster, „	6 20	
	10 60	

Carried forward, \$954 89

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$954 89
Wm. Hank, Fincastle, Va.		15
A Friend,		8
Repository,		62
Jas. Williamson, Roxbury, N. C.		2
Miss Ann H. Inglis, Hagerstown, Md.		1
Manumission Society, N. C. per Nathan Mendenhall, Treasurer, .		20
S. Sapping, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C. as follows, viz.		
Collection in 2d Presbyterian Church,	\$10	
Donations and subscriptions,	80	
	—	90
Charles Tappan, Esq. of Boston, per collections in New England, 400		
among which were the following:*		
From Rev. Kiah Bailey, Greensborough, Vt.	\$1	
From First Church in Dedham, by the hand of Geo. N.		
Guild, collected 4th July,	20	
From Rev. J. Goffe, Millbury, contrib. July 4th,	38	25
From Miss Hannah Goodell, Millbury,	20	
From the Congregational Society in Sumner, Me. by Rev.		
Samuel Sewall,	4	
From Rev. J. Lee, Otis,	1	25
From Mr. Archer, Salem, contributed by his Pupils, ...	4	03
From Northampton, collected July 4th,	80	56
A chest of Clothing, given by Mr. Wm. B. Bradford.		
Dr. Peachy Harrison, of Rockingham County, Va. for one year's		
subscription to the African Repository,		2
Rev. Wm. Meade, of Frederick County, Va. per a legacy by Miss		
Lucy Meade,	950	
Wm. B. Page,	5	
A young Friend,		50
Another Friend,		50
Do.		1
W. H. Robbins, Esq. of Cheraw, S. C.		5
Capt. W. P. Matthews,† of Baltimore,		3
		<u>\$2,519 89</u>

* The other donations, making up the whole amount remitted by Mr. Tappan, we understand to have been published in the Boston Recorder; but we have not been able to find a notice of them.

† Capt. Matthews also incurred expenses for the Society, amounting to two dollars, for which he made no charge.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III. **NOVEMBER, 1827.** No. 9.

Missions to Africa.

Mr. Ashmun's Letter to the Rev. Dr. Blumhardt.

IN our number for January, 1826, we published a letter from the Rev. Dr. Blumhardt, of Basle, Switzerland, to the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, making sundry inquiries in reference to the establishment and support of a Mission on the coast of Africa. To this letter, Mr. Ashmun made the following very full and able reply, which, in consequence of the avowed intentions of the *Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society* of the Episcopal Church, and of the *American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions*, to establish Missions in or near the Colony of Liberia, we deem it expedient to publish. It is the production of one, who has enjoyed the amplest means of acquiring information concerning the inhabitants, customs, and resources of the country of which he writes, and who is in every respect qualified to express an opinion on the subject treated of in this communication.

MONROVIA, APRIL 23, 1826.

*To the Rev. Dr. Blumhardt, Principal of the Missionary College
at Basle, Switzerland.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Your much valued favour of the 18th of October, 1825, arrived in Africa, by way of the United States.

nearly two months ago; but a very unusual press of other duties has hitherto deprived me of the power of answering it satisfactorily, and must render, I fear, the present reply much less perfect and detailed than the importance of your communication authorizes you to expect.

While I tender you my sincere thanks for the information your letter affords of the object, origin, and operations of the two allied Institutions in which your own labours have borne so distinguished a part, you will do me and many thousands of my countrymen only an act of justice by assuring yourself, that both had already shared deeply in our sympathies, our hopes, and our prayers. Our civil institutions and ancestral relations, perhaps, direct our natural affections towards a different district of Europe; but as heirs of the pure faith and blessed hopes of the Gospel, American Christians have still stronger sympathies to bestow on the land of Luther and the glorious company of his associate reformers. The rekindlings of the holy light of the sixteenth century, in Geneva, Basle, Frankfort, Dresden, and many other places in Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Prussia, are reflected to the Western World, where it mingles with a kindred radiance, proceeding, we trust, with increasing brightness from the American churches. Gladly, I am persuaded, would those churches, or the individuals who compose them, reunite their labours with those of their brethren of Continental Europe, as they have their affections, in the cultivation of the common African field, hitherto too much neglected by both.—A copy of your letter to the Board of direction of this Colony. has been put into my hands; from whom, I doubt not, you will receive assurances of their most cordial co-operation so far as the paramount and single object of their labours, “the Colonization of American Blacks in Africa”, to which they stand pledged to the world to appropriate their funds, shall authorize them to act. The answer which you may expect to that communication will, I trust, prove sufficiently full and explicit to satisfy your inquiries on all the points stated in your letters, except those of local information; and on these inquiries I shall now endeavour to afford you all the information which a residence of nearly four years in Africa, and a very large intercourse with the natives of the country, have enabled me to communicate.

Before proceeding to take up the questions of your letter, in their order, you will permit me to premise, that the district of Western Africa more immediately within the actual or prospective sphere of this Colony's influence, commences towards the north from the river Gallinas, (Spanish Galhinas) 100 English miles to the northwestward of Cape Montserado, and terminates, towards the southeast, at Settra Kroo, (the country of the Kroomen) 180 miles distant from the Cape; thus comprehending a line of 280 English miles of seacoast, but reaching less than one-sixth part of the same distance towards the interior. We have very little connection with, or even knowledge of, any of the nations comprehended in this extent of country, excepting the tribes of the seacoast. The Fey or Vey tribe occupies the line of coast between the Gallinas river and Grand Cape Mount, comprehending a district of fifty miles, and may have extended their settlements twenty-five to thirty miles inland. The character of these people is active, warlike, proud, and, with that of all their neighbours, deceitful. The slave traffic has furnished them with their principal employment, and proved the chief source of their wealth, to the present year, when it is believed to have been broken up entirely and forever. Their intercourse with the whites has been very great; and few of the men are unable to speak indifferent English. Three-fourths of the population are domestic slaves, now engaged in a civil strife with their masters for an extension of their privileges. The whole population of this tribe, I state at twelve to fifteen thousand.

Occupying the coast between Capes Mount and Montserado, fifty miles in extent, is the Dey tribe; reaching only half the distance of the Veys inland, and containing about half their population. They are indolent, pacific, and inoffensive in their character: but equally treacherous, profligate, and cruel, when their passions are stirred, with the Veys. The different subdivisions of the Bassa tribe are disposed along the remaining line of coast towards the southeast, over which the influence of the Colony is beginning to be felt. No writer on Africa, within my knowledge, has comprehended the inhabitants of this last division of the coast under the general designation of the *Bassas*. But the propriety of the designation is seen in the facts, that the language of all is radically one and the same, and that their

manners, pursuits, characters, and the productions of their country, present a striking uniformity. These countries, taken in their order and reckoned by their distinct governments, are from Cape Montserado 15 miles, *Mamba*—thence 20 miles, *Junk*—thence 15 miles, *Little Bassa*—thence 20 miles, *Grand Bassa*—thence 12 miles, *Young Sesters*—thence 15 miles, *Trade Town*—thence 12 miles, *Little Colo*—thence 13 miles, *Grand Colo*; after which occurs *Teembo* (Sp. Timbo), *Maná*, *Rock Sesters*, *Sinou*, *Little Botton*, *Grand Botton*, *Settra Kroo*, and *Kroo Settra*. This maritime country may reach on an average twenty miles inland. It is decidedly the most populous of any seaboard district of equal extent in Western Africa. In rice, oil, cattle, and the productions of the soil, it rivals, I will not say any part of the African coast, but any part of the savage world. An immense surplus of these articles, after abundantly supplying the wants of the inhabitants, is every year transported to other countries. The people are domestic and industrious, many of them even laborious in their habits. Their number may be estimated at 125,000. Their stationary and even manner of life, the infrequency of wars among them, and their own importunity to be furnished with the means of improvement, seem to declare their readiness to receive among them the instruments of civilization, and the heralds of divine revelation.

I have already said that we yet know but little of the natives of our interior. The vague accounts received from ignorant slaves, and by a few other channels of information, agree that they are much more extensive and powerful, and less broken into tribes, than those of the coast. All the people of the seaboard have a character made up, as their language is, of parts borrowed from their intercourse with Europeans. But both the one and the other, remote from the seaboard, are of necessity, unmixed and peculiar. Very recent accounts received from an expedition of Englishmen into these very regions, represent the populousness and even civilization of these countries in a very imposing light; accounts not without their corroborating proofs in many circumstances, well known upon the coast.

Between the settlements of the coast and those in the interior, it ought to be stated, is in most places, a forest of from half a day, to two days' journey, left by both as a barrier of

separation, and which is seldom passed except by erratic traders, who are in many parts of this country very numerous.

The Dey and Vey languages have an evident affinity between themselves, but I have not been able to trace it to any other dialect of Africa. It is very imperfect in its structure, wants precision, has no numerals above 100, and abounds in sounds absolutely inarticulate. I think it not worth the labour of reducing it to a grammatical or graphical form, as the English can be used for all the purposes of education, with equal facility, and incalculably greater advantages, and as otherwise several thousand new terms must be introduced, before the language of the country can be made the medium of exact theological and philosophical instruction. The Bassa dialects may be readily reduced to one and the same written language. But no attempt of the kind has yet been made. It is more copious and artificial than the former, but an European of education can scarcely credit the fact, that a jargon so rude in its structure and pronunciation, should exist as the medium of communication among rational beings. The people of these countries universally inhabit villages of from forty to one and two thousand souls. Every town or village has its head, and several subordinate chiefs, and exhibits the harmony, and much of the economy of one great family. The chiefs have over the people of their respective towns, unlimited authority, which is seldom resisted on the part of their subjects, or abused by themselves. Polygamy and domestic slavery are universal. The women and female children are to the males in most of their towns as three to two; the inequality being sustained by frequent purchases of female slaves from the interior. The men perform no servile labour, (a few of the newly acquired domestic slaves excepted,) and pass their entire year in indolence, except the months of February, March and April, when all are industriously occupied in preparing their rice and cassada plantations. The women are incessantly busy either in the plantations or in domestic duties.

The people have no taste, and very little capacity for abstract thinking. Except their games of hazard, they have nothing in the shape of science among them.—In their habits they are temperate and abstemious, and capable of incredible fatigue, when impelled to it by war, or stimulated by the hope of reward.

Such, Sir, is a general description of the materials to be operated upon by missionary establishments in this part of Africa. It may serve in part to answer or prepare the way to a more intelligible answer, than could be given well without it, to your inquiries. The first demands “by what kind of Missionaries the first attempt should be made? By such as are more exclusively fitted for teaching, or by such as have also a competent knowledge of mechanical trades or agriculture; or whether trades or agriculture could be most advantageously introduced, or both continued from the very beginning?”

These people have their own little trades, arts and implements, and a system of agriculture which produces them, in sufficient plenty, the necessaries of animal life. An air of comfort pervades most of their towns and dwellings. Even an European Missionary, if accustomed to self-denial, might soon come to content himself in an African dwelling and the use of African food, taken nearly as he finds them. Their miseries are of a moral nature. The eyes of their understandings are put out: they even want to be told that they are superior in their nature and destiny to the brutes that perish. They need to be taught the first, and, thence in order, the higher principles of religious truth.—It must be line upon line, line upon line, precept upon precept, &c. and by a labour of years perhaps, before effectual impressions can be made upon minds unaccustomed to receive and nearly incapable of comprehending the plainest instructions. Your teachers must first teach them to think, to reflect, to inquire, before they can hope to see their doctrine take root in their hearts or even in their memories. I see no necessity to defer for a single month the work of teaching—the more advanced, in their own towns and dwellings; the children, in schools and missionary families, or villages formed for the purpose. This I conceive to be the great work for which they ought to be especially fitted, and on which they ought chiefly to depend for all the success they expect.—Trades and agriculture will, and ought to come along of course: but if cultivated too much in the beginning, will be apt to pre-occupy the attention of the people, and entirely preclude the effect of what religious instruction may be given. Owing to the very state and circumstances of the country, something like the actual modes of agriculture must be practised for many years by a settlement of European missionaries.

I do not think that a missionary establishment in Africa, either requires or ought to comprehend any agriculturists or mechanics who are not also well qualified teachers. It seems unnecessary. Those arts will advance as fast as christianity advances among the people; and is any missionary purpose answered by substituting them in its place? From the Colony and our Factories both will be acquired. Both are beginning to be introduced among them; but, alas! the Colony cannot, as such, do the peculiar work of missionary labourers and instructors. Let the Missionaries be accomplished teachers, and let them come furnished with tools and a few agricultural implements, such as may be used in this country; and know something of the use of both, so as to be able to build their own houses, make their own plain furniture, and cultivate their own plantations and gardens: and I am decidedly of opinion that they have every requisite qualification for success in their appropriate work.

Question 2nd.

“Are there any, and what preparatory labours accomplished, for facilitating the teaching Department?”

Absolutely none, if we except the circumstance already stated, that very many in all the maritime tribes, speak a corruption of the English language; and have incorporated into their own language many English and Portuguese terms, which they apply to objects of European manufacture and origin. There has never yet been collected even a vocabulary of the Vey or Bassa language: consequently, no attempt to reduce either to rules, can have been made. One fact may, however, be mentioned; as having some relation to this inquiry. There are now in a course of education in the Colony, about fifty boys, belonging to the different tribes of the neighbourhood. These boys will all be taught to speak, read and write, the English language readily, and are receiving instruction in Religion. One object ever kept in view in their tuition, is the fitting them to act as interpreters to American and European Missionaries, and should the Divine Spirit renew their hearts, to become able religious teachers themselves. Of those youths, your Missionaries might serve themselves materially, in any labours relating to the acquisition or systematizing the languages of the country, and they shall be

at their service. The Bassa Language is, in my opinion, well deserving of this labour. I should propose to have its orthography provided for, by means of a new alphabet, in which the letters should have generally the powers they possess in the Italian alphabet, and no letter in any possible combination, more than one sound. A few Missionaries of respectable philological acquirements and talents, ought accordingly to be sent to accomplish this work. The printing press of the Colony shall be, as far as we can give it up, at their command, in the preparation of small elementary books and tracts. A printer,* with a small stock of materials, might then be advantageously sent out from the commencement of the establishment.

Question 3d.

“In what way might a friendly intercourse, between the missionary settlement and the Colony of Liberia, be kept up, and the protection of the latter be secured to the former?” 1st. The Government of the Colony, is willing to stipulate with the authorities of the country, for a grant of land sufficient for the actual use of the missionary settlement or settlements, and hold them responsible for their safety. This measure may not in all cases secure the Missionaries from the treachery and occasional violence of the natives; but, in my opinion, it will go a long way towards assuring their safety. 2d. As the Colony has factories at different stations along the coast, and in the interior, the missionary settlements, by being situated near them, may share the protection, which we are obliged to afford to these factories. 3d. An arrangement can be effected, by which the Missionaries shall enjoy the advantage of medical attendance and prescriptions at the Colony. Supplies of the American and European fabrics, groceries, &c. can be at any time had through the Colony. Drafts may here be negotiated, orders and letters forwarded hence to any part of the world—tools, and so forth, here fabricated for their use and comfort—and what a Missionary ought to prize, they will enjoy the friendship, sympathies, prayers and support, of a large and intelligent body of Christian Colonists; indeed, this indirect aid and support to be expected from the American

* A Missionary having some knowledge of printing.

settlement, will, in my opinion, prove incalculably more valuable, than any which the government of the Colony will be able to bestow: and this latter you will clearly perceive, must depend greatly on the private views, and sentiments relative to missionary objects, which the individuals in the administration of the government of the Colony may happen to entertain. A large proportion of our settlers, are by profession, the devoted servants of the Redeemer. We have no fewer than four religious communions, and a deep, lively, and I hope, sincere and lasting interest is felt by many, for the salvation of their pagan African brethren. The arrival of your Missionaries would be hailed with joy; and, so far as they ought to lean on an arm of flesh, I think they may confide in the cordial support of the numerous friends of God in this Colony.

Question 4th.

“What communication is there between Cape Montserado, and America, and Europe?”

Once in three or four months, we shall have regular packets, from the middle states of North America, besides the visits of about twelve trading ships from the United States, which touch at Montserado, either out or home.

A few Dutch Traders, bound to the Gold Coast every year, touch at Monrovia, as do a large number of English and French; but at present, the Colony has no mercantile correspondence with any part of Europe, except England.

Messrs. King and Sons, Merchants, Bristol, (England,)—a very respectable house, having three vessels in the African trade, some of which are monthly at Montserado, might afford you any facilities for direct communication with the Colony, by the way of England, which you shall ask. We have no port charges nor duties to exact, either of foreign vessels visiting, or on foreign articles introduced into the Colony.

It might, I think, be easy to open and keep up, a frequent correspondence with the Colony, through some Dutch House in Amsterdam; who might direct their vessels to touch at the Cape without subjecting them to more than twelve hours' detention on their way to D'Elmina, on the Gold Coast.

Question 5th.

“What part of the outward wants of the missionary establishment might be supplied on the spot; what would be required to be procured from a distance; and what country would supply it best and most expeditiously?”

For building, may be had in the Colony, lumber, carpenter and smiths’ work, and masons’ services; for subsistence before the settlement shall be able to cultivate its own rice, vegetables, &c. may be obtained directly from the natives, grain, fish, fowl, goats, and vegetables, on the most moderate terms; a few small stores only, in the article of provisions, need be procured from abroad, and I hesitate not to say, that these stores can best be obtained from the United States, by American vessels.

Remittances made to your Missionaries, from Europe to the Colony, could be transferred to some house in America, without loss on the exchange, and shipments made on the same at a moderate freight.

Indeed the supply for the Colony is so economically carried on with the United States, as to admit of any little addition for a missionary settlement near the Colony, with perfect facility, and I believe on the most advantageous terms possible.

Question 6th.

“Can you form any idea of the possible expense of the first establishment of a Mission on a small scale, and its continuance?”

It has been found by a course of experiments, now repeated for six years, that *all* Europeans and Americans coming to reside in Africa, are more or less affected by the great change of climate attending the transition. It is fair to calculate, that Missionaries from Switzerland would, during the first half year, be incapacitated from much actual labour, and for at least one-third part of that period, require medical and hospital attendance. They must, during this period, find a home at one of the settlements of the Colony, and will require many little comforts, and some medicines, all of which they ought to bring out with them from Europe. Besides this provision, they ought to have a credit either on England or America, or money in hand, to

meet contingencies during this period, of one hundred dollars per person. This will be sufficient for their wants, preparatory to their entrance upon the regular labours of the Mission.

Suppose the mission family to consist of males and females: the latter ought to be married, and as many of the former as do not possess the power of uncommon command over their passions. After six months spent in the Colony, they remove to a situation previously chosen, having an easy water communication with our principal settlements. They would require a large well-built boat, which they ought to bring out with them. Six houses must then be built for their residence, place of worship, store-house, and for the accommodation of a number of native labourers and children, all of whom ought to receive daily instruction in religion, letters, &c. These buildings completed in the best native style, will not cost more than twenty-five dollars each: and, so built, will need no repairs; but must be replaced with new buildings at the end of four or five years.

Meantime let the Missionaries employ their own leisure, and the services of the native members of their family, in constructing permanent houses in the European style. Mechanical labour, and building materials, may be had from the Colony: but only at prices which would be thought high even in Europe. If you have funds to spare, your Missionaries may avail themselves of aid from this quarter. But it is by no means absolutely necessary, either to their comfort and health, or to the establishment and success of this Mission, and thousands would be saved to the same fund on which it will be still necessary to draw for purposes of less questionable necessity.

You ask, "what will be the possible expense of founding and sustaining the settlement?" *The necessary expense* of the first eighteen months, will be moderate. But if the Missionaries preserve the European style of living—particularly an European table, the expense will be great.

Were I at the head of this family, the six months seasoning over, and a comfortable outfit of apparel, and little domestic utensils and furniture on hand:—I should accuse myself of want of economy, if for the next succeeding twelve months, including the six buildings, the preparation of a little farm and garden, and the subsistence of twelve to twenty native labourers and pupils,

and the support of the five persons constituting the Missionary family, I should expend more than \$1500. I hesitate not to say, that comfort and economy of expenditure may be more easily combined in this country, than in any other part of the heathen world, if we except the Islands of the Pacific. After the first year, the expenses will diminish, in proportion to the age of the settlement, admitting the number of its members to be stationary. But these will, of course, be multiplied monthly. I cannot, however, yet suppose it would be expedient to suffer any one settlement to incur an annual expense of more than three or four thousand dollars; but to send off from it, periodically, the instruments and means of founding new ones, either along the coast, or farther in the interior.

You will excuse the liberty I take to state the project of a Missionary establishment by your Society in this country. The family consists of two young married men and their wives, and two single men: all well educated—having some knowledge of gardening, and the useful mechanic arts. Their health shall be good—their manners plain, and all inured to great industry, and capable of enduring fatigue, and submitting to great privations cheerfully. They proceed to Amsterdam or Bristol, England; lay in a good supply of useful books, clothing, stationary, tools, and domestic utensils, and small furniture, with groceries,* and sick-stores—and money, or letters of credit on America, to the amount of two thousand dollars, after paying the passage out to Montserado. If they sail from Amsterdam, they take passage in a Dutch ship, bound to D'Elmina, which is to touch and put them ashore at this place: if from Bristol, the vessel will naturally make this Cape as her first land. They pass their first half year in the Colony, during which period they form acquaintance among the colonists—become familiarized to the African character—explore the surrounding country—visit the different tribes—enter into arrangements with the country authorities, for the founding, accommodation, and protection of their future settlement—settle a definite plan of future operations—do some good to our own people, and above all, acquire

* Meaning with us, tea, sugar, wine, butter, cheese, and other articles of the kind.

a habit of body conformed to the sultry influences of a tropical African climate. They then remove to the site of their intended establishment,—avail themselves of the labour of as many natives, as they may require to erect the first houses—form a regular family of about twenty persons—begin from the first, the great work of teaching the natives—study their language: if the Bassa, collect in a vocabulary, all its words, construct an alphabet and a grammar, print a few elementary tracts, translate select portions of the scriptures, and teach the young negroes to read and write them in their own language. If the language is Dey or Vey, substitute as the written language, the English; but preach and teach in the native dialect, the older classes. Meantime the agriculture and mechanical business of the settlements is carried on with a view to supply the wants of itself. The example thus given, will have its effect; first, on such as embrace the religion of the establishment, who will naturally come to settle themselves in or near to it, and afterwards on the people of the tribe generally.

In the foregoing project, perhaps unnecessarily minute, you will perceive no allowance made for deaths, protracted illness, wars, the opposition of the natives, discontent and perversity on the part of the Missionaries, and nameless other casualties which may occur, and are at the disposal of the Almighty.—The door is an open one to human appearance, but God may close it suddenly and entirely, by means which human foresight would never have discovered. But on the other hand, I do not, Sir, write from theory; God has made me one of his humble instruments for building up, amidst unnumbered difficulties and discouragements, from the humblest beginnings, a flourishing and hopeful Colony. I have descended in the preceding *project*, by your kind permission to a plain matter of fact detail; which, with the blessing of Providence, I know can be carried into full execution. I see no reason for delay.

There are situations offering, which I should account it a very great privilege, to be able to provide with Missionary families immediately. The populous country of Grand Bassa, is one of these. The Chiefs of the country are importunate in their demand, for good white men to come and reside with them, and teach them the Book of God, and the good customs of their

country. They offer to provide with houses, lands, rice, and whatever their country affords, such as shall come recommended from the Colony. Little reliance can be placed on these promises, I admit, but they at least prove the commencement of a missionary settlement in that country, to be easily practicable.

This letter will be accompanied by another from the Directors of the Colony in Washington; and if both together shall authorize an establishment by your Society, in connection with this Colony, none will experience a sincerer gratification, and more cheerfully aid in the undertaking, according to his ability, and prior obligations; than,

Rev. and Dear Sir, your devoted,

And very humble Servant,

J. ASHMUN,

*Agent of the American Colonization Society,
and Principal of the Colony of Liberia.*

P. S. In the *project* of a Mission to this country, I propose that the Mission Family have an outfit of two thousand dollars: should half this sum be laid out in trade goods in Europe, the advantage would be great; and this purchase ought to have been particularly insisted upon, in the body of the letter. Of this merchandise the chief articles are Leaf-Tobacco, large Smoking Pipes, common printed Cottons, India Cottons, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Pocket Looking-Glasses, common Beads, Cutlery, cheap Hats, Iron Pots and Cast Ware, Iron Bars, and Earthen and Glass Ware. The four first enumerated of these articles, are the most important.

J. A.



Mission to Liberia.

In our last number, page 253, we had the pleasure of announcing to our readers the purpose of the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions* to establish a Mission in or near the Colony of Liberia. We rejoice that we have it now in our power to add, that a similar purpose is immediately to be executed by the *Society for Domestic and Foreign Missions* of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The following extract is from

a letter of the Secretary of that Society. A considerable fund, exclusively devoted to the support of an African Mission, is now in the Treasury of this Society.

"I have the pleasure of informing you that the Board of Directors of the Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at their meeting held in this city on the 24th and 25th instant, appointed Mr. Jacob Oson, a coloured man of great respectability for piety and worth, (as testified by sundry of the most respectable inhabitants of New Haven, Connecticut, where he has resided many years, including Clergymen of the Episcopal and Congregational Churches, the Mayor of the city, several Members of the Senate of that State, three Magistrates, and others,) to serve as a Missionary under their support, at some suitable place in or near the Colony of Liberia. Mr. Oson will shortly be admitted, it is expected, to Holy Orders by Bishop Brownell of Connecticut; and he would, probably, be ready to take his departure in a very short period. His family is small, consisting, I bekeve, of himself, wife, and one child. He is about 50 years of age."



African Free Schools in the U. States.

Portland, Me.—With a coloured population of nine hundred, provides *one school* for the education of their children, under the care of a mistress. Better things are in progress.

Boston, Mass.—With a coloured population of two thousand, provides; assisted by the liberal donation of the late Abiel Smith, Esq., *three schools* for the instruction of their children, viz. two primary, under the care of African female teachers, and a grammar school under a master. As we have more than once referred to the donation of Mr. Smith, perhaps a better chance may not occur for gratifying the curiosity of our readers.

[Abiel Smith, Esq. of Boston, left by will, for the support of a school for African children, \$4000 of three per cent. stock; thirty shares in the Newburyport Turnpike; twenty shares in the Second New Hampshire Turnpike; seventeen shares in the Kennebeck Bridge; five shares in the Bridge at Tiverton, R. I.; and five in the Bathing House, Boston.—*Notes to Dr. Harris' Sermon before the African Society.*]

Salem, Mass.—With a coloured population of four hundred,

put a school into operation the last year, for the education of their children, but from causes unknown to us, closed it after six months.

New Haven, Conn.—With a coloured population of eight hundred, provides *two* schools, during *three months* in the year, under the care of a master and mistress.

Philadelphia.—With a coloured population of twenty thousand, provides *three* schools for the instruction of their children, under the care of four teachers.

New York—With a coloured population of fifteen thousand, provides *two* schools for the instruction of their children, under the care of a master and mistress. Parents, we learn, who are able, are obliged to pay one dollar per quarter for each child.

[*Freedom's Journal*.



Curiosities from Liberia.

The following letter from Mr. Ashmun, gives a description of various specimens of African products and ingenuity now in our office; and to which we hope many others may be added by the return of the vessels employed in our service.

MONROVIA, JUNE 11th, 1827.

GENTLEMEN: You will receive by the *Doris*, a box containing the African Specimens described below, together with a spear and scabbard, which cannot be introduced into the box, viz:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.—Country cloths, of the common quality of the article, as manufactured and worn by the natives of Africa, between the Rio Grande, and Bassa. The average price at which they sell, is one Bar. The cotton of which these cloths are fabricated, is of the fineness of the Sea-Island, but has a longer staple. The plant produces a crop in eight or nine months from the seed—but bears for at least five years, and attains to the height of an apple tree, but has a less spreading top. The material of the trunk, is properly ligneous, and the appearance of the tree standing in the forest, has little to distinguish it from others, except the leaf and ramification, which remain those of the American cotton plant.

Nos. 6, 7.—Two spools of Cotton Yarn, wound upon the spindles, as spun in the manufacture of the article. These spools are at once, *spindle*, *spool*, and *shuttle*; the raw cotton being combed and roped in much the same way as in the preparatory process it undergoes in the European and American manufacture, is then spun upon the point of the stick passing through the centre of these specimens, the other resting on the ground. The spindle is held upright by the left hand, and twirled and fed by the other. One of these spools may be considered as a full day's work for an expert spinner. The operation of weaving is always performed in the open air. The warp is stretched between two stakes set in the ground, at the distance of ten yards asunder—and the threads alternately passed through two sets of inversely knotted harness, and lifted and depressed by their means, by the hand and foot, much on the same principle as in the common loom. Men are the weavers, and I believe can accomplish about ten yards in a day. The web will be seen by specimens 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, to be about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. Not less than nine of these breadths, each one fathom in length, well stitched, make a merchantable cloth.

No. 8.—A Knife and Sheath—such as is worn by all the country people above the quality of slaves. The iron of the blade and handle is African, and of a much softer and more ductile quality, than either English or American. It oxydizes in this climate less freely, and is for that reason, preferred by the natives for all ornamental uses, and for the manufacture of their implements of war. The leather of the scabbard is country tanned, and the whole article, having come from the interior, is better done than similar work on the coast.

No. 9.—Some Splinters from the ruins of my house at Caldwell.—The composition seen on one of the shingles, is formed of an ochre, prepared in our settlements in great quantities, and at a very cheap rate—the only expense being the grinding of it—laid on with boiled palm oil. The roofs of nearly all the public buildings are coated with this composition, which is esteemed superior to Spanish Brown, laid on with linseed oil.

No. 10.—A Mandingo Havre-sack. The material is goatskin, trimmed with ordinary tanned leather, of the country. The brown of this latter article is produced by the tanning pro-

cess. The black ornamental figures appear to be done with the ink and pen, employed by the Mandingoes in writing.

No. 11.—A specimen of the African Millet, in the ear.

No. 12.—A specimen of the Guinea Corn, in the ear.

Note.—The Indian Corn, of an inferior species, grows in this country, but we have never obtained a crop to repay the labour of cultivating it. The ear, except of a small species, about six inches in length, does not fill, and few stalks produce more than one ear each.

No. 13.—A specimen of the *Bird Pepper*, of the coast. It grows spontaneously, and propagates itself, after once planted. It is equal in quality to the Cayenne—and a good article of trade with European vessels.

No. 14.—Specimens of the osseous part of the African squid, reduced to powder; it forms the common pounce, for the writing desk.

No. 15.—A root, of which the scientific name is not ascertained. Its use in this country, is universal as a stomachic, and gentle laxative. The taste of a decoction from it, is an agreeable bitter—and, I believe, it possesses all the medical virtues of the Gentian Root; a decoction in Madeira wine or brandy, forms a pleasant bitter.

No. 16.—A country Flagellum—an article of domestic use, which is never wanting in the families of African gentlemen. It is not applied to children, who are never disciplined in this country. Domestic slaves, and women, are those who derive from the implement, the chief advantages of its application, which, particularly as respects the latter, is neither slight nor seldom. The master of a large family commonly wears it in his girdle, and seldom draws it to inflict fewer than half a hundred.

No. 17.—A small War Horn.—This horn in a concert, plays tenor—one horn sustaining only a single part.

No. 18.—A piece of African Wampum. This specimen will discover one of the uses to which the immense quantities of beads imported into this country, is applied. The species of beads, in the piece, also show the only sort which are saleable in this district of the coast. Female children, till nine years old, (and those of the better sort,) wear commonly no other covering or ornament, except this belt, just above, and support-

ed by the hips. After nine, till their marriage, females add a slip of cloth, four inches wide, and two to four feet long. At marriage, all assume a cloth.

The thread by which the beads of this belt are connected together, is the strongest of the size, which can be fabricated out of any material with which I am acquainted. It is of the cuticle lining the inner side of the fold or doubling of the palm leaf, and is stripped off in the form of a ribbon, about half an inch wide, and from two to four feet in length, according to the length of the leaf.

No. 19.—The ordinary Fishing Line of the coast, made of the inner cuticle of the palm leaf, (see article No. 18,) and twisted by hand. These lines are used in canoes, commonly from one to ten miles from the shore.—It is stronger than a hemp or linen line of twice or thrice the size.

No. 20.—A country Necklace, formed of a species of tough reed or grass, and dyed black—used by females who cannot afford to buy European beads.

No. 21.—Three Bark Sacks—woven entire on a block, and formed out of the inner cuticle of the palm leaf. (See No. 18.) These scrips are used by men and women, in much the same way as our ladies' reticles.

No. 22.—A Royal Snuff Box—*alias*—a Goat's Horn.

No. 23.—The Skull-cap of a large marsh-fowl of the country.

No. 24.—A Hat, such as are in common use to the leeward. I took it from the head of one of King West's sons, at Trade Town, and paid a head of tobacco.

No. 25.—A Javelin, used as a missile—and good for a mark of the size of a man, about twenty paces. Country iron.

No. 27.—A country Gig, or Spear—made at a distance in the interior—and used in the wars of the country, more than all other weapons.

No. 28.—A specimen of a Spice, which has in a great measure taken place, in our consumption, of Black Pepper, to which it will be found equal in pungency, and of a more aromatic flavour. It is the produce of a vine growing wild in the forest.

No. 29.—One Powder Flask—stopped with a plug, cemented with country pitch.

Extracts from the Colonial Agent's Diary.

The incidents recorded in these extracts, are in themselves interesting, and particularly recommended by the manner and style in which they are related. The skin of the Leopard, which proved so formidable an enemy, was preserved by Mr. Ashmun, and sent out to us by the Doris, and may now be seen at our office.

Monday, April 5th, 1826. Easter Monday, the Anniversary Meeting of the Liberia Missionary Society was held after a sermon, in the Baptist Meeting House. The Agent left his residence at Caldwell, in the morning, for the purpose of attending on this occasion. Four other persons, at the time composing a part of his family, were drawn away from his residence by the same cause. To this circumstance, under the direction of a merciful Providence, all are indebted for the preservation of their lives. At half past 6, P. M. an angry thunder cloud came over from the northeast, and at about 7 discharged a bolt, which seemed to have been attracted by the central post surmounting the cupola of the Agency House of Caldwell—and in an instant reduced the cupola and upper story of the house to ruins, and shattered and materially injured the whole building, quite to its foundations. The housekeeper, Sally Taylor, a single woman, 28 years of age, was the only person in the house at the moment—and appears to have been standing at a window in the parlour of the second story, in the act of settling a sash, when the fatal fluid, which was to her an instant summons into eternity, came to do its work. She was standing directly in the route of the principal bolt, on its descent through the building—was considerably lacerated and burnt in her person, and from having made no struggle, and reached the floor before the shower of plaster, splinters, and fragments, which nearly covered her corpse, must have been instantaneously deprived of sensation and life.—The three little boys belonging to the Agent's family had just retired to bed in a detached building, and escaped injury.—In their alarm, they ran into the yard, and called to the house-keeper, but were afraid to enter the house. The melancholy event was known to no person before day light on the following morning.—The house has been since repaired at an ex-

pense of about one hundred dollars; and this entry is made at the window where the deceased met her awful fate.

Friday. A large swarm of bees, which had for some months been in peaceable occupancy of the hollow trunk of a large tree, standing on Stockton street, Caldwell, and which had very patiently put up with several wanton provocations offered them by the settlers, and the settlers' boys, this afternoon, at half past two, waged a furious retaliatory war against their persecutors. At some signal, better known to themselves than to their enemy, every individual of the hive, swarmed out in arms, and made a most determined assault at the same moment, upon every living creature, whom they met on a line of eight or nine building lots. A general cry of distress was raised by the people; which unfortunately bringing others to their aid, only added to the number of the sufferers. The odds was some thousands to one against the defensive party, who retreated immediately in all directions, but were unable to effect an escape. At the end of fifteen minutes, "Into the river," was fortunately vociferated by one of the company, who instantly led the way, and was followed by men, women and children, into ten feet water. But it was to little purpose. The hive pursued, and holding themselves in readiness, fell by hundreds, and by thousands, upon every part of their enemies' persons appearing above water. Many were near suffocation, and all were currented by the stream, to a considerable distance below the place of entering it; and after more than half an hour's struggle with this double danger, were convinced that their watery intrenchment would never afford them shelter from the winged legions which pursued them. The word was then, "to land," when the Nestor* of the conflict, applied a torch to a heap of combustibles, which most fortunately lay in the street, and raised a flame, into which all strangely rushed for security. Their wet clothes were their preservative from this element, in which they soon had the advantage of their assailants; who, after "standing a hot fire" more than twenty minutes, made a deliberate retreat to their quarters. The enemy's loss was not ascertained, but from the number of their arms brought off by the other party, it is thought to be very

* The Rev. P. H. Sampson.

great. On mustering their shattered forces after the engagement, the Caldwellers found that all had been wounded—many severely—and one was *missing*. One female was so much injured, as not to be able to rise from the ground, and on a particular examination, was found to have received between three and five hundred painful wounds. The missing individual after an hour's search in the river, was found rolled in a blanket, and lying under a bed, to which she had retreated in the early part of the conflict, and remained unhurt. The wounded, half suffocated, and half roasted, all happily recovered during the ensuing week. This bee is smaller than the American honey bee, but its sting is equally painful. Measures have been since taken to destroy the hive.

May 8th, 1827. Several Tigers of the Leopard species, had multiplied their depredations in and about Monrovia, to such an extent, as to become an intolerable nuisance to the settlement. Dogs, ducks, fowls, goats and even bullocks, had been destroyed by them, in such numbers, as to have very much thinned these useful domestic animals in the settlement. The Tiger himself, for it was long supposed that these ravages were committed by one only of these formidable creatures, has been often encountered in the streets, and sometimes at an early hour of the night, by the settlers, but without offering violence on the one hand, or making a precipitate retreat on the other. A reward was at length offered by the inhabitants, to the Congo settlers, decidedly the best hunters in the Colony, to destroy him. They accordingly provided themselves with loaded muskets, and other arms; and sought an occasion to encounter him. It was not 'till the night of the day above stated, that this occasion offered. One of them perceiving from the gestures of a domestic monkey he kept, that the tiger was near, tied the monkey on the outside, went into the house himself, and opening his shutter, awaited his approach. He soon appeared. Horace fired his musket, of which a part of the contents cut a hind foot of the animal entirely off, and the rest wounded him severely in the thigh. Unfortunately there was no more ammunition in the house.—The tiger setting up a loud cry, expressive of the most ferocious rage, and bitterest pain, remained the whole night in the enclosure, and completely blockaded all access and egress.

to and from the house; in which the affrighted Horace proceeded to fortify himself by every means in his power. At the dawn of day, the wounded animal retired sullenly into a thicket about a third of a mile distant from the place, where he had spent the night. He left his track, marked with blood, and with the almost inevitable effects of his wrath and sufferings. Several green saplings of the hardest wood, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, were literally gnawed, or rather, from the appearance of the stumps, bitten off at three or four gripes of his powerful jaws. A company of about twenty men, armed with muskets, cutlasses, and bayonets, went in pursuit of him at half past five in the morning. Several native Africans, who were acquainted with the perilous nature of the enterprise, and the habits of the animal pursued, stripped quite naked, and advised the rest to follow their example. But their advice was disregarded. The cordon of hunters approached the retreat of the Tiger much sooner than their expectations—and the first notice of their arrival was given them by the animal himself, who raised a tremendous roar, of a peculiar note, of which the character was beyond expression ferocious, and its effects appalling to the stoutest heart; and rushed upon the line. He passed the first man, who happened to be one that had prudently divested himself of his clothes—but assailed the second, who was too much disconcerted to use his musket, or even to retain it. He made a few unsuccessful strokes with his cutlass—grappled with his enemy, and fell. This was Louis Fernandez, a native of Aux Cayes, and bred a sailor. It is believed that the animal made three desperate plunges at Fernandez, at each inflicting a deep wound—when Horace, who chanced to stand next in the line, approached and deliberately shot him through the shoulder. Fernandez had throttled him so determinedly, that the wounded animal might have found some difficulty in disengaging himself, had not Louis' inclination in the matter coincided with his own. He was in an instant back to the covert, and silent. For what reason the whole company now made their way, or at what speed they came, back to town, they have never informed me. But, to their credit, they brought off the wounded man, whose wounds in his head, shoulder, and arms, were found to be very deep and painful, but not dangerous.

But the hunt was not abandoned at this stage. Having recruited their numbers, and better armed themselves than before, the party returned in good order towards the field of danger, at 8 o'clock. Having discharged several muskets at random, towards the thicket where the Tiger was supposed to lie concealed, he darted out the second time, with the same incredible velocity, and raising the same terrific roaring cry as before. His object appeared to be to break the cordon and effect his escape. His aim was directed at one of the party who was nearest at the moment—D. George, from Philadelphia—whom he succeeded in disarming of his musket, and dashing to the ground in an instant. George had the presence of mind to draw his cutlass, and the good fortune to use it with some effect. In the mean time the savage animal had fastened his fangs upon George's legs, one of which was quite bitten through, below the knee.—An African youth approached with a cutlass, and several bullets were shot through the Tiger at the same instant—and just in time to save his antagonist from the most terrible laceration.—Happily the shot injured none of the hunters—and the whole party returned at 9, in moderate triumph, bringing the dead animal on a pole carried by six men, followed by the wounded man on a litter. The latter has suffered considerable pain, and is still confined—but his wounds are not expected to prove dangerous.

About the time this animal, which is a male, was destroyed, a full-grown slut and two whelps were seen by some of the settlers on the beach below Thompson Town. They are not doubted to have their haunt in the thick forest which overspreads the north side of the mount—make frequent incursions, by night, into the town; and have committed, up to the present time, occasional depredations on our stock, particularly the goats. Should this old animal be wounded, or even one of her whelps, in a future hunt, there is reason to expect a more tragical result of the rencontre, than the one just related.

Extracts from Correspondence.

We cannot review our correspondence for three months past, without feeling the animating effects of the evidence which it exhibits, that the plans which we advocate, are regarded with daily increasing favour, and have indeed already obtained the sanction of a large proportion of our countrymen. We expect, however, far higher and nobler results; the approbation and aid of the states and the nation. Far more than has been, may and doubtless will be accomplished by private charity; but the powers of the nation are indispensable to the completion of our design. Nor of *this* can we despair, when we consider the glorious spirit which is abroad in our land, so entirely in alliance with our Institution, which, though strenuously opposed, rapidly advances: and from the nature of the causes in which it originates, seems destined to gain speedy dominion over all candid minds.

From a Clergyman in South Carolina.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1827.

I am exceedingly gratified to witness the growing success and prosperity of your Institution. It is a cause which assuredly must and will prosper. I wish I had a thousand dollars to afford to help it on. There is hardly an object I know, to which I would sooner devote such an amount, if I had it to spare. My interest in the Society, deepens and strengthens every day; and I am determined to do all for it, which I honestly and prudently can. Could I command the time, and had I all the requisite materials, (many of them, however, I have) I should like to prepare a pamphlet, giving a brief, yet full view of the Society, answering objections, exposing slanders, giving a history of the rise, progress, present state, prospects, patronage, &c. and all other important information. I have no doubt, that a judicious publication of this kind, would give a new spring to the Society, and acquire a great increase of friends. It might be befriended from a variety of different and opposite motives. The friends and foes of slavery might see something in the Society, on which their views, however opposite to each other, might be met.—The friends of humanity and the friends of missionary enterprise might find it alike favourable to their feelings and views.

From a Friend in North Carolina.

It is with pleasure that I announce that sixty or seventy people of colour have assented to be enrolled for the next passage

to Liberia.* By this, R. Smith, Esq. is to be informed that he is at liberty to draw on me for five hundred dollars, current notes of N. Carolina. I have it with me, and expect to stay in this and the adjoining counties until I hear from thee, the nearest probable time that a vessel will sail for Liberia. I hope to be in Norfolk, and witness the embarkation of the people of colour.

Since writing the above, my friends have agreed, after perusing the 7th number of the Repository, to authorize R. Smith, Esq. to draw on me at the time he does for the above, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be applied to the purchase of a ship.†

From a Gentleman in South Carolina.

A gentleman in this vicinity, desirous of placing under the care of the American Colonization Society, his negroes, about twenty-five in number, requests me to obtain from you, information relative to the course to be pursued by him. He can convey them to Georgetown, in this state, free of charge to the Society, if you could receive them there. But as this movement will deprive him of the future benefit of their labour, and leave him a bare competency for the residue of his life, he feels unable to make any money advances. They consist of native Africans and their children—are all willing, and the most of them anxious to go.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

Herewith you receive a draft of \$15 50 for the Colonization Society. The have again raised ten dollars and a half, to which I have added five dollars. You will, however, credit all to I request this with a view to encourage them and to provoke others by their example. I wish to see the offerings even of babes, consecrated to so holy a purpose, and much might be raised in this way, if the teachers would interest themselves. May the Lord bless your Society to the good of Africa and America.

(To be continued.)

* By the last accounts, the number was eighty. They will embark in the Nautilus, now at Norfolk, immediately.

† The money mentioned in this letter has been received.

Departure of the Doris.

"The Doris sailed," says a correspondent, "in fine style, and under the most favourable circumstances, on Saturday morning, the 10th of November. After the deck had been cleared of all but the Emigrants, the Rev. Mr. Henshaw made an eloquent and affecting address to them, and those whom curiosity and interest had attracted. When he had concluded, a gun was fired as the signal of departure, and the Brig set sail; while all the vessels around had their flags hoisted in honour of the occasion."

This vessel was fitted out in Baltimore, and received on board at that place eighty-two passengers.—Of these, twenty-nine were from Baltimore, fifteen from the western part of the State of New York, two from Delaware, three from Hagerstown, Md. and thirty-three from Ann Arundel county, Maryland.

Twenty-three others embarked from Norfolk, making in all one hundred and five. Of this whole number, sixty-two were slaves, liberated by their proprietors for the express purpose of being transferred, for a settlement, to the Colony of Liberia.—Thus is seen fulfilled, at this early period, the predictions of the founders of our Society, that the success of their enterprise would offer inducements not to be resisted, to many humane and lofty minded individuals for the emancipation of their slaves, by exhibiting unquestionable evidence, that upon such, freedom might be conferred without detriment to the public welfare, and with inestimable advantage to them. The thirty-three from Ann Arundel county, Maryland, were all, the property of Daniel Murray, Esq. who in contemplation of this generous action, sent out to the Colony some years ago, a favourite servant to make report concerning the country, and prepare the way for those who were to succeed him. Twenty-three were manumitted with similar views by Col. David Bullock of Virginia; three by J. I. Merrick, Esq. of Hagerstown, one by Capt. J. D. Henley of the United States Navy; and two others by a person whose name is unknown to us, in Baltimore. Most, if not all these benevolent individuals aided liberally, by donations in money or other articles, the outfit of the objects of their kindness for the voyage, and the situations to which they are destined. Such deeds are recorded on a fairer leaf than ours, and there is one.

who approves them, whose approbation is an ample reward.— May his blessing attend this beneficence, and may those who have enjoyed it, bear the remembrance of it forever in their hearts, and by exemplifying the spirit which gave it origin, in their own lives, perpetuate its effects, and confer upon the enslaved by superstition and sin, the liberty which is in Christ!

Expeditions soon to sail for the Colony.

The Brig Nautilus of Norfolk, has been engaged by the Society to convey emigrants to Liberia, and will sail before the close of the month. More than eighty applicants for a passage in this vessel, are from the State of North Carolina, and are of the number of those under the special protection of the Society of Friends. We have had frequent occasion to notice the earnestness, perseverance, and eminent liberality of this excellent society, in the African cause; and in our present number we record their donation of seven hundred and fifty dollars to our Institution. We are informed that they are disposed to do still more rather than experience any disappointment in reference to the departure of the proposed expedition.

The Schooner Randolph, destined to the Colony, has also been employed by the Society, to proceed to Georgetown, South Carolina, for the purpose of conveying thence to Liberia, twenty-five persons, liberated by a single individual near Cheraw, for the purpose of being restored to Africa; of which, most, if not all, are natives. Many of them have expressed anxiety, all of them a willingness to settle in the Colony.



The fairest prospect seems now to be opening before our Institution. The unexampled success which has recently marked the progress of our infant Colony, has produced appropriate effects upon the public: interest and charity are extensively excited, and multitudes until lately undecided, have declared themselves for us, and given liberally to aid our cause. We cannot be adequately thankful, for the recent indications of favour in the opinions of our countrymen, and the Providence of God.— They have surpassed our highest expectations. Who would have predicted, that an association so feebly supported at its

commencement, so strongly opposed in its progress, proposing a work so difficult, and with resources so scanty for its execution, should, at the conclusion of ten years, be able to exhibit as the result of its efforts, a Colony of one thousand persons: moral and even religious in its character, well ordered in its government, growing in intelligence, industry, and enterprise: some members of which, who left this country with nothing, have acquired property to the amount of from four to ten thousand dollars each—a Colony well defended—which has erected two churches and many other public buildings; in the several schools of which, every child is acquiring the rudiments of knowledge;—a Colony, in fine, as regular in its concerns, and as happy in its population perhaps, as any settlement in our own land. Nor should it be forgotten, that not six years since, the earliest emigrants erected their dwellings upon Cape Montserado; and that subsequently, for two years, they were, in a war with the natives, exposed to imminent danger; endured severe and complicated sufferings; and, indeed, were compelled, like the restored Israelites, while they built their walls with one hand, to grasp a weapon with the other.

But what Christian can contemplate without joyous emotions, the influence which this Colony already exerts upon the neighbouring African Tribes? And what hopes may we not indulge for the future? The poor pagans must perceive the superiority of civilized and christian people, and desire to avail themselves of the benefits of their society, example and instructions. Many of their children are now in the schools of the Colony, and will go forth among their countrymen, to communicate a knowledge of the most useful arts, and to teach the precepts of a pure Religion. One hundred and fifty miles of coast are now under the Colonial jurisdiction, and along this whole line the benign effects of the laws and administration of the Colony are felt and acknowledged.

Every benevolent and christian heart, will find in facts like these, sufficient motives for exertion. Nor are such hearts few in our favoured country. The donations to our charitable Institutions, prove that they are not. We trust that the time is not remote when the friends of the African cause throughout the country, will unite their strength; when associations will be formed, to aid it in every town and village of the land; and when the State Legislatures and the National Government, will be induc-

ed to prosecute the work so auspiciously commenced, with all that energy, and to all that extent required by patriotism, and the principles of our faith.

We believe the time has arrived, when the possession of a ship, to be constantly employed in conveying emigrants to Liberia, would prove of incalculable advantage to the Society. In our number for September, we ventured to solicit the means of purchasing a vessel; and upon perusing our remarks at that time, the Society of Friends in North Carolina advanced two hundred and fifty dollars towards the object. We are now convinced that a larger vessel than the one then described, (say, instead of 150, of 250 tons) would be desirable; and that for the purchase and outfit of such a vessel, a fund of *ten thousand dollars* may be required. We pray the several Agents of the Society, Auxiliary Institutions, and our friends generally, to make special exertions to raise this fund; which, appropriated to the object just mentioned, cannot fail to facilitate all the operations of the Society, and greatly promote the interests of the Colony. We feel that we should be inexcusable, with the evidences of public liberality now before us, were we to make this appeal without confidence that it will be favourably answered.

Resolution of the Board.

Resolved, That the Annual Meeting of the Society, be held in the Capitol on the third Saturday of January next, and that the Secretary be directed to invite the several Auxiliary Societies, to send Delegates to this meeting.

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 25th October, to 21st November, 1827, inclusive.

From Samuel Steele, Esq. Treasurer of the Auxiliary Society, Washington county, Maryland, as follows, viz:

Subscriptions and donations,	\$33
Jos. I. Merrick, Esq. for 2 years subscription to Repository,	4
Daniel Sprigg, Esq.—one years	do. 2
Franklin Anderson, Esq.—one	do. 2
Carried forward,	— \$41

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$41
Mangohiek Union Colonization Society, King William county, Va.			
per W. Gwathmey, Esq. Treasurer,	30		
Ohio State Colonization Society, per Samuel Reynolds, Esq. Tr.	100		
Vermont do. per J. Loomis, Esq. Treasurer,	400		
Lexington (Va.) do. per a Lady passing thro' Wash'n.	40		
Auxiliary Society, Lynchburg, Va. per E. Fletcher, Esq. Treas'r.	100		
Do. Albemarle county, Va. per J. B. Carr, Esq. ...	10		
D. I. Burr, Esq. of Richmond, Va.	30		
Collections in Lutheran Congregations in Shenandoah county, Va.			
per Rev. L. R. Hoshon,	5		
From H. W. Ripley, Esq. for the following collections, viz:			
In Presbyterian & Baptist congregations, by Rev. E. Roon,	6	30	
In Ghent, by Rev. P. S. Wynkrip,	5		
Cogn. Society, Burlington, Vermont, by Dean E. Safford,	24	56	
A few individuals in Connecticut, per Rev. O. Fowler, .	2		
N. Sharrieh, N. J. per Rev. Mr. Ludlow,	6	25	
			44 11
From the Society of Friends, N. Car., per N. Mendenhall,	500		
Ditto, towards purchasing a vessel,	250		
		750	
	Deduct loss on notes,	26	25
			723 75
Rev. R. W. James, Bradleyville, S. C.	20		
Juvenile Debating Society, Winchester, Va.	2	06	
Collections by Rev. Rob. Henry, agent for the Society in Penn'a.	30		
Do. by do.	30		
Per Chauncey Whittelsey, Esq. Middletown, Conn. as follows, viz:			
Two female friends,	4	31	
Proceeds of trinkets given by a Lady,	8		
			12 31
Collections in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster Parish, Ann			
Arundel county, Maryland,	6		
Do. in Presbyterian congregation, L. I. per Rev. U. Brown,	7		
G. Ralston, Esq. of Philadelphia, Tr. of Penn. Col. Sy.—as follows:			
Collections in Snowhill Church, Md. by G. A. White, ..	12	37	
Do. in Mahoming congregation, Columbia county, Penn.	20	34	
Do. in Presbyterian Church, Kensington, Philadelphia,			
per Rev. G. Chandler,	3	50	
Do. from individuals, Cape May, N. J. per Rev. J. Kennedy,	3		
			39 21
		Carried forward,	\$1,670 44

Brought forward, \$1,670 44

From Rev. N. Bangs & J. Emory, of New York, as follows:

Collected at Albany, 10 25

" Middleburg, Vt. 8 75

" Newburg, 9 50

" Hempstead, 2

" Leicester, Vt. .. 3

" Rhinebeck, 4

" White Plains, .. 17

" Frankfort, Va. .. 5

" New Rochelle, .. 4 30

" Mount Pleasant, 5 87

" Gloucester, Va. . 4 50

" Saratoga, 2

" Dutchess, 2 15

" by L. Clark, 3 50

Donation from Sarah Charles, 1

Collected at Saybrook, 1 38

84 20

W. Y. Ousely, Esq. of the British legation, per Rev. Wm. Hawley, 5

Youth of New London Academy, Va. per Rev. Nich. H. Cobbs, .. 15 50

Needham L. Washington, Esq. of Va.—his annual subscription, .. 30

Rev. Wm. Meade, of Virginia—on account of a legacy by his sister,

Lucy Meade, 700

A Friend to the Society, at Fredericksburg, Va. 300

\$2,805 14

The following donations were included in the general amount acknowledged as received from Mr. Tappan, in our last number.

Collected in Rev. B. Woodbury's Society, Falmouth, Ms. \$6 60

Evangelical Cong. Soc. in Stoughton, Rev. Dr. Parks, 7

Rev. Dr. Codman's Society, Dorchester, Ms. 30 82

— T. M. Smith's Congregation, Fall River, Troy, Ms. 13 41

— Mr. Storrs' Congregation, Braintree, 11 20

— Allen Greely's Congregation, Turner, Me. 4

— Mr. Cogswell's Society, Dedham, Ms. 9 45

First Religious Society in Ware, by Dr. Eli Snow, 12

Harris Lodge, Templeton, Ms. by Mr. E. Stone, 20

Rev. Dr. Hyde's Society in Lee, Ms. 11

— D. Hemenway's Society, Wareham, 6 06

— B. Tappan's meeting-house, Augusta, Me. 24

— J. Bradford's Society, Sheffield, Ms. 8 80

From Mr. Benj. Kingsbury, by Hon. S. Hubbard, 10

Rev. Mr. Dimmock's meeting-house, Newburyport, 50 37

Congregation in Slatersville, by Rev. N. Barker, 5

A Chest of Tools, of various kinds, given by "a Mechanic of Spring-

field, Mass." value 60

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III. DECEMBER, 1827. No. 10.

Letter from the Secretary of the Society,
To Joel Early, Esq. of Greensborough, Georgia.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }
WASHINGTON, DEC. 8, 1827. }

DEAR SIR:

I acknowledge with gratitude, the receipt of your favour of the 6th of November; and in considering the various interesting inquiries which you are pleased to propose, it has been suggested that it might not be inexpedient to touch, in reply, on some other topics connected with the design of our Institution, and upon which, information has been requested by several distinguished individuals in your section of the country.

We congratulate ourselves, and our friends throughout the Union, upon the remarkable success which has attended the operations of this Society, whether we regard as evidences of this success, the condition and prospects of the African Colony, or the very extensive and increasing approbation and aid afforded to our cause by the American public. Eleven years have not yet elapsed since the origin of the Society. Unexceptionable as was its purpose, adapted to conciliate the citizens both of the

south and the north, it met, at its commencement, the views of neither. By the people of the south, it was too generally regarded as disguised in character and dangerous in tendency, seeking to effect a speedy and general emancipation; while those of the north had little confidence in its benevolence, and thought it designed rather to perpetuate than remove the system of slavery. Among both parties, there was as little faith in the practicableness of our plan as in its utility. But time and Providence have enabled us to do that which no mere arguments could have effected. The question, whether any thing could be done in this enterprise, was left to be-discussed by the skeptical and the hostile, while the Society went forward to its execution.— We have been permitted to exhibit proof that the apprehensions of the south and the objections of the north were equally groundless, and that the scheme we propose is neither impracticable nor useless, but one which commends itself to every patriot and christian in the country. The prejudices against our plan are evidently losing their power, and giving place to a conviction, which must finally become universal, that it is better adapted than any other relating to our coloured population, to unite the humane and charitable efforts of every part of the Union.

The specific object, to which the operations and funds of the Society are devoted, I need hardly say, is to transfer, with their own consent, the free people of colour of the U. States to the coast of Africa, and assist them there in founding the institutions of a free, civilized, and christian people. By the execution of this scheme, we expect to relieve our country from a great evil; improve the condition of those whom we remove; and by introducing into Africa knowledge, industry, and religion, contribute to the suppression of the slave trade, and to the instruction and civilization of the African tribes. And if the Colony should exert a silent and persuasive influence to voluntary emancipation, and many a proprietor of slaves should become disposed to avail himself of the opportunity presented by it, of conferring freedom upon his slaves, under circumstances which might render it in no wise detrimental to the public welfare, and of inestimable value to them: this, without constituting an objection, must enhance the importance of the Society, and give new interest to the Colony of Liberia.

I trust you will consider the facts which make up the history of our African Colony, as well sustaining my assertion, that our plan has already been proved to be neither inexpedient nor impracticable. It need occasion no surprise, that a Society which was at its commencement so few in numbers and scanty in resources, especially considering the difficulties which were inevitable in the prosecution of its work, should be slow in its operation, and that several years should elapse before the actual establishment of a colony on the African coast. The territory of Liberia was purchased in December 1821, and the first settlement made upon Cape Montserado in Jan. 1822. In less than six years, this Colony, although exposed for a considerable portion of the period to severe sufferings and a perilous conflict with the combined forces of the natives, has become a flourishing community of one thousand persons; moral. and even religious in its character; well arranged and regular in the affairs of its government; enjoying to a very considerable degree, the means of education and christian instructions; at peace with the natives, and acquiring over them an extensive and most salutary influence;—a community enriching itself by a prosperous trade, as shown in the fact that many individuals have, in the course of five years, acquired each a property of from four to ten thousand dollars;—a community, in fine, which has brought under its partial jurisdiction an extent of 150 miles of coast, and excluded, at least for the present, from this whole line, the slave trade.

This success has rendered many once indifferent, interested in our cause, and excited in our behalf a spirit of zeal and liberality, from which we may expect the most important results.—Eight Auxiliary State Societies, with numerous subordinate Associations, have been established for the support of our Institution; the Legislatures of nine states have expressed it as their opinion, that our object is entitled to national patronage; and those of two, (Maryland and Virginia,) have aided it by pecuniary appropriations. The spirit of emigration among the free people of colour is rapidly increasing, so that our resources, though greatly augmented, are inadequate to the transportation of all who seek for a passage.

I now proceed to reply concisely to your several inquiries,

which may seem, perhaps, to have been partially answered in the course of the preceding remarks.

1st. *“Is the expense of travelling to the place of embarkation, and the expense of the passage across the Atlantic, defrayed by the Society, for such free coloured persons as may desire to settle in the Colony?”*

In all cases of necessity, it is. Many individuals have, however, defrayed their own expenses to the place of embarkation; and in other instances, the sum requisite has been contributed by their friends. Where slaves have been emancipated, that they might be colonized, their removal to the port of embarkation has been at the expense of their former proprietor.

2d. *“On their arrival in the Colony, what provision is made for their settlement and subsistence—for what length of time, and through what means?”*

Emigrants, immediately on their arrival, are admitted into buildings erected for their temporary accommodation, and derive their support from the public stores, until able to maintain themselves. This term has varied in different cases, according to the various degrees of health, industry, and enterprise, from four to six and twelve months. Some who take with them a small property, may require no assistance. Indeed, such are, at present, the demand and price for labour, that, until emigration shall be much increased, no able-bodied and industrious person can need support from the Society, unless when debilitated by sickness. The price of labour in the Colony, has been \$2 a day, for mechanics, and from 75 cts. to \$1 25, for common labourers.

3d. *“Do the Colonists labour for the common benefit, for an indefinite time, or for a limited time, or not at all so, but each one for his exclusive benefit?” &c.*

The original rule established by the Society on this subject, was, that those who were deriving a subsistence from the public stores, should while thus supported, if in health, labour two days a week for the public benefit. This regulation, while the Colony was struggling for existence, and there seemed to be little distinction between public and private labour, was found to answer the purpose for which it was intended, but subsequently a new arrangement was judged indispensable, and the following is the present law of the Colony, on this subject.

1st. "All invalids not twelve months in the Colony, and such others as must otherwise suffer, to receive rations, if they have not resources of their own."

2d. "*Emigrants are not to be taxed with public labour in the consideration of any benefit or provision, to be derived from the Society, in the first six months of their residence; but at the end of this term, they are to pay for all they receive.*"

3d. "Provisions, stuffs, shoes, clothing, and tobacco, are to be held on sale; but only for the present consumption of the buyers: for which all sorts of labour will be taken, a preference to be given to such labourers and mechanics, as are less than 18 months in the Colony."

4th. "*Is there individual appropriation of lands?*"

To this I reply in the affirmative. Every adult emigrant receives on his arrival in the Colony, a building lot in one of the settlements, with five acres of plantation land, (if married) two for his wife, and one for each of his children; provided that no single family shall receive in all, more than ten acres. To secure a title in fee simple to this land, every occupant is obliged to build within two years a comfortable house, and clear, and put under cultivation two acres of his land. The mechanic is expected only to erect a substantial house on his town lot.—Considering the low price of land, every one may, by industry and economy, find the means of enlarging his plantation, if he desire it. Comfortable provision is also made, for minors and single women.

5th. "*Are the Schools free, or do the Colonists pay tuition money?*"

The Schools are free, that is, accessible to every child in the Colony. To the credit of the settlers, however, it should be stated, that these schools are in part supported, by the voluntary contributions of the Colonists, the deficiency being supplied by the Society. The teachers, at present, are all men of colour, and the system of education doubtless very limited; but a laudable spirit of improvement prevails in the Colony, which promises advantages of a more important character. Necessity, the mother of invention, is a teacher to which all are more or less subjected, and her instructions, though sometimes hard to learn, are not easily forgotten.

6th. *“What are the opportunities for religious instructions?”*

Few communities, probably, enjoy better. Two convenient and respectable Churches have been erected at Monrovia, by the liberality of the settlers, and the regular services of a pious ministry are enjoyed throughout the Colony. The preachers are, it is true, men of colour, and of course very imperfectly educated; and some have, perhaps, taken upon themselves the office of religious instructors, who might better have confined their efforts to private stations, yet several are sensible and judicious ministers, whose valuable instructions are enforced by the purity and exemplariness of their lives. Prudent, pious, and well-educated white missionaries, would doubtless render most important services to the Colony; and such are expected shortly to take up their residence within the settlements, or in their immediate vicinity. The beneficial effects of the means of religious improvement already enjoyed, are manifest in the correct morality of the settlers, and their regular attendance on the worship of God.

7th. *“What is the system of municipal law, to which the Colonists are subjected?”*

Without limiting myself altogether to this question, it may not, perhaps, be undesirable to state, that a Constitution, Form of Government, and Digest of the Laws of Liberia, were confirmed and established by the Board of Managers of the Society, May 23d, 1825, and two thousand copies published under their direction. The Constitution, which all emigrants are expected to take an oath to support, was prepared by the Managers previous to the departure of the first expedition, and the Form of Government was drawn up by the Agents, and went into full and successful operation in August 1824. While the Society, through its Colonial Agent, is regarded as possessing the right to exercise full powers of government, a very important influence in political affairs is allowed to the people, by their annual election of a Vice-Agent and two other officers, who with himself constitute the Council, which election is to be confirmed by the Society's Agent, unless special reasons forbid such an appointment. The Vice-Agent is admitted to the councils of the Colonial Agent, and in case of the absence or sickness of the latter, becomes the General Superintendant of pub-

lic affairs. It is likewise the duty of the Vice-Agent, to consult the other members of the Council, on the general interests of the Colony, and to make report to the Colonial Agent whenever he believes the common good to require it. The Judiciary consists of the Colonial Agent, and two justices of the peace created by his appointment. A Court of monthly sessions is held for the trial of all offences above the degree of petit larceny, and this court has appellate jurisdiction in all cases. There are several subordinate officers and committees, most of them elected by the people. The laws peculiar to the Colony are few and simple; the common law, and the usages of the courts of Great Britain and the United States, regulating all judicial proceedings. It should be observed, that all offices, that of the Colonial Agent excepted, devolve on the Colonists themselves, and that the whole system of Government, is well adapted to prepare them at an early period to fulfil the duties of self-government.

8th. "*Are those who have been liberated from the condition of slaves, obliged to be governed by a more vigilant and arbitrary system than others?*"

Such are subject to no special restrictions. Their number has, however, been few; though about sixty of this character, have recently sailed for Liberia (in the Doris).

9th. "*What are the principal employments of the Colonists, and is it at the option of the settlers to choose their employments?*"

Each one adopts the occupation, which he may judge best suited to advance his interests. Perfect liberty exists in this respect. Trade and agriculture are the principal objects of attention, and it is perhaps to be regretted, that thus far the former has proved the most profitable pursuit. To this, however, the Colony is much indebted for its prosperity; and from it, several individuals have been enabled to place themselves in circumstances of ease and independence.* Agriculture has not been altogether neglected, and I hope it will soon be regarded as the more important interest of the Colony. No country, it is believed, will more amply reward the labours of the husbandman.

* Ivory, camwood, hides, gold dust, constitute, at present, the principal articles of trade.

Rice is raised by the natives in great abundance, and requires but little labour for its cultivation. Coffee, cotton, and the sugar-cane, grow spontaneously; and with due attention, may, doubtless, be advantageously produced for exportation. Oranges, lemons, papaws, pineapples, plantains, bananas, and most other tropical fruits are excellent and abundant. Sweet potatoes, cassada, yams, and various other vegetables are found throughout the Colony.

I trust, Sir, that these statements will not prove wholly unsatisfactory, and that they may aid, in some measure, your generous efforts to advance the cause of our Institution. Public sentiment, and the condition of our Colony, invite us to make all possible exertions, and afford us confidence, that success will amply reward them. That the Society may accomplish a great good for our country and for Africa, without the aid of the States and the National Government, we believe; but of the patronage of both these, we by no means despair. Maryland and Virginia have, in this, nobly set the example: and, if we mistake not the current of opinion, that example will elsewhere shortly be imitated. And we hope that an appeal will not in vain be made to the highest legislature of the country; that a design so closely connected with our most valued political and moral interests, so worthy of a great and free people, so auspiciously commenced by private charity, yet to the magnitude of which, private charity is so utterly inadequate, will be completed by the counsels and resources of the nation.

Were the Society put in possession of a ship, of from two to three hundred tons burthen, to be constantly employed in conveying emigrants to Liberia, its operations would be more easily and successfully conducted, and advantages hitherto unknown would accrue to the Colony. To obtain and fit out such a vessel, would probably require a fund of ten thousand dollars.—Towards such a fund, the Society of Friends in North Carolina, have contributed \$250, and we venture to predict, that the whole amount will shortly be realized.

Sir,

With perfect respect,

Your friend and Servant,

R. R. GURLEY, *Sec.*

Latest from Liberia.

We have just received by the "Norfolk", despatches from Liberia, up to the 25th of September. At that time health and prosperity prevailed in the Colony.

CALDWELL, SEPT. 12, 1827.

Dr. Todsen, the gentleman appointed on the part of the U. States to conduct the Africans from Savannah to the Agency, has made himself very assiduous, and very useful in the Colony, since his arrival. He has so far succeeded in gaining the good opinion of the people, that they have *generally* united in giving him an invitation to return, and take up his residence amongst us, as colonial physician and surgeon. To show their sincerity, they have further entered into an obligation to pay towards his support, between four and five hundred dollars annually, which I think will be paid in case the Dr. returns.

The Colonists will address their brethren in America, in their individual, and, I believe, their united capacity, by the Norfolk.

Our annual election, which took place on the 30th Aug. and 1st Sept. has replaced most of the former civil officers in the stations held by them the past year.

Civil Officers for the year commencing Sept. 1, 1827, ending Sept. 1st, 1828.

Lot Carey, *Vice-Agent.*

S. E. Jones, }
Allen Davis, } *Council.*

F. S. Devany, *High Sheriff.*

A. D. Williams, *Treasurer.*

The Agent and Council have also reviewed the Commissions of the Peace this season, and republished them thus:

John H. Folks,	} <i>Justices.</i>
Joshua Stewart,	
John Lewis, 1st.	
C. M. Waring, for native Plaintiff,	
Jon'n. James,	
Jacob Cole,	

The Health Officers for both settlements, Agricultural Boards, and other subordinate appointments, have been made much to my satisfaction: and we commence the year with a better pros-

pect of harmony in the different operations of our little civil machine, than ever before. The principles of social order, and of a good, equable, and efficient government, are deeply and plentifully implanted in the minds of the *influential* part, if not of the majority of the colonists: and promise the certain arrival—I do not think it will be early, however—of that state of improvement when the Board can safely “withdraw their Agent, and leave the people to the government of themselves.”

The extraordinary expenses of the past year, I am happy to state, are now nearly paid off. We hope in a very few weeks to re-open the communication, *by water*, with the factories; which has been cut off since May last, in consequence of the rains and the injury of our schooner. The produce accumulated in that period at those establishments, when brought to the Cape, will at once relieve us of the embarrassments, and save us from incurring expenses, occasioned by the want of it.

A recent and daring robbery committed by the people of Little Bassa, (their King alleges they were strangers residing temporarily under his protection) has caused us some loss and trouble with that restless and suspicious tribe—and may require us to inflict exemplary punishment; which, if the offenders are not given up to justice, will fall on the nation at large. I have sent my *finale*, requiring the ringleader to be given up in irons, and restitution of the property carried away. The sufferers were people of Grand Bassa, under the protection of the Colony—and employed in carrying from the settlement merchandise, the property of colonists, of the value of 1000 bars—most of which the plunderers still retain. Had we a floating force, however small, to employ on occasions of this nature, we had never suffered this insult and injury:—for, as unskillful as the natives are in the use of fire-arms, we are not yet strong enough to make a hostile march of fifty miles through their pathless and woody country. One hundred of their elephant-shooters would pick us all off in detail, before we could accomplish half the route—and this they know as well as we. I desire it may, however, be understood, that we have, with this exception, the friendship of all the native tribes of the neighbourhood. More than 1000 men in arms, actually marched from Grand Bassa, on hearing of the robbery—and sent to ask me what they should do?

MONROVIA, SEPT. 25, 1827.

DEAR SIR: The completion of the new agency house in this town, in a very respectable and comfortable style, is an object I have long had in view: and hope that the expense, which is necessarily great, will not be an objection on the part of the Government—to whom an estimate has been submitted.

But the house must be finished—and probably will be nearly completed before Christmas. It has gone too far either to stop or to be finished on any plan less commodious, or less expensive than the one hitherto pursued.

Should the Government recoil, I trust the Society will assume the expense. Should both fail, I must do it myself—and expect a lien on the house itself for the money advanced.

When completed, it may be seen from the description sent hence in the *schedule*, to be one of the largest, most commodious, and respectable dwelling houses on the coast of Africa. It will be a credit to the Colony—and probably the means of saving the lives of many future Agents.

It is designed to finish all—but to found no new buildings the present season—with the exception of, perhaps, two or three, of small size and inconsiderable expense. One of these is already begun—and intended exclusively for a dispensary, for the preservation of medicines and hospital stores.

We have on hand, furnished by the U. States, *all the materials* necessary for the completion of the new agency house, except one gross of butt hinges and screws—each part of the hinge to be 1½ inch across, and of the largest size—for hanging heavy Venitian doors. Please let this article be forwarded by the very earliest opportunity.

It has long appeared to me that the visit of some gentleman of the Board of Managers to the Colony, is a desideratum of the very first importance, whether we consider the effects of such an event on the Colony here, or on the success of the measures pursuing by the Society at home. Nothing would, in an equal degree, confirm and realize to the settlers, the relation which they sustain to the Board at home—a matter of the very first consequence from the fact that the authority of all the law in force here flows in some degree from the *actual feeling* of that relationship. It would also give to the Board, whose authority di-

rects the operations of the Colony, an opportunity to pronounce on its actual condition and circumstances—to the refutation of slanders, and the shame of, perhaps, the most formidable class of opposers—our mercantile visitors—whose incompetency to form a just estimate of the state of the Colony, is as apparent to us while they are here, as their officiousness in pronouncing their opinions at home must be annoying to you.

A visit to the Colony will subject a gentleman to the single inconvenience of sleeping on board of the vessel: with this precaution, experience proves that he may remain at Montserado three months, spending the whole of every day on shore, without risk. A delicate constitution might by such a visit, escape the trial of an American winter—and, as many valetudinarians have already experienced, exchange itself for a healthy habit. The Board, consisting of several professional gentlemen, I presume cannot want valetudinarians. I have ordered a beautiful boat from the U. States, which will probably be here early in January—and wholly at his service; and there is not a man in the Colony, that would not, from the noblest of sentiments—enlightened gratitude to the best of his earthly benefactors—claim it as a privilege, to become his bargeman.

Respectfully your obt. Servt.

J. ASHMUN.

Address of the Colonists to the Free People of Colour in the U. S.

The following, will doubtless be perused with very deep and general interest, especially by those to whom it is addressed. The opinions of this class of persons are becoming very favourable to Colonization; the number already anxious to emigrate exceeds the means possessed by the Society for their removal; and statements like those now communicated by the Colonists themselves, cannot fail to increase this number tenfold.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Monrovia, held at the Court-House on the 27th day of August, 1827, for the purpose of considering the expediency of uniting in an address to the coloured people of the United States, JOHN H. FOLKS, Esquire, in the chair—It was

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed, to frame a circular address to be published in the United States, for the better informa-

tion of the people of colour in that country respecting the state of this Colony, and the condition of the settlers—and

That Captains James C. Barbour and F. Devany, W. L. Weaver, Esq., and the Rev. C. M. Waring and George R. McGill, be the committee to prepare, and report the said address, on Tuesday the 4th day of September next.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1827.

The forenamed committee reported the following address, which was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the United States, and there published for the information of the coloured people of that country.

(CIRCULAR.)

As much speculation and uncertainty continues to prevail among the people of colour in the United States, respecting our situation and prospects in Africa; and many misrepresentations have been put in circulation there, of a nature slanderous to *us*, and in their effects injurious to *them*; we feel it our duty by a true statement of our circumstances, to endeavour to correct them.

The first consideration which caused our voluntary removal to this country, and the object which we still regard with the deepest concern, is liberty—liberty, in the sober, simple, but complete sense of the word—not a licentious liberty—nor a liberty without government—or which should place us without the restraint of salutary laws. But that liberty of speech, action, and conscience, which distinguishes the free enfranchised citizens of a free state. We did not enjoy that freedom in our native country: and, from causes, which, as respects ourselves, we shall soon forget forever, we were certain it was not there attainable for ourselves or our children. This, then, being the first object of our pursuit in coming to Africa, is probably the first subject on which you will ask for information. And we must truly declare to you, that our expectations and hopes in this respect, have been realized. Our Constitution secures to us, so far as our condition allows, “all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the U. States”: and these rights and these privileges are ours. We are proprietors of the soil we live on; and possess the rights of freeholders. Our suffrages, and, what is of more importance, our sentiments and our opin-

ions have their due weight in the government we live under.—Our laws are altogether our own: they grew out of our circumstances; are framed for our exclusive benefit, and administered either by officers of our own appointment, or such as possess our confidence. We have a judiciary, chosen from among ourselves; we serve as jurors in the trial of others; and are liable to be tried only by juries of our fellow-citizens, ourselves. We have all that is meant by *liberty of conscience*. The time and mode of worshipping God, as prescribed us in his word, and dictated by our conscience, we are not only free to follow, but are protected in following.

Forming a community of our own, in the land of our forefathers; having the commerce and soil and resources of the country at our disposal; we know nothing of that debasing inferiority with which our very colour stamped us in America: there is nothing here to create the feeling on our part—nothing to cherish the feeling of superiority in the minds of foreigners who visit us. It is this moral emancipation—this liberation of the mind from worse than iron fetters, that repays us, ten thousand times over, for all that it has cost us, and makes us grateful to God and our American patrons for the happy change which has taken place in our situation. We are not so self-complacent as to rest satisfied with our improvement, either as regards our minds or our circumstances. We do not expect to remain stationary. Far from it. But we certainly feel ourselves for the first time, in a state to improve either to any purpose. The burden is gone from our shoulders: we now breathe and move freely—and know not (in surveying your present state) for which to pity you most, the empty name of liberty, which you endeavour to content yourselves with in a country that is not yours; or the delusion which makes you hope for ampler privileges in that country hereafter. Tell us; which is the white man, who, with a prudent regard to his own character, can associate with one of you on terms of equality? Ask *us*, which is the white man who would decline such association with one of our number whose intellectual and moral qualities are not an objection? To both these questions we unhesitatingly make the same answer:—There is no such white man.

We solicit none of you to emigrate to this country; for we

know not who among you prefers rational independence, and the honest respect of his fellow-men, to that mental sloth and careless poverty, which you already possess, and your children will inherit after you in America. But if your views and aspirations rise a degree higher—if your minds are not as servile as your present condition—we can decide the question at once; and with confidence say, that you will bless the day, and your children after you, when you determined to become citizens of Liberia.

But we do not hold this language on the blessing of liberty, for the purpose of consoling ourselves for the sacrifice of health, or the suffering of want, in consequence of our removal to Africa. We enjoy health after a few months' residence in the country, as uniformly, and in as perfect a degree, as we possessed that blessing in our native country. And a distressing scarcity of provisions or any of the comforts of life, has for the last two years been entirely unknown, even to the poorest persons in this community. On these points there are, and have been, much misconception, and some malicious misrepresentations in the United States.

We have nearly all suffered from sickness, and of the earliest emigrants, a large proportion fell in the arduous attempt to lay the foundation of the Colony. But are they the only persons whose lives have been lost in the cause of human liberty, or sacrificed to the welfare of their fellow men? Several out of every ship's company, have within the last four years been carried off by sickness, caused by the change of climate. And death occasionally takes a victim from our number, without any regard at all to the time of his residence in this country. But we never hoped by leaving America, to escape the common lot of mortals—the necessity of death, to which the just appointment of Heaven consigns us. But we do expect to live as long, and pass this life with as little sickness as yourselves.

The true character of the African climate is not well understood in other countries. Its inhabitants are as robust, as healthy, as long lived, to say the least, as those of any other country. Nothing like an epidemic has ever appeared in this Colony; nor can we learn from the natives, that the calamity of a sweeping sickness ever yet visited this part of the continent.

But the change from a temperate to a tropical country is a great one—too great not to affect the health more or less—and in the cases of old people and very young children, it often causes death. In the early years of the Colony, want of good houses, the great fatigues, and dangers of the settlers, their irregular mode of living, and the hardships and discouragements they met with, greatly helped the other causes of sickness, which prevailed to an alarming extent, and was attended with great mortality. But we look back to those times as to a season of trial long past, and nearly forgotten. Our houses and circumstances are now comfortable—and, for the last two or three years, not one person in forty from the middle and southern states, has died from the change of climate. The disastrous fate of the company of settlers who came out from Boston in the *Brig Vine* eighteen months ago, is an exception to the common lot of emigrants; and the causes of it ought to be explained.—Those people left a cold region in the coldest part of winter, and arrived here in the hottest season of our year. Many of them were too old to have survived long in any country. They most imprudently neglected the prescriptions of our very successful physician, the Rev. Lot Carey, who has great experience and great skill in the fevers of the country—and depended on medicines brought with them, which could not fail to prove injurious. And in consequence of all those unfortunate circumstances, their sufferings were severe; and many died. But we are not apprehensive that a similar calamity will befall any future emigrants, except under similar disadvantages.

People now arriving, have comfortable houses to receive them; will enjoy the regular attendance of a physician in the slight sickness that may await them; will be surrounded and attended by healthy and happy people, who have borne the effects of the climate, who will encourage and fortify them against that despondency, which alone, has carried off several in the first years of the Colony.

But you may say, that even health and freedom, as good as they are, are still dearly paid for, when they cost you the common comforts of life, and expose your wives and children to famine and all the evils of want and poverty. We do not dispute the soundness of this conclusion neither—but we utterly deny that it has any application to the people of Liberia.

Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country—they are the observations of such ignorant or designing men, as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth.—Its hills and its plains, are covered with a verdure which never fades; the productions of nature keep on in their growth through all the seasons of the year. Even the natives of the country, almost without farming tools, without skill, and with very little labour, make more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell.

Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying.—Cotton, coffee, indigo and the sugar-cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests; and may be cultivated, at pleasure, to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice, indian corn, guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Add to all this, we have no dreary winter here, for one half of the year to consume the productions of the other half. Nature is constantly renewing herself—and constantly pouring her treasures all the year round, into the laps of the industrious. We could say on this subject more, but we are afraid of exciting too highly the hopes of the imprudent. Such persons we think will do well to keep their rented cellars, and earn their twenty-five cents a day, at the wheel-barrow, in the commercial towns of America; and stay where they are. It is only the industrious and virtuous that we can point to independence and plenty, and happiness in this country. Such people are nearly sure to attain, in a very few years, to a style of comfortable living, which they may in vain hope for in the United States. And however short we come of this character ourselves, it is only a due acknowledgment of the bounty of Divine Providence, to say, that we generally enjoy the good things of this life to our entire satisfaction.

Our trade and commerce is chiefly confined to the coast, to the interior parts of the continent, and to foreign vessels. It is already valuable and fast increasing. It is carried on in the productions of the country, consisting of rice, palm oil, ivory.

tortoise shell, dye woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee; and it brings us in return, the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world. Seldom, indeed, is our harbour clear of European and American shipping; and the bustle and thronging of our streets, show something, already, of the activity of the smaller seaports of the United States.

Mechanics of nearly every trade are carrying on their various occupations—their wages are high, and a large number would be sure of constant and profitable employment.

Not a child, or youth in the Colony, but is provided with an appropriate school. We have a numerous public Library and a Court-House, Meeting-Houses, School-Houses and fortifications sufficient, or nearly so, for the Colony in its present state.

Our houses are constructed of the same materials, and finished in the same style as in the towns of America. We have abundance of good building stone, shells for lime, and clay of an excellent quality for bricks. Timber is plentiful of various kinds, and fit for all the different purposes of building and fencing.

Truly we have a goodly heritage; and if there is any thing lacking in the character or condition of the people of this Colony, it never can be charged to the account of the country: it must be the fruit of our own mismanagement or slothfulness, or vices. But from these evils we confide in Him, to whom we are indebted for all our blessings, to preserve us. It is the topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and in private, and he knows with what sincerity,—that we were ever conducted by his providence to this shore. Such great favours in so short a time, and mixed with so few trials, are to be ascribed to nothing but his special blessing. This we acknowledge. We only want the gratitude which such signal favours call for. Nor are we willing to close this paper without adding a heartfelt testimonial of the deep obligations we owe to our American patrons—and best earthly benefactors; whose wisdom pointed us to this home of our nation; and whose active and persevering benevolence enabled us to reach it. Judge, then, of the feelings with which we hear the motives and the doings of the Colonization Society traduced—and that, too, by men too ignorant to know what that Society has accomplished; too weak to look through its plans and intentions; or too dishonest to ac-

knowledge either. But, without pretending to any prophetic sagacity, we can certainly predict to that Society, the ultimate triumph of their hopes and labours; and disappointment and defeat to all who oppose them. Men may theorize, and speculate about their plans in America, but there can be no speculation here. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness which are scattered over this verdant mountain—the flourishing settlements which are spreading around it—the sound of christian instruction, and scenes of christian worship, which are heard and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness—a thousand contented freemen united in founding a new Christian Empire, happy themselves, and the instruments of happiness to others: every object, every individual, is an argument, is demonstration, of the wisdom and the goodness of the plan of Colonization.

Where is the argument that shall refute facts like these?—And where is the man hardy enough to deny them?



Extracts from Correspondence.

From the Secretary of the American Tract Society.

At a meeting of the Committee of the American Tract Society, Nov. 6, 1827, it was unanimously resolved, that the Corresponding Secretary address the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and inquire whether Tracts are needed at Liberia; and if any, what quantity.

A true copy from the minutes.

W. A. HALLOCK, *Secretary.*

From the Secretary of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have made a donation of Tracts and a copy of the Christian Advocate & Journal to the African Colony at Liberia. This therefore is to request information from you, sir, of the best method, by which they may be sent, so as to reach their destination. A benevolent gentleman in this city. has likewise authorized an

additional number of the Christian Advocate & Journal, which will be forwarded as you may direct.

(Signed)

J. BANGS.

From a Youth in Virginia.

At a meeting of the Juvenile Debating Society of —, it was
Resolved, That the funds now in the treasury be appropriated to the American Colonization Society.

In conformity with said resolution, I herewith remit you the sum of \$2 62 cents; which you will be pleased to accept, as a donation given with the utmost cheerfulness, and a wish that it were as many thousands.

From a Gentleman in New Jersey.

Although I am not enabled to stand as an active promoter of the objects of your Society, it has my most ardent wishes and prayers for its success. I never think of this glorious enterprise, without some feelings of the enthusiasm which gave origin to the idea with the philanthropist Finley. It is a work which calls for the support of all that is generous, or patriotic, or christian, in the heart of every American citizen. It offers to our country an ultimate deliverance from its foulest reproach. It offers an asylum to the oppressed. It offers a safe and unexceptionable plan to those who would emancipate their slaves. It provides security from a calamity as sure as it will be terrible, unless prevented by the timely and efficient operation of your Society. It will shut out from Africa the slave pirates. Above all, it will pour the light of Revelation upon darkened Africa; and thus recompense her, in some degree, for the sufferings she has endured. An example, too, will be given to mankind, illustrative of the mighty energy of republican principles, set in motion and directed by the Gospel and spirit of Jesus Christ.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

We have succeeded in forming two Branch Societies. The people, heretofore, were much opposed to the scheme; but are now, in a measure, losing sight of former prejudices, and acknowledging the practicability and utility of the objects of the Society.

I assure you, my dear sir, that I feel a deep interest in this great cause, and so far as my best abilities will admit, will promote it with all good faith, nothing doubting but it will ultimately triumph over every obstacle which the folly or wickedness of man can devise against it. If it be the cause of God, it will finally rise and prosper, till its consummation shall be full and complete. After the many difficulties over which the great scheme has triumphed already, who can doubt of its Divine sanction? If God be for it, who can be against it?

These reflections are, indeed, cheering to the friends of humanity. They have faith in the measures employed to restore degraded and suffering Africans to their long lost home, where they will be raised to a state of independence, and live as free civilized men, dispensing in their turn, civilization and christianity to a continent of savage tribes, who have, for ages, groaned under the bondage of ignorance, superstition, and idolatry! and because it will most effectually stop a flood of human misery attendant on the most odious of all traffics, the slave trade—and will wipe off the blot which that trade in former days let fall upon the pages of our National History; the cause is good, and must be supported. Let every agent, and every friend to the Institution, enter into the cause heartily, and under the blessing of Heaven, wonders can be effected. The people at large, are yielding their prejudices, and I have little doubt, that thousands will soon join in with us for its promotion.

From a Gentleman in the State of New York.

I have hitherto done but little for the American Colonization Society—not having become much interested in its operations, until the last year or two. I look upon the plan of the Society, as decidedly the best which has been published, for ridding our country of its black population—and my preference for the plan is clearer, when I think of the great and glorious improvement which it contemplates, and is suited to effect in the moral condition of unhappy Africa. I have thought a great deal of contributing to the objects of the Society, by establishing a school near my residence, in which, to qualify coloured youths to become missionaries in Africa. I am recently getting off this scheme.

I begin to think now, that if I expend any thing in the educa-

tion of blacks, it better be in encouraging a school or schools in Liberia. The argument under the head of climate, would decidedly favour this course. Or perhaps those who are enlisted in the cause of Africans, would act more wisely, by confiding their funds to the Society. My heart is fully set on discharging the patriotic duty of contributing to relieve our country of its black population, and on the christian duty of uniting with others in raising Africa from death to life.

From a Gentleman in West Chester, Pa. Dec. 1827.

We have recently formed a Colonization Society in this county, auxiliary to the Parent Institution at Washington, at the instance of Mr. Henry, your agent, under the happiest auspices. Our officers are composed of influential men of the different religious and political sects, and seem all to be engaged in the subject. We commence with about fifty members, and have prepared an address to our fellow-citizens, to be published in the papers, and also in pamphlet form, with an appendix; and taken measures to have our constitution presented for signature to every man in the county. The county contains about 50,000 inhabitants, of which, perhaps one third are of the Society of Friends. There is a great deal of wealth and practical benevolence, therefore, amongst us. From our local situation, we experience the evil of a free coloured population, in its fullest extent. We have tried an Abolition Society, and given it up. All seem now disposed to join heart and hand with the Colonization scheme. We are principally influenced by two considerations, independent of the hope of more immediate local advantages:—First, that we shall aid in suppressing the slave trade, and introducing civilization into Africa. Second, that we open a door for gradual emancipation, and the eventual extirpation of slavery at home, without prejudice to the rest of the community.

From a Gentleman in Virginia, Dec. 5, 1827.

It is proper to apprise you that ————, with his wife and three children, have gone to take passage in the Brig Nautilus.

I have shipped, per the Nautilus, two hogsheads prime tobacco, consigned to Mr. Ashmun, and desired him to account to

your Society for the *net profit* thereon, for the fund for purchasing a vessel, or otherwise for the general fund. I shall be disposed to extend this operation, if it prove successful.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

You see how our Society gains ground throughout the Union. It is "a consummation devoutly to be wished," that we should get clear of the free people of colour now, and as they are successively liberated, as well on their own account as ours; and I trust and hope, we shall both have the pleasure to see a moral certainty of the removal of all these poor people back to the same country from which their ancestors were taken. How much pleasure it must give the worthy and good, to think that they will carry back light, religion, and science, into the darkest spot of God's creation;—and that, ultimately, it may be counted a blessing in God's Providence, that they were taken away as barbarians, to be restored as civilized men. We have a petition from our county Society to lay before our next legislature, and hope it will be favourably and kindly received.

From a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.

The Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society have prepared a memorial to the state legislature, which is now in the hands of the printer. I was in hopes to have obtained a copy to send you herewith, but it is not ready. We are not sanguine of success with the assembly of Pennsylvania, but we have inserted in the memorial some strong facts, which may have a good effect.

We have had pleasing accounts from Chester County, where some of the most influential men are exerting themselves strenuously.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

I rejoice with you, that the Lord seems still to prosper our little Colony, and I trust that though now but as a grain of mustard seed, it will yet become a great tree, covering with its branches, if not the whole earth, at least, the whole continent in which it is planted.

Professor Silliman's Letter.

We hope Professor Silliman will excuse our disposition to secure the influence of the opinions expressed by him in the following extract from his very interesting letter. Sentiments so just, patriotic, and christian, proceeding from such a source, cannot be lost upon the American public.

“I am much gratified in observing the progress of the very interesting Colony on the coast of Africa, and cannot but hope that the time is near, when our National Legislature will espouse this truly national interest, and cherish it by national resources.

“In looking forward to the prospects of our great and glorious country, nothing fills me with such deep anxiety as our coloured population, already increased to an alarming amount, and increasing, year by year, in a ratio, which no reflecting man can contemplate, without dismay.

“Whatever may be the designs of Providence with respect to our slaves, there is no question in my mind, that the Colony at Monrovia and the dependant Colonies, are worthy of national patronage. To establish an asylum in his native land, where the African can be a man again—to place him under christian instructions, with a mild, equitable, and energetic government—to open to him agriculture, arts, and commerce—and to furnish an asylum for the free blacks that are willing to emigrate, and for such as may be emancipated by their proprietors:—these are in my view, objects of the greatest importance, and which should be fostered by the citizens of the non-slave-holding states without recrimination, and by the citizens of the slave states without jealousy of interference.”

Message of Governor Morrow.

We have perused with unmingled satisfaction the extract from the communication of the Governor of Ohio, to the Legislature of that State, in which he invites the most serious consideration of that body, to the objects of our Institution. He thus expresses his opinions:—

“Allow me, gentlemen, to invite your attention to another subject, believed to be of much importance to our country. The

Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States have demonstrated the practicability of their scheme, and succeeded in awakening the public mind to a just estimate of the objects they have in view.

“It would be difficult to determine whether the appeal which has been made by the Society to the nation, addresses itself more powerfully to the slave, or non-slave-holding States; to the benevolence, the interest, or the fears of the people. If the measure is (as we believe it to be) essentially national, then are *we* all interested, and should be deeply concerned for its success. There is nothing more evident, than the inability of the Society, aided only by private charity, to carry their whole scheme into effect. If the object shall ever be fully accomplished, it must be by the aid of the strong arm of the Government, which is now invoked in its behalf. I suggest to your wisdom whether the State should not extend a helping hand. The expression even of a favourable opinion, will not be without its effect.

“Should this Society not succeed in removing the free people of colour to the land of their Fathers, it will be a question of grave and solemn inquiry, how long Ohio will continue to tolerate the emigration to her territory, of this unfortunate and degraded race. Their rapid increase has already given serious alarm to many of our citizens, and it may even now be necessary for us (in self-defence,) to adopt some measures to counteract the policy of the slave States, which tends to throw from themselves upon us the whole mass of their free coloured population.”



Formation of Auxiliary Societies.

At a meeting held in Hagerstown on the 17th of October, 1827, a Society was organized Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, a Resolution and Constitution unanimously adopted, and the following persons appointed Officers for the ensuing year:—

William Price, *President.*

Joseph I. Merrick, *Secretary.*

Samuel Steele, *Treasurer.*

Managers.

Franklin Anderson,	Daniel Sprigg,
Joseph Martin,	John Hershey,
William D. Bell,	Maj. John Reynolds.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That we will individually exert ourselves to obtain subscriptions and donations to the Society, among the Citizens of Washington county, who not being present, have not had an opportunity to subscribe.

A Society has also been formed in Buckingham county, Virginia; and another in Amherst county, of the same state. The list of Officers from Buckingham has not been received. Those in Amherst county, are the following:—

Rev. Charles H. Page, *President*.
 Wm. Duncan, *1st Vice-President*.
 Richard S. Ellis, *2d Vice-President*.
 Samuel R. Davies, *Treasurer*.
 Sam. M. Gueland, *Secretary*.

Managers.

Edward A. Cabell,	Dr. John P. Brown,
Hudson M. Gueland,	Wm. S. Crawford,
Wilkins Watson,	Edmond Winston.
Arthur B. Davies,	

A very promising Auxiliary Colonization Society has been recently established in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in consequence of an application from Rev. Robert Henry, an Agent of the Society; and an able address to the public, by its Board of Managers, has appeared in the *Village Record*. By a resolution of the Society, the Managers were instructed to appoint COMMITTEES in the several townships of the county, to solicit the co-operation of the citizens, in advancing the objects of the Society, by becoming members thereof, or otherwise. *Committees* were consequently appointed in more than thirty towns.—The following are the

Officers of the Chester County Auxiliary Colonization Society.

Dr. William Darlington, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Jesse Kersey, | Rev. Robert Graham.

Managers.

William H. Dillingham,	Townsend Haines,
Thomas S. Bell,	Jonathan Jones,
Gen. John W. Cunningham,	Rev. William Hodgson,

Dr. Samuel M'Lean,
Rev. Ebenezer Dickey,
William Everhart,

George Hartman, Jr.
Rev. Simeon Siegfried,
Jonathan Gause.

Thomas Williamson, *Secretary*.

David Townsend, *Treasurer*.

An important Society was organized in April last at Chilli-cothe, Ohio, which has already, according to a rule prescribed in its Constitution, presented its first Annual Report. We publish the list of Officers.

The Hon. Edward Tiffin, *President*.

Mr. Anthony Walke, *1st Vice-President*.

John Bailhache, *2d Vice-President*.

Frederick Grimke, *3d Vice-President*.

John M'Coy, *Treasurer*.

Samuel Williams, *Corresponding Secretary*.

William Steele, *Recording Secretary*.

Managers.

The Rev. James Quinn,

" Joseph Claybaugh,

Messrs. William M'Farland,

Joseph Sill,

Nathaniel Sawyer,

James T. Worthington,

Rev. William Graham,

" John P. Bausman,

Messrs. William Creighton, Jr.

Robert Kercheval,

George R. Fitzgerald,

James B. Finley.

(*To be Continued.*)



Intelligence.

Colonization Cause.—The following proceedings of several Ecclesiastical bodies in Ohio, furnish the strongest evidence, that this great scheme of benevolence is already beginning to command a mighty moral influence, which must secure to the cause ultimate success.

Extract from the minutes of the Baptist General Convention of the State of Ohio, held May 28, 1827.

"The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from the Rev. Moses M. Henkle, Agent of the American Colonization Society—Whereupon the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention highly approve of the objects of said Society, and that we recommend to our Ministers and brethren generally, to use their influence to advance its interests."

Extract from the minutes of the Ohio District Conference of the Methodist E. Church, held in Columbiana county, Ohio, June 18, 1827.

"At a special meeting of the Conference held for the purpose of taking into consideration the Colonization cause, there were present about

forty Ministers, and a large number of spectators: after an address on that subject, by the Rev. M. M. Henkle, Agent of the American Colonization Society, the following resolution was offered, and, after discussion, was adopted by a *unanimous* vote of the Conference, and approved unanimously by a vote of all the spectators present:

Resolved, That this Conference cordially approve the benevolent objects of the American Colonization Society, and that all the ministers within its jurisdiction be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to deliver public addresses, and to take up public collections on the *FOURTH DAY OF JULY*, annually, (or on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding that day), wherever it may be found practicable.

S. BOSTWICK, Sec.

The following is a copy of a communication made to the Board of Managers of the Ohio State Colonization Society, by the Lutheran Synod of Ohio:

"Agreeably to the propositions made by a committee of the Board of Managers of the Ohio State Colonization Society, to the Lutheran Synod of Ohio, convened at Columbus, June 10th, 1827, a committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. A. Henkle, James B. Manning, and C. Henkle, to report on the above subject. The committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Synod:

Resolved, That this Synod not only highly approve the objects of "the American Colonization Society for Colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, on the coast of Africa," but cordially recommend to all the members of this Synod, to patronize said Society, and to render all possible aid and support thereto.

Resolved, That the Synod return the most sincere thanks to the Board of Managers, for the "Exposition of the views of the Colonization Society," by them communicated to the Synod.

Resolved, That Rev. C. Henkle be appointed to transmit a copy to the Board of Managers of the aforesaid Society."—[*Ohio Paper*.

Vermont Legislature.—MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1827.—On the petition of the Vermont Colonization Society, the committee reported a resolution instructing our Senators and Members in Congress to use their exertions in procuring the passage of a law in aid of the objects of the Society, which was read and adopted. The committee also reported a bill authorizing the Treasurer to pay the sum of \$, in aid of the Vermont Colonization Society, when

Mr. Noble moved to fill the blank with 500.

Mr. Ransom opposed the motion on the ground that the Legislature had not the power or right to make such an appropriation of the people's money.

Mr. Upham, in a speech of considerable length, made an eloquent appeal to the House in behalf of the Society.

Mr. Noble supported Mr. Upham, and Messrs. Ransom, Sargeant, and Hazletine, opposed the motion, when the motion was put and lost, and the bill was rejected.—[*Vermont Chronicle*.

Vermont Colonization Society.—We have already given an account of the Annual Meeting of this Society. The Eighth Annual Report is now published, from which it appears that there was on the 1st of November, 1826, cash in the Treasury to the amount of \$761.36, and that the receipts since that time have amounted to \$840.41—of which about \$300 was obtained by collections taken upon or near the Fourth of July.—[*Ver. Chron.*]

Sailing of the Randolph.

This Schooner took her departure from Georgetown, South Carolina, since the publication of our last number, with twenty-six slaves, manumitted by a single benevolent individual, (Mr. M'Dearmid,) near Cheraw, that they might share in the benefits of the African Colony. They are represented as sober, industrious, and several of them pious. Nine of them are natives of Africa, the remainder their descendants. The gentleman who has thus distinguished himself, by conferring freedom upon these Africans, has been long esteemed for his integrity and charity, and only adds, by this bright and memorable deed, the crown to a long life of virtuous actions.

Departure of the Nautilus.

By our last intelligence, the Nautilus was lying in Hampton Roads, waiting only for a fair wind to waft her on her voyage to Liberia. *One hundred and sixty-four persons* take passage in her for the African Colony, most of them from the counties of Wayne, N. Hampton, Pasquotank, and Perquimans, in North Carolina, who have enjoyed the special kindness and protection of the Society of Friends, and are now liberally assisted by them to remove to the land of their progenitors. These individuals have been induced to emigrate, in consequence of the intelligence received by them from their brethren, and the very flattering success which they are assured has attended their predecessors. They were accompanied to Norfolk, by two highly respected members of the Society of Friends, Nathan Menden-

hall and Phineas Albertson, who amply provided them with articles necessary for their health and comfort during the voyage. "I think," says a correspondent, "that no better cargo of emigrants has ever gone to Liberia. They are all remarkably well clothed, and our Friends have been uncommonly attentive in supplying all their wants. They have examined all their baggage, and supplied them with all necessary clothing, and defrayed all the expenses of their journey to this place. I do not know a discontented person among all who are about to embark." Twelve of these emigrants were from Baltimore, and of a very worthy character. Two others were from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and five from Richmond. They go out under circumstances the most favourable, and we humbly hope that over them will be spread the wings of Almighty protection.



Eminent Liberality.

Such an offer as that which we now record, comes with a cheering influence upon us, in the midst of our labours; nor can we doubt that many will be found to participate in the glorious spirit in which it originates, and which is so full of interest and promise to the African race. We can hardly think it possible, that the noble design proposed by our esteemed correspondent, should fail to be accomplished. The proposal must commend itself to all, and surely one hundred, and more than one hundred individuals will be found throughout the Union, able and willing to share in its execution.

PETERBORO, DEC. 26, 1827.

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

Dear Sir: Above is my draft for \$100, which, I trust, you will be able to realise without much delay or trouble.

I am fully persuaded, that the only present channel for our labours in behalf of Africa, and her unhappy children, on our shores, is that which the American Colonization Society opens up to our patriotic and christian liberality.

Can there not be one hundred persons found, who will subscribe \$1000 each, to the funds of your Society? \$100 to be paid in hand, and the residue in 9 equal annual payments. If there can be, you are then at liberty to consider me as one of

the hundred persons, and the enclosed draft as the first payment of my \$1000.

Your Friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 21st Nov. to 31st Dec. 1827.

Collections by Rev. R. Johnston, of Pittsburg, per W. Lowrie, Esq.	\$6 50
Do. in Fairville Congregation, Erie co. Pennsylvania, per M. B. Lowe, Esq. Treasurer Auxy. Society, Pittsburg,	6
Do. by Rev. Joseph Patterson, per do.	13 50
Do. in Methodist Episcopal Church, Stafford county, Va. per Rev. Robt. Caddon,	6 75
Do. in Rev. A. M. Cowan's Presbyterian Society at Scanealdes, N. Y.	5
Do. in Rev. David Higgins's Presby'n. Congregation, Bath, Steuben county, N. Y.	3
J. M. Garnet, Esq. of Essex county, Va.	30
Jos. Avery, Esq. Conway, Mass.	10
Major Wm. H. Craven, Monroe co. Miss. per Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury,	10
Auxiliary Society, Fall creek, Highland county, Ohio,	20
Do. Jackson county, Ga. per W. Pentecost, Esq. ...	15
Do. Zanesville and Putnam, Ohio, a part of their yearly contribution,	20
From Rev. Thos. Clinton as follows, viz:	
Sundries in Green county, Alabama,	\$3
Wm. Jones, in do. do.	1
Seabourn Mines, in Perry co. do.	3
Matth. Gage, do. do.	1
	8
Col. David Bullock, of Louisa co. Va. towards paying the expense of his 23 emancipated people to Norfolk, per B. Brand, Esq. ..	100
By H. W. Ripley as follows, viz:	
Collections at Montgomery, N. Y. per Rev. J. P. Haven, \$5 58	
Do. 1st Cong'l. Church, Riga, N. Y. per E. Peck,	10
Do. in Rev. Dr. Porter's Church, Catskill, N. Y. per N. Elliot,	16 06
Contributed by a few individuals in Canaan, N. Y.	4
Avails of a Jersey city note,	25
A friend,	11

36

Amount brought forward, \$289 75


Collections by Rev. Robt. Kerny in Pennsylvania,	40
Member of the bar at Clarksburg, Va.	5
Collection in Church of Rev. T. Baird, Lebanon, near Pittsburg, ..	7
Col. Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg, Va.	15
Collection in Presbyterian Ch. High Bridge, Va. per M. Houston, ..	8 57
Do. by a Society in Talmadge, O. per Hon. Mr. Whittlesey, ..	11
Donation from N. Hampshire Aux'y. Society, per Hon. Sam. Bell, ..	127
Do. from Gerrit Smith, Esq. Peterborough, New York,	100
Repository,	77
Right Rev. John Croes,	3
Monies received by Frs. T. Seawell, Treasurer of the Georgetown (D. C.) Auxiliary Colonization Society, from the following per- sons, viz:	

H. A. Skinner,	\$1
C. C. Lee,	1
Miss Searle,	1
Frs T Seawell,	1
Danl. Kurtz,	1
D. English,	1
D. English, Jr.	2
J. I. Stull,	1
James Thomas,	1
John S. Haw,	2
O. M. Linthicum, ...	1
Wm. G. Ridgely, ...	1
N. N. Gray,	1
Brook Mackall,	1
J. Cruttenden,	1
Hy. Addison,	1
Saml. McKenney, ...	1
J. D. King,	2
Wm. Jewell,	2

— 23

\$706 32

In our October number, \$20 were acknowledged as received from D. Lindsay. It should have read thus: "Collection by Rev. W. D. Paisley, at Greensboro, N. C. per David Lindsay, \$20."

 Some delay has been occasioned in the publication of this No. by the severe indisposition of the Editor.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III. JANUARY, 1828. No. 11.

Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

THE Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour on the Coast of Africa, was held on Saturday evening, the 19th inst. in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The assemblage, including a large proportion of Ladies, was uncommonly numerous, and not only filled all the seats and standing room on the floor of the House, but comprised a large number of individuals, who were seated in the Gallery—at once bearing testimony to the interest felt in the objects of the Society, and the expectations entertained of the evening's proceedings.

At seven o'clock, the Chair was taken by the Hon. HENRY CLAY, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, and, after a Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Laurie, the following list of Delegates from Auxiliary Societies, was read by the Secretary.

From the State Society of New Hampshire.

The Hon. SAMUEL BELL.

From the State Society of Maine.

The Hon. ALBION K. PARRIS.

From the State Society of Vermont.

The Hon. Mr. SEYMOUR,
The Hon. DANIEL A. BUCK.

From the State Society of Ohio.

The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY—President of the Auxiliary Society, Canfield, Trumble County, Ohio.

The Hon. PHILEMON BEECHER,
The Hon. JOHN DAVENPORT,
The Hon. WILLIAM M'LEAN,
The Hon. JOHN WOODS.

From Washington County Society, Pennsylvania.

The Hon. JOSEPH LAWRENCE.

From the Society of Petersburg, Virginia.

The Hon. Mr. ARCHER,
THOMAS ATKINSON, Esq.

From the Richmond Society, Virginia.

Chief Justice MARSHALL,
The Hon. JOHN TYLER,
ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq.

From the Society in Alexandria, D. C.

Rev. J. CORNELIUS,
GEORGE JOHNSON, Esq.

From the Society of Piqua County, Ohio.

The Hon. WM. M'LEAN.

From the Society at Cleaveland, Ohio.

The Hon. MORDECAI BARTLEY.

From the Wilmington Union Colonization Society, Delaware.

The Hon. KENSEY JOHNS, Jun.

From the Society of Lexington, Ky.

The Hon. JAMES CLARK.

From the Wheeling Society, Virginia.

The Hon. ISAAC LEFFLER.

From the Talbot County Society, Maryland.

Hon. JOHN LEEDS KERR.

From the State Society of Maryland.

C. C. HARPER, Esq.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

From the Society at Lynchburg, Virginia.

J. B. HARRISON, Esq.

A letter was received by the Secretary, apologizing for his non-attendance, from WILLIAM H. DILLINGHAM, Esq. appointed as a Delegate by the Chester County Society, Pennsylvania.

The Secretary, the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, then read the Report of the Board of Managers, detailing the progress of the Society within the last year, in improving and extending the settlements of Liberia, in the acquisition of new Territory by purchase and negotiation, from the native Chiefs; the rapid advance that had been made in the obliteration of prejudices formerly entertained against the Society by citizens of various portions of the country; an important increase of funds, raised from the munificent contributions of philanthropic individuals; and the increased and increasing desire among those, for whose benefit the Society was organized, to embrace an opportunity of joining the Colony.

Mr. C. C. HARPER of Baltimore, then rose, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Report be printed, and that the thanks of the Society be presented to the Board of Managers.

At no former meeting of the Society, Mr. Harper said, had we so much reason, as the Report justly affirms, to be gratified with the result of our labours, or could look forward at so cheering a prospect for the future.—Indeed, Mr. Chairman, through the zealous and able exertions of the Board of Managers, the practicability of founding, on the coast of Africa, Colonies that shall maintain a hold and flourish, has ceased to be a matter of discussion. It has been demonstrated. At least it has been demonstrated to our satisfaction: and we are justified in persevering. If any one still deny the possibility or likelihood of such an establishment, we must no longer reason with him on abstract principles or from ancient examples, but answer his theories with facts. In our career of success we have, indeed, outstript the most sanguine anticipations; we have disappointed the most confident predictions of evil. A prosperous, and, compared with the surrounding nations, a powerful community, created by the hands of this Society, does ex-

ist on the coast of Africa. I have seen several of its citizens: I have heard its voice across the Atlantic.

However difficult and doubtful the accomplishment of such an enterprise may have seemed to many, it was, to my apprehension, the most easy in our whole design. It was merely a physical exertion. But, Sir, what must have at first repressed your hopes and risen like an insuperable obstacle in your path, was the uncertainty whether you could prevail upon any coloured persons to be the objects of so novel and dangerous an experiment, and whether the charity of the public would continue to supply you with the means of making it. Confiding in the dictates of your conscience and in the holiness of your cause, you boldly advanced to the attempt. Your pious reliance, like that of the Apostle of old, was rewarded: you walked upon the indurated waters, and mountains stooped before you into plains. Your designs have been understood and appreciated by those for whose benefit they are chiefly intended; and many hundreds more than you can or would now send, daily apply for emigration. Far from shuddering at the thought of leaving the comfortable fireside among us, for a distant and unknown shore yet covered by the wilderness, they have preferred real liberty there, to a mockery of freedom here, and have turned their eyes to Africa, as the only resting place and refuge of the coloured man, in the deluge of oppression that surrounds him.

At the same time, but much more rapidly, the number of our friends among the whites has immensely increased in every part of our country.—The feeble gush of yet doubting charity, which enabled you to take the first steps in the experiment, has become a constant stream with a thousand growing tributaries. From the South, where we feel the evil; and from the North, where they only behold it; from the sea-board, where we are approaching the condition of older nations; and from the remote interior, where civilized man is yet warring with the primeval forest; every hour brings applause for your exertions and prayers for your success. Individuals, companies, states, swell the chorus of approving voices.

So it must ever be, Sir, with this undertaking. It is in harmony with the best and noblest feelings of the human heart; and the mind itself expands and glows in the contemplation of its great and various merits. You must alter our nature, before you can make us indifferent to African Colonization. Before you can arrest its course, you must stifle the press and lay an interdict on the liberty of speech. Already the cool and calculating statesman finds himself labouring by the side of the enthusiastic devotee; and the secluded man of science attains by argument the same conclusion, to which feeling impels the multitude. It is thus we have united in our ranks men of all capacities, all places, all denominations. We have gone to the meetings of the learned and astute; and they have favoured us. We have gone to the primary assemblies of the people; and they have favoured us. The people, Sir, are the source alike of revenue and law.—

To them have we gone. We have called upon their philanthropy, their patriotism, their religion: they have offered us their hearts and purses.—Our agents have penetrated every district of the country, to explain our views, to embody those who approve, to convince or persuade those that are opposed, and to convert the irregular and precarious donations upon which we have hitherto subsisted, into a concerted system of regular and steady contribution. The most superficial observer may perceive, that African Colonization has become an object of more earnest attention and more lively interest with the people. Let us continue to apply for aid to that sure and inexhaustible source. In a few short years, the public mind will be thoroughly imbued with our project. Then, nothing that we may elsewhere reasonably ask can be refused.

The objects of the Society and the means by which they are to be effected, I shall not now enumerate nor defend. They are, or ought to be, sufficiently understood, after the many eloquent explanations that have resounded within these walls and reverberated throughout our vast country. Objection after objection has bowed and yielded to the extension of opinions in our favour. For the feasibility of our designs, I may refer the incredulous to Liberia, and to the sentiments that are manifestly beginning to actuate so many thousands of our fellow citizens; for their reasonableness and honesty, I appeal to the illustrious names that adorn our list of officers and members.

Such, Sir, was the origin, such are the conditions and prospects of your benevolent scheme. Such may they ever be! Thus far we have succeeded. We are the guardians of a nation in the bud,—a miniature of this Republic,—a coloured America on the shores of Africa. To whose exertions do we owe the past, and to whose exertions must we look for the further prosperous advancement of our cause? To the Board of Managers. To the Board of Managers, then, I move, Sir, that the thanks of the Society be presented; and that their Report be printed.

Which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. LATROBE then addressed the Society.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—After the able and eloquent Report of the Board of Managers, which we have just heard read, and after the remarks of my fellow representative from the Society in Maryland; it would be only trespassing upon your time to dwell upon either the present condition, or the past history of our Society's existence. The past has been fraught with difficulty, and the present is replete with glorious promise: Both make us acquainted with our power, but admonish us, that we have, as yet, taken only the first steps in the great work, which we propose to accomplish. The establishment of *one* colony has been happily effected.—The doubtful experiment has equalled the most sanguine expectations; but the one channel thus opened, will never be alone sufficient to receive that population.

thirty thousand of which must be annually removed before any impression can be made upon the increase.* Other tracts of territory must be obtained, other colonies must be established. I therefore, Sir, offer the following resolution.

Resolved, that the Board of Managers be directed to ascertain in the course of the ensuing year, if possible, the practicability of obtaining territory, for colonial settlements at Cape Palmas, and the Island of Bulama, on the S. W. Coast of Africa.

An inspection of the maps of Africa, will satisfy you, Mr. Chairman, of the importance of these two points, with reference to the future operations of the Society: and their commercial advantages being great, an early attempt to secure them, may perhaps prevent their falling into other hands, and enable the Society to use them, when the time shall have arrived, at which they may be used with advantage. That we are advancing prosperously at present, should not satisfy us. The spot on which we have founded our Colony was admirably selected; and so long as emigration continued in its present limited state, that spot would be sufficient for all our wants. The time however will arrive, when the five hundred emigrants, who sailed for Liberia, in the course of the last year, will have increased to thrice as many thousand; and more places than one must be provided, at which their landing may be effected, at which that sickness must be undergone, which is the lot of all strangers, of all colours, in Africa. The great cities of our sea-board would, and do, without inconvenience, receive an annual emigration of many thousand each; because, in a few days, every emigrant obtains employment, and from the moment that he sets his foot upon our shore, is able to support himself and family. But in Africa, the emigrants to its cities must remain, sometimes for weeks, in the hospital, and months must elapse before they can perform the labour to which they have been previously accustomed. This, therefore, makes a very serious difference between our seaports and those of Africa, with regard to the number

* The annual increase of the coloured population of the United States, slave and free, is estimated by Mr. Clay at 52,000, (see his address at the 10th annual meeting of the American Colonization Society) from which, subtracting those who never attain the age of puberty, and those over fifty, as not adding to the increase, 30,000 may be said to be the number necessary to be removed annually, to diminish the coloured population. The annual increase of the free blacks is only 6,000, and the removal of this number annually may be soon accomplished. But experience has shown, that the number of emancipated slaves will bear a large proportion to the free persons who are removed; and this fact leads us to look forward to the time, when the gradual emancipation of the slaves will make them as much the objects of the Society's labours as are the free people at present: and regarding the Society, therefore, as the instrument for removing, *with the consent of all parties, ultimately*, the whole coloured population of the United States, the increase of the whole, and not of a part, has been assumed.

of emigrants, which they would respectively be able to receive and support, and it is not a fair argument to say, that because Boston or Baltimore might receive twenty thousand emigrants, without inconvenience, that Monrovia, with an equal population, could do the same. Looking forward, therefore, to the time, which is most confidently anticipated by us all, when the annual emigration from this country shall amount to twenty-five or thirty thousand, and anxious to provide for its reception in Africa, I have moved the resolution which has been read,

Cape Palmas is that part of Africa where the coast, after pursuing a course due East and West from the Bight of Biafra, bends off in nearly a North-West direction, and passing by Liberia, continues in an almost uninterrupted line to Cape Roxo. The Island of Bulama, in the mouth of the Rio Grande, is near the other extremity of the South-West Coast, within a short run from the Cape de Verds, and one of the points of the coast most easily made by vessels sailing from this country.

By possessing Cape Palmas, we would hold the commercial key of all the South Coast of Africa, and the countries immediately in the interior, down as far East as the Bight of Biafra; and a Colony there, would in a few years become a great depot for all the articles of foreign produce and manufacture, which would be required by inhabitants of the nations Eastward of the settlement. This will be the effect of a physical cause, which is certain and unchanging in its operations. The trade winds, pursuing the general outline of the African coast, render a return Northward from beyond Cape Palmas, along the coast, extremely difficult at all seasons of the year, and more particularly so in the rainy season, when the difficulty of taking observations and the numerous and varying currents prevent vessels from knowing their exact situation, and expose them to the constant danger of shipwreck. From Cape Palmas, or any point to the *Northward*, it is comparatively easy to return to the Cape de Verds, and so home, at all times: but Cape Palmas once passed, the danger and difficulty commenced, and a disastrous shipwreck or a shattered and ruined vessel is too often the consequence of a return voyage from a point beyond it. Were a settlement made at Cape Palmas, it would, like Monrovia, soon become the resort of the surrounding nations; and merchants would prefer leaving their goods at such a market, than running the risks of proceeding further Eastward, even with the hopes of enhanced profits. Paths would first be made, highways would take their place, until the uncivilized nations of the Ivory Coast and Gold Coast, passing by the feeble settlements of Cape Coast and d'Elmina, would resort to meet civilization at the nearest point of safe approach, the Americo-African City at Cape Palmas. A great and prosperous trade would be the consequence; and the facilities of gain would soon fill the new settlement with industrious inhabitants. Besides the commercial advantages of Cape Palmas, its road and anchorage are said to be the best between Montserado and the Volta; and the surrounding country is

rolling and fertile, intersected with numerous small streams, fit for the erection of mills. Being the Southern extremity of the South-West Coast, it will form also a natural boundary to that Empire, which we all hope will one day arise in Africa.

The other position is the Island of Bulama. This Island is seventeen miles long and nine wide, rising gently from the shore to a considerable elevation in the centre. The harbour is one of the best on the whole line of African coast, and the great rise of the tide offers every facility for the erection of mills. The fogs are less heavy than further down the coast, and the rainy season is a month shorter than at Cape Montserado. In 1793 it was taken possession of, by a company of English merchants; but the dissolute character of many of the settlers, and their want of common care of their health, produced a sickness which caused the ultimate abandonment of the Island. Since that time it has remained unoccupied, and unclaimed by any civilized power. The Rio Grande, in which it is situated, runs through the richest and most fertile part of Africa. The country visited and described by Park, lies upon its waters; the sources of the Senegal and the Gambia are within a few days' journey of its head; as are also the head waters of the St. Paul's, on which we already have a settlement. Besides this, the mysterious river of Africa, whose very existence was so long a matter of doubt, and whose mouth has hitherto defied search, and baffled curiosity, is known to flow not far distant from the sources of the Rio Grande, and would pour its own wealth, and that of its tributaries, through this last channel, if we possessed a settlement upon it. Vessels sailing from America always make the Cape de Verds, and from thence, Cape Roxo; then, gaining a sufficient offing, they bear up for Liberia. A settlement therefore at Bulama would materially lessen the length and difficulty of the voyage to our African colonies; and from the greater similarity of its climate to the climate of the United States, would be the best spot for those emigrants, who, coming from North of the Potomac, are less able to bear the heats and fogs of an African atmosphere, than their Southern brethren. Between Bulama and Liberia, is the colony of Sierra Leone, which the utter impossibility of sustaining, unless at a great expense of life, will ultimately cause the British to abandon—and which, even if it is not abandoned, must become a part of the Americo-African nation, as the increasing settlements of Liberia and Bulama enclose and embrace it. Once firmly fixed on the waters of the Rio Grande, we may deem ourselves in possession of those of the Senegal and the Gambia; having dependant on our trade the nations near the head of the Niger; and, if the supposition as to the course of the St. Paul's be correct, enjoying an easy inland water communication with the present capital of our possessions. From the Senegal to Cape Palmas will then be our own; and we have only to cast our eyes upon the map to see the admirable frontier, which will be thus formed for our possessions,—a frontier including the mouths of the rivers Gambia, Rio

Grande, Nunes, and Pongos, Sierra Leone, Cape Mount, Liberia, and last and among the most important, the Kroo nation, the native seamen of Africa,—a frontier easy of access from this country, and affording in its rivers, roadsteads, and harbors, facilities for the most extensive commerce.

It may be said that a jealousy of the advantages at which we are grasping, and which, if we proceed, we will obtain, will cause the interference of other nations: and that the Senegal, the Gambia, the Rio Grande, and Cape Palmas, will be previously occupied, or wrested from our hands;—that other settlements than those of the free blacks of America, other flags than the stripes, and cross of the Colonization Society, will wave upon this coast. Sir, where is the flag of Portugal, the flag of France, the flag of Holland? Sir, these flags, if they wave at all, wave over a few tottering ruins,—the mouldering tomb-stones of the soldiers, who landed and settled beneath these banners, and who found their graves ready yawning to receive them, in the first moments of their arrival. Where is even the flag of England? It waves still at Sierra Leone; but that Colony is one great lazaret-house for the Europeans who visit it. Yet Portugal, and France, and Holland, and England, started in the race with high hopes, and appeared determined on success. Nature, however, was opposed to them. Their population sunk before the climate of Africa; and the consequence was, that the settlements were soon abandoned, or weakly and unprofitably, and, I may say, cruelly, maintained. This can never be the case with our emigrants and our settlements. Had the climate of America been to the pilgrims, as that of Africa is to the French or Portuguese, or to the *white* man, no matter what his nation or country, America never would have been settled. We, Sir, are about to pour forth, from America to Africa, pilgrims, to whom the climate is as genial as was that of New England to our forefathers:—Pilgrims too, urged on their way by motives more strong, by far, than those, which brought our ancestors to America. Those who will be *our* settlers in Africa are returning to their fathers' homes; and believe me, Sir, the puny and sickly colonies, which the jealousy of any nation under the sun may establish in Africa, will never be able to compete with, or to stand before the healthy and vigorous population, which will be transplanted from our shores. The white man must become tired of filling the vacancy, which death makes among his fellows; and the deed of Colonizing Africa will fall, where Heaven has appointed it to fall, on the free coloured people of America. Talk not then of any European nations holding the mouths of the rivers emptying round the great Cape of Western Africa;—give us but the possession of a communication with their head waters, by means of a settlement on the Rio Grande, and the elastic pressure of our coloured population will ultimately exclude all other people. This advantage, Sir, consisting in the physical constitution of our emigrants, is one, which will enable us to carry into effect any operation in Africa, which the Society may deem fit to commence.

It may be said, that the present motion is premature, and that the time has not yet arrived for making settlements at the places which I have mentioned. But that the purchase of territory, the erection of buildings, and the *gradual* increase of the population, are things which have retarded the settlement of Monrovia for the last six years, during which time its population has only reached twelve hundred. Although our experience may enable us to make the settlements proposed in a shorter time, and in a safer manner, by taking the first settlers from among the already acclimated colonists; yet many years must elapse, before they can attain the size of Monrovia. Had we three such settlements as this last, we might send to them in the course of the present year, fifteen hundred emigrants. But, as it is, had we millions, it would be the height of madness, to send a number sufficient even to double the population of our only settlement. The number of emigrants must depend upon the capacity to receive; and this again is dependent upon the quantity of vacant land in the neighbourhood of, and the means of employment within the Colony. It is the true policy of the Society to increase its settlements slowly. The number of property holders, and those interested in the preservation of order, should always exceed the number of new emigrants, who being usually destitute of property, or means of support, may be easily persuaded, or forced, into any measures, which may supply their present wants, or gratify their momentary excitement. Several years must elapse, before Monrovia can receive more than one thousand emigrants annually.—Perhaps if emigration were entirely suspended for a year, it would be the better for the Colony. Many years must elapse before the new settlements, if made, will be able to receive and support as many as we now send to Monrovia. It is not our policy to press Colonization. If we load our settlements, we will remove more free blacks for the moment, to Africa; but we will create discontent, and may materially retard, if not prevent subsequent emigration. The more numerous then are our settlements, the greater will be the number of emigrants that can be removed,—the greater will be the capacity to receive them in Africa, and, more markets for intercourse with fertile districts being opened, the greater will be the commerce with the country, and consequently the greater the facilities of transportation. The communication now established between the Colony, and its dependencies at St. John's, Bassa and Sesters, is maintained altogether by water, and so it may be with the proposed settlements: therefore the difficulty of communication, or the remoteness of the points cannot well be urged as an objection.

So far from the present time being premature for negotiations with the natives, for the purchase of territory on which to establish Colonies, it would seem that none could be more propitious. The British government has nearly succeeded in destroying the slave trade between the Gambia and Cape Mount, and between Cape Palmas and the line. The natives therefore, feel the loss of the market which they have heretofore had for their

slaves; being now compelled to carry them across the desert to Tripoli, or Southward as far as Congo; thus increasing the horrors of that, which has ever been so dreadful. The slave trade, therefore, is fast becoming unprofitable:—when it is quite so, it must cease; and this time, when its gains are so doubtful, appears most fit to establish Colonies, where the natives of the coast where it has been hitherto carried on, may obtain the products of civilized communities, in return for the lawful articles of commerce, the produce of their soil.

One thing, Sir, is certain, that in order to attain the great end of this Society's labours, the emigration under its auspices, must amount annually to thirty thousand, and upwards. This time is perhaps far distant, and the children of our sons' children, may perhaps only live long enough to witness it. But the remoteness of the period should not stay us in the preparation which may hasten its arrival. That preparation is the founding of settlements upon the coast of Africa; settlements, with such advantages in a commercial point of view, as shall make it the interest of the free coloured people to remove to them and support them. The number of emigrants were during the last year, more than treble the number sent the year before, and the same ratio of increase will soon bring us to the time, when our present Colony will not be able to receive those, whom our increased means and their own inclinations will enable us to transport. For this time I would provide. Congress may refuse its aid; the States may refuse theirs; but the seed is already sown, and the refusal of the National or State Legislatures to afford pecuniary assistance, cannot retard the harvest. The simple facts of the independent existence of a civilized nation of coloured people, on the coast of Africa, enjoying the fulness of virtuous liberty, governed by their own laws, administered by their own kind; and the abject state, in which the same race continues in this country, will cause the present stream of emigration to swell into a mighty and resistless torrent, sweeping on across the Atlantic; and the facilities of transportation afforded by the immense commerce, which must one day exist between the countries, will almost unaided bring about the great end of our labours. The Northern negro will find a home at Bulama; he from the Middle States will settle on the St. Pauls'; and the Southern slave, enfranchised by the liberal philanthropy of his master, will regain his father's home in the neighbourhood of Cape Palmas.—Then, Sir, shall we have accomplished our scheme, and with the blessing of the Almighty, have rendered unto Africa, that which is Africa's.

Agreed to.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Society of Lynchburg, Virginia, then rose and said:

I beg the ear of the Society for a few moments, while I presume to add to the rich fund of zeal and confidence which the Report of the Board has

opened to us, the contribution of the Auxiliary Society which I represent. I am instructed to assure this meeting of resolute co-operation and cause of increasing hope, from a quarter not among the least interesting to the friends of African Colonization, I mean the central part of Virginia.— Equally removed as Virginia is from that hardy disregard of the opinions and prejudices of others, which from some parts of the North has alarmed the temperate every where, and from that susceptibility of nervous alarm which disquiets our more Southern neighbours, they who know her best already predict that from her borders shall come out the most useful assistance; and the most enduring encouragement to the plan, whose yet infant years we are this day watching over:—For I take it for granted that that aid which is to be most efficient, will have to arise in the slave-holding states themselves. I trust that within any compartment of this temple of American patriotism, the voice of praise to Virginia will be thought no alien sound. Let me then speak of her as she is: proud and self-balanced, yet she boasts not that independence of the moral sense of the world, which is among the examples of this age; and they who boast this independence, delude themselves much when they imagine the general feeling of Virginia to be similar to their own: she is above fear, because she is without reproach. Ambitious the world calls her, yet when in power careful only for others; irritable the world knows her to be, but hers is not the sensitiveness of selfishness. Without that enterprise and never-flagging industry, which is the every temper of New England, always ready for useful schemes and always onward; Virginia waits for sudden impulse within, or contagion from without, to induce her to profitable zeal and activity: but she is always ready-armed where patriotism and humanity call. Come but to her with proposals of philanthropic enterprise; let no disguise excite distrust—let her but be sure that the cause originates in holy honour, and moves towards ends which will “make ambition virtue”; and nothing shall make me doubt that she lends her heart to it as sincerely, as when she wore the sceptre and the laurel, and was first in all things. Meanwhile it is not matter of wonder that there have been some scruples in her mind about embarking in a scheme touching a source of contingent danger to her, until that scheme could be well understood, and its tendencies shown by experiment. Virginia and the South had a right to demand of us explicit avowals on several heads; and I am happy to believe that the votes often passed by the Society with reference to misrepresentations of its views, are the candid sentiments of every individual of the Society. The Society has reiterated the declaration that it has no ulterior views diverse from the object avowed in the constitution; and having declared that it is in nowise allied to any abolition Society in America or elsewhere, is ready whenever there is need to pass a censure upon such Societies in America. Perhaps, however, the most cogent appeal to Virginia, is to be made by showing her, that the Society was instituted in furtherance of a feeling excited by her Legislature, and

that the plan of this Association is exactly that originated by herself, in its object, in its scope, in its adjuncts, in its inevitable tendencies, and in its liability to possible collateral dangers. Nor was this plan rashly originated by herself; the *projet* had been shown through the state from March 'til December, and was finally adopted, with hardly a dissenting voice, in the General Assembly. But I forbear the farther use of this topic; I feel the incongruity of pressing on the sense of consistency of any body of men, by forcing on them the authorship of a noble plan, which receives the auspices of this day, and the guardian care of this august assembly. At all events, I think it is not premature for us to promise, that before many years, if the authorship of this plan imply responsibility, Virginia will be ready to bear it; if it impart honour, Virginia will claim it.

Perhaps, Mr. President, the day has passed by, when a few individuals can so tower above the world in talents, in loftiness of spirit, and in influence, as to make the age in which they live their own. Human nature has before this, won the highest places which fame can allot to individual greatness; and young ambition will seek in vain for that sphere of action and those fields of display, wherein humanity has been privileged to exhibit "the prodigality of heaven." But all is not taken from us; and human nature as a whole, is yet to be shown in higher elevation and nobler attitude. Society begins to be no longer a mass, but a combination of distinct atoms; all society is to be become *individualized*. We are trusting this day in America to individual, undirected opinion: those influences which wise statesmen know are the only true "solidities of mortal power." We are waiting the gradual, healthy growth of a literature not pensioned, not patronised; of piety not upheld by law; and of patriotism guarded by little more than public opinion. It is left to us men of the 19th century to raise the universal character, to form the common mind to high designs, to tempt the whole into a co-operation of equalized merit, and to lend the mind of the whole to the progressive good of the whole. And to do this, the age offers us many great helps. The broad principles of general truth and justice are no longer left to grammarians and sophists in the shades of the schools, nor to the theorists and the oppositions in Parliament. Senates have listened to the high-sounding demands, the natural sentiments of ameliorated humanity; and the cold, the cynical, have shrunk into minorities that need not the trouble of counting. The Dundases and the Roses have shot their pointless jest, and put forth their hardy paradox; but the paradox has fallen before the powers and principalities of *Truth*, and the jest has sunk down to the earth. The policy and custom of governments are thus no longer a clog on public opinion. To this is to be added the striking truth, that the spirit of commerce is not now the avaricious, selfish thirst, it might once have been said to be; privileged as the rich merchant is by Providence to diffuse happiness, his class have acquitted themselves of their responsibilities by giving impetus and momentum to the best achievements

of the age; the earnestness that gives hope to others, and the self-persuaded zeal that gives success have come from the merchants. But it is yet wanting, and more in America than elsewhere, that richly talented men should take from that all-absorbing, all-disturbing theme, which tinges our thoughts and pollutes our feelings, something more than an hour of listlessness and leisure, to devote to the beneficent plans of the day. Sir, is the time never to come in America, when they into whom nature has breathed resistless eloquence and inspiring zeal, and added to these a lofty ambition, shall seek fame in some other path than political life? Half a century has now passed since our independence; yet he who dreams of eminence and renown here, still pictures to himself the lead of some triumphant party in this Hall; the proud security, the impregnable supremacy of the *majority*, or what is not less "worth ambition," the tenacity, the fortitude, the magnanimous constancy of the *minority*. Yet he who shall note a hundred years hence the good that America has done for the world, will pass by many a name now high in that career, and look with a smile that we may well envy, on the single white man, who now on the African coast, is devoting his life, his talents, and his affections, exiled from their natural objects, to rear up an enlightened commonwealth there, whose example is, one day, to tempt this nation to the greatest deed that humanity ever performed. And the deep tones of that voice which cheered the Society at its last assembling here, to my poor apprehension, Gentlemen, did then achieve a triumph of less dubious result, than when it gave pulsation to the faint heart of Southern America, to this time yet equivocal in her character, perhaps incompetent, perhaps unworthy.

When I think on the undoubted claims of this Society on the exertions of all classes, of those who are chiefly led by humanity, and alike of those with whom policy is the chief motive, on its unexceptionable harmless character to all men, and when I hear the cheering accounts from Africa, I no longer harbour a doubt of perfect success. There are two aspects of the Society: *first*, as it relates to the free blacks and offers them an asylum; *second*, as it relates to the slave, and offers an outlet to such as their masters may voluntarily manumit: to this last aspect, so harmless and so inviting to patriotism, are the chief objections laid. I shall not say a word now to vindicate it in either aspect. Let it only be said that most of those now hostile misunderstand our views:—I think they will soon receive light. All who are indifferent to us are so from want of attention to the great end proposed, which would else leave no patriot indifferent. Of these persons I am sure that before another ten years, we shall count on our side all the candid, the humane, the patriotic. And if I might divine something of the future, I would say, that after ten years to come, it will be with two classes of foes that we shall have chiefly to contend. The first is that number of men, not large I trust, who still look on their slaves in the light in which most men regarded them when the slave trade was legitimate. There are

not many such in Virginia. Almost all masters there assent to the proposition that when the slaves can be liberated without danger to ourselves, and to their own advantage, it ought to be done. Of those, wherever they are, who hold their slaves with that same sentiment which impelled the kidnapper when he forcibly bore them off, I know not how morality can distinguish them from the original wrong doers, pirates by nature, and pirates by civilized law. And if there are few such in Virginia, I feel assured that there are also few such any where in the South. The second class is not large either. It consists of men of respectable age, of strong peculiarities of mind, often of considerable ability, accompanied by invincible prejudices, among which is foremost a prejudice against every plan not originating with themselves; so that when they are in retirement from active life, and the world advances a step without their co-operation, or when the world having undertaken a work with their approbation, does not flag in it just *when the wind is east*, why these men are hostile forever! Spleen does the business with some, nerves with others; and thus many a Howard is lost to the world. Amiable philanthropists! The fop in Henry IV. would have been a soldier could salt petre have been dispensed with; so would you be Howards did not good humour form an essential *trait* in the character. Another and the most striking prejudice in their minds, is a disposition to discountenance that tension of feeling in many minds at once, which without philosophical precision is commonly called PUBLIC SPIRIT; a prejudice which desires every man to stay at home, and opposes indiscriminately all the active schemes of the day, founded chiefly on the opinion that if the state of society in America forty years ago could have been perpetuated, we should have secured the character most of all to be coveted. I think this last sentiment prevails no where so much as in the South. Sir, with all due admiration for certain individuals of the Revolutionary age, I think history does not present us such a picture of that time as to excite regret at its passing away, and particularly when I reflect what conception these persons have of the ancient character of their native states, and what they most admire therein. I neither regret as past the day when every man born in poverty felt it his duty to nature, to follow the handicraft of his father, nor when pride of blood, and wealth, were upheld by laws of descent and homage from the poor. I should be loth to believe that the character of America had reached its maximum under monarchical rule; I am sure it ought not to be so considered in Virginia.

That is true greatness of national character which is not without the free operation of all the agents of moral and intellectual excellence in constant impulse on it. Therefore a national character which cannot be preserved unless all but a few are to be dissuaded from seeking learning, or unless some bounds are put to the acquisitions of industry, or ambition made the privilege of a few; a national character which makes station depend on something else than merit, and poverty no necessary consequence of waste-

fulness, is not to be mourned over when it dies away. And nature is little sparing of such a state of things; she has been almost ruthless in the rapidity with which she has hastened its downfall in America. We live to see the overseer and the steward seated in the mansions of their former employers, and yet I believe the poor are in as good subordination every where as before: they are content, but contented not so much with what they have as with the great gain in wealth, in knowledge, and in consideration, which lies within easy reach. The busy spirit which in our time in America urges every man to try to better his condition, and so fills the land with struggling upstarts and successful *novi homines*, is only the same which leads them to unite their enterprise from time to time in behalf of objects not merely selfish. And in fact there is no situation in which a people, who are moral and industrious at their own firesides, each man attentive to his own concerns, are exhibited in so elevated a point of view, as when occasionally they unite in some great work of benevolence. Far from sneering at zeal when it inspires great masses at once, the wise statesman sees in it, the best guarantee for union in times of difficulty, the best school of practice for the patriotic virtues.

I hail these symptoms of life and health in the mighty heart of America! I hail the united feeling which has brought so many of us from our distant homes, and our personal concerns, to devote a day to the calls of national policy and humanity. It is not sickly sympathy which has brought us here, nor overheated enthusiasm which holds us together. Of all the achievements of this age, this will be the greatest; for it will arise out of calm conviction, a feeling of patriotism not yet pressed with fear of immediate danger, and a forecast that looks far ahead; and its object the whole world will regard of a magnitude scarcely ever exceeded. The Society has completed eleven years since its foundation: this day the Report puts to flight every remaining doubt of entire success, as regards the practicability of the plan. It is now plain that if the people of the U. States *desire the thing, it can be accomplished*. Already we may begin to think of Africa as regenerating herself by her sons returned to her bosom; already we may contemplate the humble commonwealth at Liberia as a fruitful stock, from which the deserts of Africa are to be made glad by the sentiments of a better nature. Sentiments not unworthy of the dying Cato when Africa received his blood, sentiments not unworthy of the stoic Lucan, or the christian Addison, may soon not be without some kindred bosoms there, where the barbarian and the pirate now possess sole right. But a dearer land to our hearts is too to be regenerated. A wretched class cursed with ineffectual freedom, is to be made free indeed, and an outlet is to be opened to those who will voluntarily disencumber themselves of the evil and the threatening ruin of another domestic pestilence. Public opinion must be the only agent in this: the most reluctant shall not be forced; the most timid shall not be alarmed by any thing we are to do. Hitherto and henceforward our plan has been and

shall be without constraint on any one, and never shall we offer any argument or invitation to humanity divorced from patriotism. To this truly quiet, unofficial spirit do I trust for bringing about the time when we shall be one homogeneous nation of freemen; when those great principles now true of us only in part, shall be true in the whole; and when the clear light now in our upper sky only, shall brighten the whole expanse of the American character. Mr. Harrison then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That, after an experience of eleven years, this Society are this day more than ever convinced of the practicability of their plan, and assured that patriotism and humanity alike urge them on to renewed applications for contribution from the public and private wealth of the country.

Agreed to.

(*To be continued.*)



Report submitted to the Legislature of Virginia.

The following is the very interesting and valuable Report, lately submitted to the House of Delegates in the Virginia Legislature, by the Committee to whom was referred the memorials and petitions of the Societies auxiliary to the American Colonization Society. We believe that it has not yet received the consideration of that body. But we know too much of Virginia, to believe that she will finally refuse her aid to a design which so early received her sanction, which is now favoured by so many of her distinguished citizens, and which in its execution must no less promote her interests, than gratify her high and liberal spirit.

Report of the Committee to whom were referred the Memorials and Petitions of the Societies auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

The committee to whom were referred the several memorials and petitions from the Societies auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and having given to the subject that attentive reflection which its importance, and connection with the best interests of the Commonwealth demand, have come to the following report and resolutions thereupon:

The evils resulting from the condition of the free coloured population amongst us, early aroused the anxiety, and attracted the attention of our predecessors in the administration of this government. Resolutions at sundry times passed both branches of the Legislature, in secret session, to which your committee cannot more particularly allude, as the injunction of secrecy has never been removed. In pursuance of these resolutions, however, Mr. Monroe in 1801, being then Governor of Virginia, entered into a correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, the President of the United States, consulting him on the means of procuring an asylum beyond the limits of the United States, to which that description of our population could be sent. In consequence of this correspondence, and the approval by the Legislature, at its subsequent session, of the plan suggested by Mr. Jefferson, instructions were given to our Minister in London, to endeavour to make some arrangement with the Sierra Leone Company, by which they should receive such of our free coloured population as might be colonized there. All of this was in accordance with the secret resolutions of the Legislature, at its session of 1800, as is ascertained by a letter from Mr. Jefferson, giving an account of these transactions, annexed to a report made in the House of Representatives of the United States, March 3, 1827. Difficulties arising in the negotiation, and our own political relations assuming a threatening character, the subject was dropped for a time, but was again resumed by the Legislature, at its session of 1816-17, when peace was restored to the world, and a resolution passed almost unanimously, in the following words: "Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia, have repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum, beyond the limits of the United States, for such persons of colour as had been, or might be emancipated, under the laws of this Commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success:

"They now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred with the Government of the United States, in abolishing the African Slave Trade, (a traffic which this Commonwealth, both before and since the revolution, zealously

sought to terminate) to renew this effort, and do therefore resolve, that the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or some other place, not within any of the States, or Territorial Governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of colour as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this Commonwealth; and that the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States be requested to exert their best efforts, to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of the above-object: provided that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory shall be obligatory on this Commonwealth, until ratified by the Legislature."

This resolution indicated, in the opinion of your committee, a fixed determination on the part of Virginia to undertake, and carry into effect this great scheme, even with her own unassisted means; and they think it probable, a reliance, not only on the great moral influence of a Commonwealth so deeply interested in this question, but also on her pecuniary aid, may have had considerable influence in founding the American Colonization Society. At all events, the formation of this Society, soon after the passage of the above resolution, having precisely the objects indicated by the Legislature, viz: the colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of colour on the coast of Africa; your committee cannot but consider, an event highly propitious to the views of the Legislature. Many difficulties must necessarily have occurred in any attempt to execute this design by Virginia alone. In the first place, if left to her public means, without any organized plan for eliciting private benevolence, pecuniary embarrassments might have enfeebled our exertions and frustrated the design, by withdrawing the necessary means in times of public difficulty. Secondly, had she been successful, each State might have had its Colony, which would necessarily have resulted in the extreme weakness of some, and probably in an unhappy jealousy and rivalry, which would have endangered all. Thirdly, had the Colony been undertaken by the State in her sovereign character, it must have been treated as her possession, supported and defended by her, and subjected to

all her relations of peace and war: such a dependency upon one only of twenty-four associated sovereignties, possessing individually no power to hold diplomatic relations with any power, no right of maintaining any separate naval or military force, in fine having no national existence as it regards foreign nations, would not only have presented a curious anomaly in our political system, but probably have met with insuperable difficulties in the execution.

The formation of the Society, by concentrating the exertions of the humane throughout the Union, to which may be added at pleasure, the munificence of the States, and by directing emigration to a single point, has obviated the two first objections.—As to the third, the Colony not being subjected to the sovereignty either of a State, or of the Union, ought not to be subjected to our relations of peace and war; and it is confidently believed, that nothing is wanting to secure its entire neutrality in any conflict we may hereafter have with a foreign power, but an understanding of its true condition. It is believed, that nothing but effectual aid on the part of this Government is wanting, to enable the Society to fulfil all the humane, as well as political views of Virginia, on this interesting subject.

Convinced of a coincidence in views between the Legislature and the Society, your committee next turned their attention, with much anxiety, towards its operations, its present condition, and its future prospects, to discover in these the evidences of its capacity to fulfil its designs.

They find, that but eleven years have elapsed since its formation; that a want of acquaintance with the actual condition of Africa, was then almost universal; that the Society had to commence its operations by obtaining accurate information of the country to be colonized; at a time when the anxious, impatient expectations of its friends, compelled it to do something towards the attainment of its objects, even before the knowledge necessary to prevent misfortune could be acquired. It is not surprising, therefore, that untoward events threw a temporary cloud over its commencement. Since then, a better knowledge of the country has enabled them to procure a territory healthful, fertile, and sufficiently extensive for all the purposes of such an asylum as has been contemplated by Virginia. Fortifications

have been erected, a town actually built, plantations opened, many public works completed, and such a number of Colonists seated there, as in the opinion of your committee dissipates all speculation as to the practicability of their plans. They are also convinced, that the Society have conducted their operations with so much prudence, as to give no cause of alarm to the holders of slaves, for the security of this property.

Your committee have next turned their attention to the internal condition of the Colony, to discover what hope it affords of improving the condition of that part of our population, proverbially degraded at home, upon whom it is intended to operate, could they be induced to embrace the humane views of the Society, and the Legislature. The first object of their inquiry, as most interesting to human enjoyment, was the health of the Colonists, and although from the mortality which has prevailed amongst the whites employed in this great undertaking, they are convinced the climate is peculiarly inimical to them, yet, since their removal to the present situation, the health of the blacks is believed to have been as good as is usually enjoyed by other Colonists. Persons removing from a cold, or temperate, to a tropical climate, must expect some sickness before they become acclimated, but your committee find here, the most humane and salutary arrangements, to lessen the danger and suffering incident to this change. Large and comfortable receptacles for new Colonists have been provided, where the constant attendance of a person skilled by long experience in the treatment of this disease, with all the medicines and comforts necessary to their condition, are furnished the Colonists upon their arrival, until they pass this period; such has been the success of this treatment, that amongst the last Colonists from Virginia, a mortality not exceeding three per cent. has occurred, and that falling exclusively upon very young children or very aged persons.—When this season of trial has passed, the health enjoyed by the Colonists is believed, from the reports of the agent and from other sources of information, not to be surpassed by the same population any where. When your committee compare the sufferings of the Colonists at Liberia, with those encountered in the first attempts to plant this great nation, they see abundant cause of gratitude to Divine Providence, rather than desponden-

cy. The first three attempts to colonize Virginia, entirely failed, and the Colonists perished almost to a man. The first permanent settlement was made at Jamestown in May, 1607, and consisted of about 100 persons; in the course of the year, they were reduced to 38; they were reinforced by the arrival of 120 persons, with provisions and instruments of husbandry. Great exertions were made by the proprietors to sustain this Colony, and in 1609, 500 emigrants arrived, yet in May, 1610, it consisted of but 60 persons. Fresh supplies of men and provisions were sent from England, and large sums of money expended in furtherance of the object, and yet in 1624, seventeen years after the foundation of the Colony, when the charter was vacated, the Colony consisted of but 1800 souls; although more than 9000 persons had been sent hither from England; and a sum exceeding 150,000*l.* (666,000 dollars) had been expended in the pursuit. Your committee will not consume the time of the House in detailing the disasters of New England, but will compare with this history of our own Commonwealth, a view of the African Colony. There have been expended by the Society about \$70,000. There have been transported from the United States in their vessels about 1000 Colonists. To these must be added about 160 re-captured Africans, sent back by the Government of the United States, who settled in the Colony, 175 natives rescued from slavers by the Colonists, and about 50 native children going to school in the Colony, making about 1385 souls. From the latest information your committee can receive, when those who are now on their way, and who are included in the number stated above, to have been sent out by the Society, shall have arrived, in eleven years from the formation of the Society, and six from the permanent location of the Colony, their population will consist of 1343* souls. Your committee are therefore by no means dissatisfied with the prospects of health to the Colonists.

This important point ascertained, your committee next turned their inquiries towards the security of the Colonists from hostile attacks. They find that in its infancy, when the military means

* The number stated in Mr. Gurley's letter, and published in the Report, was 1443. We have ventured to correct the error.—[*Editor.*]

of the Colony were at their lowest, and their defences incomplete, two combined attacks were made upon it, by the native tribes, which were repelled with great spirit. Since then, their numbers have increased ten fold, their fortifications have been completed, their militia organized and disciplined, and provided as they are with the means, have on several occasions shown themselves not wanting in the will, nor the power to defend themselves. There is, too, ample evidence that the natives are pacific, that the moral influence of the Colony is rapidly increasing over them, and that the ties of mutual benefits, and commercial intercourse, have left among them but little inclination to disturb those relations of peace which have been established with their now powerful neighbour, even should they forget the lesson taught them, by its stern resistance in infancy. The power of the Colony itself; the presence of ships of war continually hovering in those seas to suppress the slave trade; and of commercial vessels trading to that coast, afford ample security in the opinion of your committee against piratical attacks.

With regard to territory, a large extent, embracing several navigable creeks and rivers, has been obtained, which is capable of producing corn, guinea corn, millet, rice, cotton, sugar, coffee, with other valuable products, and of sustaining horses, cattle, hogs, goats, sheep, and other useful animals, equal to the demands of a large population; and no doubt this may be extended as their wants may require it. The commerce of the Colony has increased to an importance which will surprise those who have never inquired into the subject; only two circumstances evincing which will be mentioned. From the reports of the Agent, Mr. Ashmun, who your committee take pleasure in saying, appears to be a highly intelligent, dispassionate, zealous, and pious man, it appears, the exports of the Colony for six months, from the 1st of January, to the 15th of June, 1826, amounted, in value, to \$43,980, upon which a profit was realized to the Colonists, of \$21,990. In the month of July of the same year, a cargo of goods, worth \$11,000, arrived at Liberia from Portland, which was sold and wholly paid for in ten days, the regulations of the Colony prohibiting, under pain of forfeiture, any imported goods being sold on credit. The result of this state of prosperity is, that every description of labour is

well paid, and a poor Colonist arriving without money or any trade, can, for his ordinary daily labour, command from 75 to 125 cents per day, whilst those who have good trades, receive \$2. As a further evidence of this prosperity, the Agent mentions the fact, that of the 142 re-captured Africans who arrived in August last, all had obtained, within seven days, such wages and employment in the Colony, as no longer to be a charge upon the Government. Notwithstanding these evidences of prosperity, the Legislature will perhaps be surprised to hear, that your committee have good reason to believe, that several of the Colonists have acquired fortunes of from five to ten thousand dollars each.

Satisfied on these important points, your committee next directed its inquiries to the political and moral state of the Colony, to discover if they were such as to promise a complete developement of these physical advantages, and find, from the annual reports of the Society, and the accounts received from the Agent, that a form of Government has been adopted, with which the people are perfectly content, which extends to them perfect equality of rights and security of property, and in which they have as large a participation as is compatible with their present condition. The Society will doubtless extend this participation, as the Colonists become qualified to exercise new privileges, and by a wise system of instruction, are preparing them for it. Schools are established, and by law all the children are required to be educated. The effect, as the Agent reports, is, that there is no instance of a child five years old, unless it be some late emigrant, who cannot read; and how greatly the Colonists themselves appreciate this blessing, will be felt, when it is known they contribute \$1,400 yearly, to support the system. — Indeed, your committee have the authority of the Colonists themselves, in a late impressive address to the free persons of colour in the United States, for saying, that such is the equity with which the Government has been administered by the Colonial officers, such the liberty and equality of rights which prevails among them, such the effect of removing them from that continually depressing sense of inferiority, to which they have heretofore been exposed; that perhaps there exists no where a happier, or more contented community. From the reports of

the Agent, your committee feel justified in reporting too, a high state of morals in the Colony. Churches have been erected; sobriety, industry and good order prevail; and the fact is developed, that even this degraded population needs only the ordinary motives and incitements to exertion, to elevate their characters far above any moral worth we have been accustomed to assign to it.

From this review of the history, present condition, and future prospects of the Colony, your committee can feel no hesitation in earnestly recommending it to the free people of colour in Virginia, as a proper asylum for them and their children; and as holding forth to them, a fair prospect of that wealth, respectability and moral improvement, which in the United States they can never attain. They feel assured that no motives of policy could induce them to give this recommendation, did they not believe true feelings of philanthropy and benevolence towards that species of our population, supported them in it. (They again most solemnly repeat to the free coloured people of Virginia their belief, that in Africa alone can they enjoy that complete emancipation from a degrading inequality, which in a greater or less degree pervades the United States, if not in the laws, in the whole frame and structure of society, and which in its effects on their moral and social state is scarcely less degrading than slavery itself.) In Africa, there is a reasonable prospect of health, security for life and property, perfect equality of condition, a government, in the rights and benefits of which all participate, and ample means of acquiring by industry, independence, comfort, and even wealth.

Fully convinced of the benefits likely to accrue to our free coloured population from emigration to this Colony, your committee have next inquired into the motives of policy which should induce this Legislature to extend such pecuniary aid to this Society, as would enable them to transport those who may be disposed to go, and to hold out such motives as will be decisive with this population to remove thither. (The evils resulting to us from their remaining here are but too well known, and as policy compels us to place impediments in the way of gratifying those feelings which often prompt to the emancipation of faithful slaves, *humanity* would require us to furnish some asylum to which

they may be sent, with benefit to themselves, and gratification to their benevolent owners. The prevalence of the free coloured population amongst us, has compelled the Legislature to engraft on its Criminal Code, provisions of peculiar harshness in relation to them, inconsistent with the general mild spirit of our laws; and the expense of these criminal prosecutions, forms no small item in our general expenditure. Your committee think also, that as part of a system of poor laws, a small sum annually applied to their transportation, would be both humane and politic. Great Britain, and perhaps other European nations, are seeking relief from the burden of their poor, by transporting at public expense, a portion of those incapable of obtaining subsistence at home, to other regions where it is more easily procured; and the same policy may be advantageous to us, with regard to unquestionably the most degraded part of our population, who can never amalgamate with the great body of the nation. The number of Free negroes in Virginia, was, at the last census, about 37,000; the average increase may be set down at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. amounting to about 820. The whole cost of subsistence and transportation to the Colony is \$30, which would make the cost of transporting the whole increase of this population, about \$25,000 per annum. The situation of the Colony, however, renders so large an accession to their population at present, by no means desirable, and your committee believe a well concerted combination of public munificence, with private benevolence, united with a moderate tax on this species of population, to be applied exclusively to the aid of such as are willing to emigrate, would abundantly supply all the means that could now be prudently or beneficially used by the Society. The adoption of this plan is therefore earnestly recommended, as likely to contribute not only to the general, but really to the pecuniary interests of the Commonwealth.

There is one other circumstance to which your committee will advert, as connected with the policy of this measure. Any new avenue for our productions, must be greatly desirable, in the present embarrassed state of our commerce. Many of these Colonists going from the South, will carry with them many of our habits and wants. Their extended means of gratifying these will produce an increased demand for our products. Their trade

with the interior, which is rapidly extending, promises to open some market, particularly for our tobacco. Several small shipments of this article, and of flour, have already been made by citizens of Richmond, for which profitable returns have been made. By the late commercial regulations of Great Britain, the direct intercourse in our own vessels, from the United States to their Colony of Sierra Leone, is prohibited, whilst the vessels of Liberia would have free access there. The growth of the Colony then would not only create a great demand for nails, iron, lumber and building materials for themselves, but would afford the means of continuing a commerce with Sierra Leone, which must otherwise be lost. The returns for these cargoes would be gold dust, ivory, cam wood, palm oil, beeswax, and dye stuffs, derived from the trade with the natives, and at no distant day sugar, coffee and tropical fruits in abundance, the production of the Colony itself.

In every light then in which your committee can view this subject, they think it entitled to the aid of this Legislature.— They feel a pride in connecting Virginia with the very foundation of this great scheme of philanthropy, and see nothing in its progress to alarm, but much to elevate their hopes, not only of its ultimate success, but of its future benefits. In these views they are strengthened by the increased contributions the Society has received from a benevolent public, and the increased importance thus given to its operations. During the last year 533 new colonists have been sent out; 391 at the expense of the Society; the residue, consisting of re-captured Africans, transported at the expense of the United States. Nothing therefore but increased means, seems necessary, to give increased usefulness to their operations, and your committee beg leave to report the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to appropriate a small sum annually in aid of the Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour on the Coast of Africa.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide by law for a moderate tax on the free people of colour in the State of Virginia, to be applied in aid of such as are willing to emigrate to Liberia, from this Commonwealth.

Maryland Colonization Society.

We are gratified to perceive with what resolution and energy the Maryland Colonization Society has since its reorganization, commenced exertions. We hope the influence of it may soon be felt in every county and village of the State. We copy the following account of its late proceedings from the Baltimore American.

Maryland Colonization Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, January 24, 1828.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Maryland Colonization Society, was held this day, at Dr. Richard Steuart's.—Solomon Etting, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Charles C. Harper, appointed Secretary.

On motion of Peter Hoffman, Esq. it was

Resolved, That a number of copies, not exceeding 2000 of the "proceedings of a meeting of the friends of African Colonization, held in the city of Baltimore, on the 17th of October, 1827," be reprinted, with the "Address from the citizens of Liberia to the free coloured people of the U. States."

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to procure and superintend the publication.

The gentlemen appointed to constitute this committee were Edward J. Coale, J. I. Cohen, and Charles C. Harper.

On motion of Dr. Steuart, it was

Resolved, That three gentlemen be appointed in each ward, to obtain members for the Maryland Colonization Society.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to select and nominate those gentlemen.

This committee was made to consist of Messrs. Etting, Richard Steuart, E. G. Edrington, Edward Kemp, and C. C. Harper.

Resolved, That this committee be authorized to distribute "proceedings" when reprinted, in such manner as they shall think fit.

Resolved, That they be authorized to appoint, when they shall think proper, such professional collectors as may be necessary, and to allow them a reasonable compensation.

On motion of Dr. Edrington, it was

Resolved, That the committee on printing be directed to procure printed notices of meetings of this board.

Resolved, That the annual subscription of *one dollar* for each member, be due on the first Monday of May, in each year.

On motion of Mr. Kemp, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft by-laws for this board, and report them for examination at the next meeting

The committee was made to consist of Rev. Dr. Wyat, Solomon Etting, Edward Kemp, Charles S. Walsh, Richard Gill, and Richard H. Douglass.

Resolved, That when the board adjourn, they adjourn to meet on the third Monday of February.

On motion of Mr. Steuart, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be printed.

And the board adjourned.



North Carolina Colonization Society.

On the 28th ult. the annual meeting of the Raleigh Auxiliary Colonization Society was held at the Capitol in this city: the Rev. Dr. McPheeters in the Chair. On motion of Mr. Jonathan Parker, the title of the Society was changed to "*The North Carolina Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States*," and the Constitution was amended so as to suit the change.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, it was

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society is worthy of the patronage and assistance of the citizens of North Carolina, and that this Society views with approbation the measure which has been adopted of presenting to the State Legislature the memorial of this Society.

In introducing this resolution, Dr. Caldwell took a comprehensive view of the objects and proceedings of this Society, proving it to be a Society founded in benevolence and wisdom, and calculated to produce the happiest effects, not only as it respects persons who take advantage of the generous offers held out to them for emigration, but to benighted Africa itself.

Col. William Polk was reelected President of the Society; the Rev. Dr. McPheeters and the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Vice-Presidents. The other officers were reelected; and Jonathan Parker, of Guilford, was chosen one of the managers, in the place of the late John Haywood.—[*Raleigh Register*.

*Officers of the Bellbrook Colonization Society, Ohio.*James Bain, *President.**Vice-Presidents.*

William Edwards, | John Cramer.

Frank A. Cunningham, *Secretary.*John C. Murphy, *Treasurer.**Managers.*

Doctr. William Bell,		Jeremiah Gest,
David Buchanan,		Col. James Snodgrass,
James Clancy,		James Steele,
Thomas Neill,		John Sayer,
Simon Sparks,		James Snodgrass,
Joseph Beck,		David Buchanan.

*Officers of the Auxiliary Colonization Society, Lancaster, Ohio.*Hon. Elnathan Scofield, *President.*Rev. John Wright, *1st Vice-President.*— Michael J. Steck, *2d Vice-President.*— James H. Harris, *3d Vice-President.**Managers.*

Hon. Philemon Beecher,		Capt. Joseph Grubb,
Doctr. Robert M'Neill,		Jacob Claypool, Esq.
John Creed, Esq.		

Col. Samuel F. M'Cracher, *Corresponding Secretary.*Jacob D. Deitrek, Esq. *Recording Secretary.*J. Connel, *Treasurer.**Officers of the Canfield Colonization Society, Ohio.*Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, *President.**Vice-Presidents.*

D. L. Bostweck, Esq. | Isaac Barna, Esq.

Managers.

E. Newton,		C. Frethey,
E. Warner,		A. Kent,
C. R. Fowler,		J. Whetmore.

E. Wadsworth, *Corresponding Secretary.*W. H. Canfield, *Recording Secretary.*C. Fitch, *Treasurer.**Officers of the Full Creek Aux. Col. Society, Highland Co. Ohio.*Moses H. Gregg, *President.*Philip W. Spargur, *Vice-President.*Elias Overman, *Treasurer.**Corresponding Committee.*

Josiah Tomlinson,		Jacob Carson,
Absalom Sumner,		Richard Barret.
John Vanpelt,		

Moses Tomlinson, *Secretary.*

Resolutions of the Ohio Legislature.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to use their efforts, to induce the Government of the United States to aid the American Colonization Society, in effecting the object of their institution, which is so eminently calculated to advance the honour and interest of our common country.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the foregoing Resolution.

EDWARD KING,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL WHEELER,

Speaker of the Senate.

January 24, 1828.

SECRETARY OF STATES' OFFICE, }
COLUMBUS, OHIO, JAN. 26, 1828. }

I certify the above to be a correct copy of the original roll remaining in this office.

JEREMIAH M'LENE, *Secretary of State.*



The proceedings of our recent Anniversary, cannot fail to increase the public confidence in the utility of the objects proposed by this Society, and in the practicableness of these objects. The Report of the Board of Managers (now in the press) will show that much more has been accomplished during the last than in any preceding year; that in no other has the Colony made equal improvement, nor its friends in this country equal effort.

But the outfit and transportation of nearly four hundred emigrants, has not only exhausted our funds: it also compels us to make an appeal to our friends for the means of cancelling obligations which still exist against the Society. The number which embarked in the Nautilus (164) exceeded the expectations of the Board of Managers; yet, rather than abandon to disappointment those who had come from a distance to obtain a passage, it was

deemed right to presume somewhat upon the liberality of those, who have so often evinced their disposition to aid our cause; so prompt to contribute when contributions were most necessary.

On the subject of the Colonization Society, the TRUTH begins to triumph. Every day brings evidence of its progress, and soon will it achieve a perfect victory.



Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from the 31st Dec. 1827,
to 19th Jan. 1828.*

From R. H. Douglass, Esq. Baltimore,	\$30
„ Hon. John Locke of Massachusetts, yearly contribution,	1
„ Benj. F. Taylor, Esq. Loudon county, Va.	5
„ Wm. Jenkins, as follows:—	
Collection in Methodist Church, Easton, Md.	\$5 91
A Lady of	do. 1
Collections at St. Michael's, in Methodist Church,	3 62
.....	10 53
„ Aux. Society, Wheeling, Va. per R. M'Kee, Esq.	91
„ do. Washington co. Penn. per Hon. J. Laurence,	28 50
„ a Friend to the Scheme, Fredericksburg, Va.	100
„ Mrs. E. F. Francis, Bridgehampton, L. Island, per A. Francis,	5
„ the Repository,	54 60
„ Cath. I. Watson, Albany, N. Y. for transporting a col'd. child,	10
„ Eben. H. Watson, do. do.	6 40
„ Rev. H. Millan, Chester C. H. South Carolina,	11
„ collection in Presbyterian Church, Mercer, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, per Hon. S. Burton,	6
	<hr/>
	\$359 03

Several sums have been received from the Rev. Moses Henkle of Ohio; but as the Treasurer's account, in the Annual Report of the Society, refers to the list in this number, brought up only to the 19th instant, the insertion of them is left for next month.



ERRATA.—The extract in our last number, page 312, from the Message of the Governor of Ohio, should have been ascribed to Governor Trimble, instead of Governor Morrow. Same number, page 319, for donation of \$30 from J. M. Garnet, Esq. read, *From the Liberian Society, Essex co. Va. \$30.*

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III. **FEBRUARY, 1828.** No. 12.

**Annual Meeting of the American Coloni-
zation Society.**

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. KEY then rose and said,

On behalf of the Board of Managers, who had this night seen and heard all that was calculated to animate them to a faithful discharge of their duties, he begged leave to present a resolution of thanks for the zealous co-operation of the Auxiliary Societies throughout the United States. In the increasing exertions of these valuable branches of the parent Institution, the Society believed itself to possess the most satisfactory pledge that its design had received the approbation, and would ere long enjoy the support of the great body of citizens throughout our country. Such an anticipation was not to be thought delusive, because the opposition made to the Society at its commencement, still continued. On the contrary, this very opposition, properly considered, affords the fullest proof of the wisdom of our object, and the fairest presage of its success.

At its origin the Society found itself in a very extraordinary situation.— It had scarcely been formed when it was assailed by opponents of the most contrary character, from the North and the South. Men, who held, upon these subjects, the most opposite views, who agreed in no one thing that related to our coloured population, united in denouncing us. This state of things, in some measure, still continues. But the Board of Managers have long ceased to look upon it with alarm. They soon perceived that a wis-

dom far higher than their own, was, in a way most contrary to their expectations, gradually preparing the public mind for a fair consideration and favorable reception of their measures. They were compelled to see and to acknowledge that it was best it should be so. Had the design of the Society been approved and supported in the outset by either of these opposing parties, it must have encountered the settled and irreconcilable opposition of the other; but as it is, the Society, instead of being espoused by the North in opposition to the South, or by the South in opposition to the North, has been silently filling its ranks with converts from both. Its cause has been gradually bringing over the moderate, the reasonable, the humane, the patriotic, from all parties and from every portion of the Union to give their aid and countenance to the support of a scheme which they once opposed only because they misunderstood it. I have adverted to this extraordinary opposition that the friends of the Society may not be dismayed by it; and I take this occasion to address a few words to each of those classes of opponents.

I would premise what I have to say to them by stating two very plain propositions. The first is, that the subject of slavery, in some way or other, will come into the thoughts, feelings, and plans of men situated as we are. It is in vain to say—let it alone. There may have been a time when the excitement now felt on this subject might have been stifled. When it was determined by our fathers to secure to themselves and their posterity the rights of freemen and the blessings of independence, then should they have been warned of the exciting consequences that would result from the acquisition and enjoyment of such rights. Then should it have been shown how they would lead to conceptions and discussions, dangerous to the rights of property and the public peace. Then should they have been called to choose between these conflicting interests, and to count the cost of what they might lose by declaring to the world that all men were free and equal, and appealing to Heaven for its truth. But there was then, no man cold enough for such a calculation—no man who could darken the brightness of that day by raising such a question. It is too late now. In this age, in this country, the agitation of this subject is unavoidable. Legislation never can restrain it. Public sentiment never will. You may as well forge fetters for the winds, as for the impulses of free and exulting hearts. If speech and action could be repressed, there would be excitement in the very looks of freemen.

The other proposition is this. That among the plans and discussions that relate to this delicate subject, it must happen that some will be rash and dangerous.

It is not to be expected, that men, not well informed of facts as they exist, and misled by the ardor of an inconsiderate zeal, will not devise projects, and hold them out to others, which may be attended with the most disastrous consequences. This is the nature of things. It must ever be so

upon every subject, which, like this contains within itself, the elements of great excitement; more especially when that excitement is connected with some of the best principles and feelings of the heart.

Now, Sir, put these two propositions together—that silence and inaction are unattainable, and dangerous and improper projects almost unavoidable; and what are we to do? Something we must do. However desirous we might be to do nothing, it is impossible, because others will not consent to do nothing; and if we relinquish the task of action, it will infallibly fall into hands most unfit to receive it. Nothing remains, then, but to devise something safe and practicable, and place it in prudent hands.

And now, Sir, I would respectfully ask our opponents, of both descriptions, to consider whether this has not been done by the establishment of this Society. I would ask the abolitionist to suspend his own labours, and consider the object and the consequences of ours. I would ask him if it is not better to unite with us in what is safe and practicable, and may be managed with the consent of those, whose consent is not to be dispensed with, than to attempt to force his own views upon men, by means which they denounce as dangerous.

Sir, this is the appeal which has been made by the Society, and which it yet makes to one class of its opponents. Nor is it altogether unsuccessful. Many active and benevolent men are now with us, who, but for this Society, would have been working on their own more questionable projects, and vainly attempting what, perhaps, can scarcely be pursued, with safety to the peace and happiness of the country.

And may we not appeal also to our Brethren of the South—and ask their fair consideration of the two propositions I have suggested? If feeling, discussion, and action, in reference to a subject upon which they are so sensitive, cannot be extinguished, is it not wise to endeavour to moderate and restrain them? May they not, if they cannot give their approbation to our Society, as good in itself, at least bring themselves to tolerate it as the preventive of greater evils? May it not be wise for those who must know that there are schemes more alarming to their interests than Colonization, to suffer us to enlarge our sphere of action, and bring those who would otherwise be engaged in dangerous and injudicious projects, to unite in our safer labours? May we not claim at least this merit for our labours:—that they are safe? May we not appeal to the experience of eleven years, to show that the work in which we are engaged can be conducted without excitement or alarm? And who are we, we may be permitted to ask, to whose hands this charge has been committed? We have the same interests in this subject with our Southern Brethren—the same opportunity of understanding it, and of knowing with what care and prudence it should be approached. What greater pledge can we give for the moderation and safety of our measures than our own interests as slave-holders, and the ties that bind us to the slave-holding communities to which we belong?

I hope I may be excused if I add that the subject which engages us, is one in which it is our right to act—as much our right to act, as it is the right of those who differ with us, not to act. If we believe in the existence of a great moral and political evil amongst us, and that duty, honor and interest call upon us to prepare the way for its removal, we must act. All that can be asked of us is, that we act discreetly—with a just regard to the rights and feelings of others;—that we make due allowances for those who differ with us: receive their opposition with patience, and overcome it by the fruits that a favouring Providence, to which we look, may enable us to present from our labours.

Mr. K. concluded by offering the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the several Auxiliary Societies throughout the Union, have, by their zealous and efficient exertions during the year, merited the thanks of this Institution.

Mr. CURTIS, of Arlington, addressed the Chair.

He said that it was not his design to have trespassed on the patience of the Society this evening—and he had often trespassed before. But, in as much as the Committee had done him the honour to hand him a resolution, on introducing it, he would make a few remarks. As an old and faithful servant of the cause, he was always ready to do his duty, whether in the legislative palace or elsewhere.

He approved the resolution which he was about to offer. This Society ought to be the fountain; and its streams ought to be extended to every section of the country. He wished to see it so multiplied. It was a design that was “twice blessed”; it blessed those who gave, and those who received. It was not figuratively, but really so—for, said Mr. C., if there is an object in the Christian world, which bestows benefits not only upon those who receive, but those who give, it is that for which this Society was created.

It was not his intention now to detain the Society long. He would make but a very few remarks.

My days of enthusiasm, said Mr. C., have long since gone past; and I now look through the plain medium of sober truth, upon the objects of this world. Viewing things in this manner, I feel that the design of the Colonization Society must succeed, as strongly as I feel the force of any self-evident proposition. Sir, it cannot be otherwise. Reason and experience and principle, are with us. The land of liberty is not a home for the slave. He perishes there. His mind and energies are withered.

Sir, if we go back to the olden time, and mark the progress of events, what do we see? Two barks, at different periods, left the shores of Europe, and spread their canvasses for the New World. Of the one which steered to the North, Religion sat at the helm, and with her, came all the kindred virtues. They debarked upon a bleak and barren coast, where, by

the exercise of patient industry, social harmony, and all the best attributes of man, they have made the land which was once an inhospitable desert, to flourish and "blossom as the rose"—and, Sir, from the seed of these Pilgrim fathers, hath descended a race of people, who, whether you shall estimate them by their progress in the arts of peace, their renown in war, or their active and successful enterprise on the soil, or the wave, have not their fellows on the habitable globe.

The bark which steered for the South, bore the Genius of Chivalry, under the gallant pennons of Raleigh, and Smith, with all the noble and manly virtues in their train. From the followers of those adventurous leadings, have sprung a people, who, born and nurtured under the fervid beams of a southern sun, so genial to the growth of the strong plants of Talent and Tobacco, have quick, yet kindly feelings, warm-hearted friendships, and genuine, open-handed hospitality. God saw these enterprises with approval, wafted them in safety over the trackless main, and bid them fix their abodes on the soil of America. Had these have been the only description of freights, which the Old World ever sent to the New, there would have been every thing to rejoice at, and nothing to mourn; but alas, Sir, soon did another bark speed her course o'er the Atlantic wave. Rapine and outrage furnished her lading, Avarice and Ambition trimmed her sails, and all the dark and deadly passions urged her on her baneful way: and would, Sir, that Providence, in mercy to the destinies of this fair country, had whelmed the slave ship in the fathomless deep, ere she disgorged her accursed cargo on our once smiling shores. This seed of evil, planted by the avarice of our ancient rulers, we derive from those who have gone before us: it is our misfortune, not our fault; but it is too late to complain, and it now behoves us to apply the remedy, while remedy we have, and pave the way for distant, though certain removal of the evil, ere it may be too late even to hope for success.

Sir, the prosperity and aggrandizement of a State, is to be seen in its increase of inhabitants, and consequent progress in industry and wealth. Of the vast tide of emigration, which now rushes like a cataract to the West, not even a trickling rill wends its feeble course to the Ancient Dominion.—Of the multitude of foreigners who daily seek an asylum, and a home, in the Empire of Liberty, how many turn their steps toward the regions of the slave? None. No not one. There is a malaria in the atmosphere of those regions, which the new comer shuns, as being deleterious to his views and habits. See the wide-spreading ruin which the avarice of our ancestral government, has produced in the South, as witnessed in a sparse population of freemen, deserted habitations, fields without culture, and, strange to tell, even the wolf, which, driven back long since by the approach of man, now returns, after the lapse of an hundred years, to howl o'er the desolations of slavery.

Where, I ask, is the good Ship Virginia, in the array of the National

Fleet? Drifting down the line, Sir,—third, soon to be fourth,—where next?—following in the wake of those she formerly led in the van: her flag still flying at the main, the flag of her ancient glory; but her timbers are decaying, her rigging wants setting up anew, and her Helmsman is old and weatherbeaten. But let her undergo an overhaul, let the parts decayed by slavery be removed, and good sound materials put in their stead, then manned by a gallant crew, my life on it, the Old Thing will once more brace upon a wind, aye, and show her stern to those who have almost run her hull under.

Sir, said Mr. C., a dawning of light has at length arisen upon the darkness of our long night. It now begins to break, and gives glorious promise of its future splendour. At first it was but a faint and feeble streak along the verge of the horizon. Now it brightens in its progress, and grows onward towards the meridian day. It rises from that land where darkness has hitherto reigned alone: where it has been said that genius sickens and fancy dies. The slave returns to the land of his fathers, the land for which nature has fitted him. While we should sicken and die victims of that ardent clime, the native African, invigorated under the influence of a vertical sun, glories in its blaze and grapples with the lion of the desert. But expose the African to the keen rigours of our northern winter, and he shivers and dies; while the white man can bare his bosom to the blast. Nature, then, has pointed out the way; and let us follow to obey her mandates.—She hath drawn a line of demarcation between the countries of the white man and the black.

Let me say, Sir, in this Legislative Hall, where words of eloquence have so often “charmed the listening ear,” that the glorious time is coming when the wretched children of Africa shall establish on her shores a nation of Christians and freemen. It has been said that this Society was an invasion of the rights of the slave-holders. Sir, if it is an invasion, it comes not from without. It is an irruption of liberality, and threatens only that freemen will overrun our Southern country—that the soil will be fertilized by the sweat of freemen alone, and that what are now deserts, will flourish and blossom under the influence of enterprise and industry. Such will be the happy results of this Society.

Let the philanthropist look at the facts. Nearly two millions of this unhappy people tread our soil. In the Southern climate their increase is more rapid than that of the whites. What is the natural result, if some means are not applied to prevent it? What is now, compared to our own population, but as a molehill, will become a mountain, threatening with its volcanic dangers all within its reach. What is the next consequence? Why, as in the slave colonies of other countries, you must have an army of troops to keep in awe this dangerous population. What a sight would this be, in a land of liberty! The same breeze that fanned our harvests, that played among the leaves of the cane and the corn, would also rustle banners of war! By the side of im-

plements of agriculture, employed in the works of peace, will appear the gleam of arms. Shall it be said that we are not liable to the same vicissitudes that have overtaken other nations? No, Sir; we are operated upon by the same circumstances to which other nations have been subjected.—The same causes will produce the same effects, as long as the nature of man is unchanged, in every clime.

I trust, Sir, that the march of mind is now upon its glorious way. I trust that the minds of all have been sufficiently opened to the true interest and glory of the country, to agree with me, that this is no fitting place for the slave. That this country must, at some future time, be consecrated to freemen alone. There are many individuals in the Southern country, of which I am a native, who predict that the plan must fail. They say we shall go on and partially succeed; that a portion of the black population will go out to the Colony, and after residing there a short time, become discontented, when the plan must be given up—and that the evil which we have endeavoured to remove will be only the worse for our exertion to obviate it. But this, Sir, will not hold true. It was, as it were, but a few days since, a small number of individuals were thrown upon the shores of Africa. And what is the result? Here let it be said—in the palace of legislation—that this people, but just now a handful, are rising to consequence, and to a capability of the enjoyment of political and civil rights;—and let us say to those who doubt—this is the evidence in favour of our plan! Ought not this to join all hearts, and call forth renewed exertions from those whose labours have thus far been crowned with unexpected success?

May not this be looked upon as a glorious work, the success of which has been demonstrated! And when the time shall come,—and I trust in God it will come—when this free and enlightened nation, dwelling in peace and happiness under the mild influences of its government and laws, shall have fixed deep the foundations of civilization in that distant land, hitherto only known for its wide-spread deserts and its savage race;—Oh Sir, what will be the gratitude of that people, who, transferred from the abode of their bondage, shall enjoy the rights of freemen in their native clime!—And, Oh Sir, when we look to ourselves—when we see the fertilization of those barren wastes which always mark the land of slaves—when we see a dense population of freemen—when lovely cottages and improved farms arise upon the now deserted and sterile soil—and where now deep silence reigns, we hear the chimes of Religion from the village spire;—will you not—will not every friend of his country, thank this Society for its patriotic labours? Yes! Kings might be proud of the effects which this Society will have produced. Far more glorious than all their conquests would ours be: for it would be the triumph of freedom over slavery—of liberality over prejudice—and of humanity over the vice and wretchedness, which ever wait on ignorance and servitude!

The spirit which pointed out and has attended the course of this Society,

is rapidly gaining ground in the civilized world. I trust its progress will not be impeded. I trust, Sir, that the Eagle, who now makes his eyry in the rocks and fastnesses of this land of freemen, will spread his broad pinions over other climes; and that the freedom for which our fathers contended, and which their sons know well how to prize and enjoy, may be diffused wherever the human footstep is imprinted on the earth! Yes, Sir, it must be so! The liberty of the New World, will find its way to the old. It will grow; it will flourish—for it is an imperishable principle.

I ought, perhaps, to ask pardon for the detention I have occasioned the Society, at this late hour. I ought, perhaps, to offer an apology for the strain in which I have indulged. I may have overstepped the bounds of moderation, and have appeared an enthusiast. But surely I have reason to feel the truth of my prophecies of success to this Society. I was myself at first a sceptic; but being sceptical, I did not refuse to inquire, and to be convinced. I did inquire, and I was convinced. I saw the beneficent views of this association; and that its efforts must end in good. I recanted the errors I had at first adopted, and have ever since been a liege subject to this great design.

Born, Sir, at the close of the revolution, I have lived to see great things, and great men too, in this republic—to witness events which have lifted high on the lists of national renown, our beloved country: and, now that the hoar frost of time shows that my autumn is arrived, and my fruits of experience should be gathered in, let me say that I have never seen any design, which for lasting glory and national benefit, equals that of the Society I have now the honour to address.

Let us, then, renew those efforts which have thus far worked wonders with slender means. Let the Society keep onward in its glorious course of humanity—that after times may record with blessings, the constancy of its efforts, the benevolence of its designs, and the success of its exertions.

Mr. C. then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That this Society is confirmed in the opinion heretofore expressed, that the formation of Auxiliary State Societies throughout the Union, with subordinate Associations in the several Counties, or Towns of each State, is an object of vast importance, and deserves the consideration of all the friends of the Institution.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Treasurer, for his able, faithful, and gratuitous services, during the year.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institution be presented to Mr. ASHMUN, the Colonial Agent in Liberia, for his very able and successful exertions during the year.

On motion of Wm. H. FITZHUGH, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, for his long continued, disinterested, and efficient exertions, in behalf of the American Colonization Society.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. LAURIE, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Society of Friends of North Carolina, for their very liberal and persevering efforts to promote the great objects for which it was established.

On motion of Mr. W. W. SEATON, it was

Resolved, That the Society entertain a grateful sense of the aid afforded to it by the Clergy of all denominations, and that they be respectfully and earnestly requested to continue to exert their influence to advance its objects.

On motion of Mr. FITZHUGH, the Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year; and the Chair having appointed Messrs. FITZHUGH, KEY, and JONES, as a committee to report a list of names, the list submitted by them was adopted.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. LAURIE, the meeting tendered their thanks to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, for the able and dignified manner in which he had presided during the evening.

On motion of Mr. FITZHUGH, the meeting then adjourned.



Letter from the Rev. Dr. Blumhardt.

In our number for January 1826, we published a letter from the Rev. Theophilus Blumhardt of Basle, Switzerland, enclosing one to Mr. Ashmun, the Colonial Agent, containing sundry inquiries in relation to the practicability and expediency, of founding a missionary establishment in Liberia or

its vicinity. The able, and very particular reply of Mr. Ashmun, appeared in our number for November, 1827. This reply, accompanied by a letter from the Board of Managers of our Society, was transmitted to Switzerland early in last year, and the communication which we now publish from Dr. Blumhardt, shows the spirit of Christian zeal and liberality towards Africa, which this correspondence has contributed to excite in the minds of the Directors of the Basle Missionary Society.

We have now the pleasure to state, that Mr. Oson, a coloured man of great respectability, selected by the *Directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States*, as a missionary for Liberia, is now prepared to embark, and may be expected to take passage in the first vessel destined to the Colony.

BASLE, NOVEMBER 24th, 1827.

To the Directors of the Am. Colonization Society, Washington.

Dear and Respected Gentlemen: It was early in this year, that I had the great pleasure to receive your kind and encouraging letter, of June 19th, 1826, accompanied by the highly interesting communication of your valuable Agent at Liberia, Mr. Ashmun, dated April 23d, 1826. After perusing them, I felt myself urged to bring joyful thanksgivings to our Heavenly Father, for opening to our Society so promising a field of operation, in the great work of leading benighted heathens to the saving knowledge of Christ our Saviour, and for bringing us in this glorious cause, in so desirable and friendly a connection with our Christian Brethren in America, and more particularly with the Members and Directors of your esteemed Society.

May this connection grow more and more intimate, and under the blessings of God, prove a rich source of abundant benedictions for poor Africa!

The communication of these letters to our Committee, met with the most heartfelt and lively interest on their part, and after due consideration, they resolved to enter with Christian courage, and humble confidence in the blessing of God, into that open and inviting door for missionary labours; and to see by a trial, whether the Lord will prosper our humble endeavours for the welfare and salvation of our neglected African fellow-creatures.

We then appointed three, and sometime afterwards, two more of the dear Christian Brethren, educated in our Missionary Se-

minary, for this important new Mission; and, I am happy to inform you with these lines, that they are already on their way to Africa. Their names are:

Rev. T. C. S. HANDZ,

" T. F. SESSING,

" C. G. HEGELE,

" H. H. WULFF,

" G. A. KISSLING.

The three first mentioned embarked at Gravesend, England, the 10th inst., in the "St. Andrew," Capt Dieper, and the two others will, we hope, do so, in the first days of next month.

These five single Missionaries, whom only the love of Christ urged to leave their country and relations, and to go to Africa, and who are ready to spend and to be spent, for the salvation of their Negro Brethren, enjoy our full confidence, and we beg leave to recommend them with heartfelt concern, to your Christian kindness and protection. We trust that you never shall have occasion to repent of any friendship and assistance, you will be kind enough to lend to them; and all which Christian interest and zeal for the welfare of Africa, leads you to do for these humble messengers of Christ, is, you know, done for the holy cause of that gracious Lord, who has promised to reward abundantly, even the cup of fresh water offered to one of his servants; and every mark of help and support shown to our beloved Missionaries, will be looked at with cordial thankfulness, and gratitude, not only by our Committee, but also by the numerous friends in Switzerland and Germany, who are wishing well to our undertaking.

We and our Brethren are well aware that trials will not fail, but we hope the Lord, whose work it is, will give us perseverance to overcome them in the might of his strength, and we pray fervently, that our Almighty Lord, may particularly preserve the life and health of his servants, to the glory of his holy name, and make them a blessing, and a means of enlightening and of salvation, to many an immortal soul ransomed, as ours, with the precious blood of Christ. Permit me to solicit, that they may also have a share in your prayers before the Throne of Grace.

Finally, I cannot omit to thank you, for the communication of your interesting publications. I already have orders given to

Messrs. De'Rham & Moore, in New York, (with whom also a credit has been opened to our Missionaries in Liberia,) to subscribe for them in my name, and I hope to receive very soon the numbers since published, and the following, by the care of these gentlemen, in regular succession. Should you, perhaps, publish here and there some other interesting pamphlet respecting your Colony, then I would beg you very much to send always a copy of each under my direction, to the above mentioned gentlemen in New York, to forward it speedily to me, and to have paid to you by them, the amount.

We have printed a short account of your benevolent work, which, we hope, will lead the attention of our Christian public, favourably to your Colony, and excite many children of God to pray for its prosperity. Our hearts likewise wish and pray, that the Lord may bless you, and crown your important work with a good success. Yea, may your Colony grow and blossom like a garden of God, and continue to prove a useful instrument in the hand of Providence, to beat the path for the kingdom of our adorable Redeemer, amongst the benighted and wretched population of Africa.

With the highest respect and love, in the name of the Committee of the Evangelical Missionary Society,

THEOPHILUS BLUMHARDT.



The unfortunate Moor.

A gentleman in Natchez has communicated the following account of an individual who is now offered as an emigrant to the Colony of Liberia.—The Society has every disposition to aid the unfortunate man, and it is hoped that he may take a passage in the next expedition.

NATCHEZ, (MISS.) DEC. 13, 1827.

DEAR SIR:

I address you in behalf of an unfortunate man, a native of Africa, who has been held in slavery, in this State, for thirty-nine years. A letter has been addressed to the Department of State concerning this person, under the hope that the General Government might consider him a fit subject for their interposi-

tion. As yet, however, I believe nothing has been done. Believing he might be of incalculable importance to the Colony at Liberia, I have no hesitation in offering you the suggestions of my own mind.

The person to whom I allude, we familiarly call Prince. His real name is ABDUHL RAHHAHMAN. He was born in 1762, at Tombuctoo, where his uncle, Abu-Abraham, was at that time king. The father of Prince was sent out, as Governor, to Footah Jallo, which was, at that time, a colony of, or in some manner tributary to, Tombuctoo. This country afterward became independent of the mother country, and Almam Abraham was made king. Prince, after completing his education, entered the army. He very soon rose to distinction and at the age of twenty-six was appointed to the command of an army of about two thousand men, to be employed against the Hebohs, a tribe of negroes at the north of Footah Jallo. He marched into their country, and succeeded in putting them to flight, and laid waste their towns. Believing his object accomplished, he commenced his retreat. The Hebohs, however, rallied, and by a circuitous rout and rapid marches, ambushed themselves in a narrow defile of the mountain through which Prince was to pass. He fell into the snare, and, with almost his entire army, was made prisoner and sold to the Mandingoes, and by them put on board a slave ship then upon the coast.

Prince has been the property of Col. James F. of this place, during his whole captivity. During that time, Col. F. states he has never known him intoxicated, (he makes no use of ardent spirits)—never detected him in dishonesty or falsehood—nor has he known him guilty of a mean action; and though born and raised in affluence, he has submitted to his fate without a murmur, and has been an industrious and faithful servant.

The story of this man's life is eventful and interesting. Did my conviction of the truth depend exclusively on my confidence in the fidelity of his own narrative, I could scarcely entertain a shadow of doubt. Fortunately, however, the most incredulous may be satisfied.

Dr. C. a highly distinguished physician of this place, now deceased, knew Prince intimately at Teemboo, in Footah Jallo. He was taken by prince to his own house, where, during a long

and painful illness of the disease peculiar to that climate, he was treated with kindness and humanity. They were recognized by each other in this country, and Prince now relates their first meeting here as deeply affecting. Exertions were made on the part of Dr. C. to emancipate him, and enable him to return to his native country. From causes altogether inexplicable to me, it was never effected.

That Prince is a Moor, there can be but little doubt. He is six feet in height; and though sixty-five years of age, he has the vigor of the meridian of life. When he arrived in this country, his hair hung in flowing ringlets far below his shoulders. Much against his will, his master compelled him to submit to the sheers, and this ornament, which the Moor would part with in his own country only with his life, since that time he has entirely neglected. It has become coarse, and in some degree curly. His skin, also, by long service in the sun, and the privations of bondage, has been materially changed; and his whole appearance indicates the Foolah rather than the Moor. But Prince states explicitly, and with an air of pride, that not a drop of negro blood runs in his veins. He places the negro in a scale of being infinitely below the Moor. His prejudices, however, have been so far overcome as to allow him to marry; and he now has a numerous offspring.

At my own request, Prince often visits me. He is extremely modest, polite, and intelligent. I have frequently examined him in the geography of his own and contiguous countries—their political condition, forms of government, manners and customs, religion, &c. &c. His knowledge is accurate to the minutest degree, so far as I have compared it with the best authorities.—He possesses a large stock of valuable information of the countries south of the Great Desert. North of that, he has never travelled.

Prince was educated and perhaps is still, *nominally* at least, a Mohamedan. I have conversed with him much upon this subject, and find him friendly disposed toward the Christian religion. He is extremely anxious for an Arabic Testament. He has heard it read in English, and admires its precepts. His principal objections are, that *Christians do not follow them*. His reasoning upon this subject is pertinent, and, to our shame, is almost

unanswerable. I can only remind him of the fallibility of man, and, from his own position, endeavor to show him the necessity of the great Atonement, and the mercy of God through Christ to erring man.

The father of Prince died soon after the capture of his son.—His brother Alman Abduhl Gahdric succeeded to the throne, and, I believe, is the present reigning monarch. Prince states that he himself is entitled to the throne from this circumstance. His brother is of the half blood; his mother being an African.—This circumstance, it appears, provided there is no disparity in moral qualities, creates a preference. But he has no wish to enter again the bustle of public life. Many years of servitude have entirely subdued his ambition for power. He will be happy—he speaks to me upon this subject with a countenance beaming with joy—if he can return to his native country, live the friend of the white man, and die in the land of his fathers.

I would here mention that Col. F. is ready to give him up without an equivalent. I have also explained to Prince the object of the establishment at Liberia. He speaks with gratitude of the benevolent design; and, taking into view the very short distance between that place and his own country, he feels assured he can be of very great service to that colony.

I now commend him to the favourable consideration of your Society. I cannot persuade myself but that you will seize with avidity an instrument that appears so completely adapted to your wants. Is it impossible—is it *improbable* that Abduhl Rahhah-man may become the chief pioneer of civilization to unenlightened Africa—that, armed with the Bible, he may be the foremost of that band of pilgrims who shall roll back the mighty waves of darkness and superstition, and plant the cross of the Redeemer upon the furthestmost mountains of Kong! Wishing, Rev. Sir, the humane Society of which you are the able organ, all the success that so noble a cause merits, and commending it to the guidance of Him who doeth all things well, I remain with the highest respect, &c.

Reports made to the Maryland and Pennsylvania Legislatures.

Several Memorials from Societies auxiliary to our Institution, have been presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The Committee to whom these memorials were referred, use the following language in their Report:

“The American Colonization Society, of which the petitioners are branches, has been with silent and temperate influence winning the favour of the country; and your Committee consider the slow and rational progress of this Society in public opinion, as illustrating the sound principles on which it has been conducted, and furnishing a presage of its durability and usefulness. Instituted in 1816 at Washington, and comprising among its originators men whose names are engraved on the tablets of our country’s greatness, it met with powerful and numerous adversaries. The gradual developement of its objects, and the light of genius and patriotism, which has brilliantly displayed its happy operation on the best interests of our country, have redeemed and vindicated its character, and it now stands before us, arrayed in all the inviting attractions of pure and unmixed philanthropy.

“The Colony at Liberia has assumed a permanent, well defined, enlightened and flourishing character. Education and social order have been faithfully promoted, a regular and humane intercourse kept up with the natives, and a powerful influence adverse to the slave trade, has been maintained, and is extending. Your Committee think the objects of the American Colonization Society, merit the attention of our National Councils and the favour of our State; and in accordance with these views report, &c.”

Mr. Hope, Chairman of a select Committee of the House of Delegates of Maryland, to whom was referred the Memorial of sundry citizens of Harford county, relative to negro slavery, recently made a Report, from which we publish the following extract.

“In the opinion of your Committee, the American Colonization Society is the great and last hope of the slave-holding states. The plan of this Society for removing gradually, and with their own consent, the whole black population of the country, to colo-

nies on the western coast of Africa, is no longer a speculative one. The colonies have been established, and are flourishing to a great extent; hundreds of coloured persons have already been transported thither at the expense of the company, and their population is constantly swelling with fresh arrivals from the United States. These colonies are widely extending themselves along the shores of that fertile and productive country: Civilization, letters, laws, religion and happiness, prevail among them, and the blessings of a free government are already theirs. Under such auspices, and with such advantages, both they and we have the surest hope that in a few years, free and enlightened nations will take place of our infant settlements. Your Committee say *our* infant settlements, for since our appropriation for their support, we surely may claim some little merit in the work, and succeed, at least, (as all other states under the same circumstances must do,) to a co-protectorship of these colonies, with the Society.

“Your Committee have no fear that Maryland will ever lose sight of her great stake in this enterprise, nor but what she will again and always, show herself ready to act when suitable occasions present themselves. With our aid five hundred negroes were removed to Africa the last year, and when the Society may find itself in sufficient strength to increase the annual number of emigrants from five hundred to five or ten thousand, your Committee believe our government will not be found backward in making a proportional contribution.”



Auxiliary Societies.

Resolutions of the Jackson county (Geo.) Auxiliary Colonization Society.

We have received with great pleasure, a letter from the Secretary of the Colonization Society in Jackson county, Georgia, stating that although subsequently to the adoption of sundry resolutions by this Society, in the month of April, 1825, (published in the African Repository for May of the same year,) many circumstances were combined to retard its operations,

yet, that the excitement produced by these circumstances, has in a great measure subsided, and that the public mind seems better than ever "prepared to receive information, and to repel the charges too frequently brought against the best of causes." At the late annual meeting of that Society, the following *Resolutions* were unanimously adopted.

At the Annual Meeting of the Jackson county Auxiliary Colonization Society, on the first day of September, 1827, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted, to wit:

Whereas this Society, notwithstanding the great discouragements arising out of the ill founded jealousies and fears of the South, relative to the *ultimate* designs of the North, and the Parent Society for Colonizing the *free* persons of colour, and such as may be by their respective owners from time to time emancipated; do, in the fullest confidence in the patriotism and philanthropy of the Parent Society, again renew to each other the solemn pledge of fidelity and perseverance. Believing (as we always have,) that it is one of the greatest National and Christian enterprises, and that the jealousies and fears of our fellow-citizens do not arise from the want of *equal* patriotism, but from the want of correct information; in order, therefore, that this may be partially obtained, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Society, do address a letter to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, together with this Preamble and Resolutions, requesting that the Annual Reports, from 1824 inclusive, and the African Repository from the same date, be forwarded to this Society, subject only to postage; and thenceforth in succession for at least 3 years, to be by the Society distributed according to their best judgment, and with a view to enlist the feelings, and efficient aid of their fellow-citizens, in so laudable and very interesting enterprise.

Resolved, That the Treasurer transmit by mail, all the money in the treasury, to Richard Smith, Esq., Treasurer of the Parent Society, at the City of Washington, retaining only so much as may be required for incidental expenses.

The Society then adjourned, to the first Saturday in March next.

Colonization Society of Cumberland county, N. C.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of the town of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland, friendly to the formation of a Society auxiliary to the Society for *Colonizing the Free People of Colour*, was held at the town house in Fayetteville, on the afternoon of Monday, the 14th inst.

On motion of the Hon. Henry Potter, Louis D. Henry, Esq. was called to the Chair, and John A. Cameron was appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were fully explained by the Chairman, and by the Rev. Mr. Nourse, Agent of the Colonization Society; and the Constitution for a Society, submitted and adopted.

The meeting proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, when the following were duly elected, viz.

Louis D. Henry, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Dr. Benjamin Robinson,		Rev. Colin McIver,
Rev. Wm. Wiley,		Dr. Thos. N. Cameron.

Managers.

Jesse Birdsall,		John Huske,
John W. Wright,		Beverly Rose,
Jno. A. Cameron,		Ch's. T. Haigh,
John Hall,		William Nott.

William J. Anderson, *Secretary*.

Edward Lee Winslow, *Treasurer*.

Colonization Society of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Chester county Auxiliary Colonization Society, and others friendly thereto, convened at the court house in West Chester, pursuant to public notice, on the evening of the 6th of the 2d month, 1828.

The object of the meeting being stated by the President, Jesse Kersey arose and addressed the meeting, giving a history of the origin of slavery, its progress in the civilized world, the abolition of the slave trade, and the present state of the Colony at Liberia, in Africa; and concluded, by reading a circular addressed by the Colonists themselves, to their brethren in the U. States.

Simeon Seigfried offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz.

Resolved, That for the purpose of enlightening the public mind on the subject of colonizing the blacks of this country, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa, and the advantages to result therefrom; it be recommended to those friendly to the cause, to associate in their respective neighbourhoods, for the purpose of procuring, and circulating amongst their neighbours, all publications containing authentic information on the subject, which may be within their reach; and that this Society particularly recommended to such, to procure and circulate the *African Repository and Colonial Journal*," a monthly work, published "by order of the American Colonization Society," at Washington city; a work in which will be found accurate information concerning the plans and prospects of the Parent Society; minute accounts of its operations, and of the condition and progress of the Colony; essays calculated to advance the interests of the Colony and the cause of African improvement; information from Foreign Associations, on the subject of colonization and the slave trade, the abolition of slavery; and many other matters relating to the cause generally, of a highly interesting and useful nature.—[*Philadelphian*.



An Essay for the Fourth of July,

On the American Colonization Society. By the Rev. Stephen Foster, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

We have perused this essay with sincere and heartfelt pleasure. May the sentiments here expressed, become those of every Christian Minister throughout the Union, and the next Anniversary of our National Independence, prove their efficiency in support of our Society.

I wish the advocates of the objection would adduce, from ancient or modern times, a single instance of colonization, in which greater obstacles have been surmounted with fewer losses; where success so signal has crowned efforts so feeble; where subordination to wholesome laws has been yielded with greater promptness; where privations have been borne with a fortitude more buoyant; where twenty-eight men, without experience or disci-

pline, have encountered one thousand five hundred armed savages, with a cooler courage, a sterner resistance and a happier triumph. The friends of the enterprise must ever regard it as an incident worth noticing in the Colony's history, that in less than a year from its settlement on Cape Montserado, it resisted and defeated a greater force, than, in any human probability, can again be mustered by all the petty sovereignties that surround it. The signal success, with which it has overcome the early embarrassments of its settlement, is an auspicious omen of its future character. A tissue of circumstances in its infant fortunes seems to have been woven by the finger of God, to try its virtue, to stimulate its powers, develop its resources, give stability, permanence and maturity to its operations, and present it to the benevolent and liberally-minded, as a focal point for their efforts to meet upon in behalf of degraded, forgotten Africa.

But perhaps it may be imagined, notwithstanding all this, that I am urging the claims of the Society prematurely; that the benevolence of our countrymen has not expanded wide enough to embrace it with the cordiality, and support it with the munificence, to which it is entitled; that there are yet many faithful disciples of Mammon, so jealous for the safety of their own pockets, as to raise a clamour against the Society, and say that it espouses the cause of indiscriminate emancipation, and is stirring uncasiness and disaffection among your slaves. Clamours like this have been raised against every object of a tendency beneficent to the African race. They were raised against Wilberforce, Clarkson and Pitt, through their 20 years' struggle to abolish the slave-trade. They arose ten years ago against the formation of the Society I am pleading for. They have been urged against various points of its operations since, and they continue to hover around it still. But their impetuosity is wasted; their keenness is blunted; their effect is vanishing, like the visions of the Middle Ages before the blaze of the Reformation. They are contrary to the principles of its constitution, to its uniform procedure, and the resolutions from time to time adopted as guides of its conduct. How does the Colonization Society foment disaffection among slaves? It wishes to colonize with their own consent such people of colour as are already free, and such hereafter as may become so. It "disclaims on the one hand the design of interfering with the legal rights and obligations of slavery, and on the other of perpetuating its existence within the limits of the country." (See Mr. Fitzhugh's Resolutions, *African Repository*, vol. i. p. 335.) It is exactly fitted for that class of our fellow-citizens, who wish to free their slaves but not to retain them in America; who wish to place them in a community of their own, where they may taste the joys, sustain the honours, and be stimulated by the lofty aspirings of freemen; where their colour shall be the common colour, and where a darkness of skin shall neither cramp the expansive tendencies of their intellects, slacken the vigour of their efforts, nor in any way establish an insuperable barrier between them and the first honours of the state. Cannot this class of our

countrymen be indulged with permission to free their slaves and send them to Africa, without being harassed with the odious charge, that they are sowing disaffection among the slaves of others?

It has long been a matter of just regret among the discerning and well informed, that they cannot free their slaves without adding to their wretchedness; that so many as they manumit and retain here, so many materials they turn loose on the community to be manufactured into every form of indolence, degradation, and vice. (This is so far matter of undeniable fact, that the increase of a free black population among us has been regarded as a greater evil than the increase of slaves.) The manumitted slave in America finds himself insulated from the world; without a home of his own, without a community of his own, without a country of his own, without a government of his own, without any system, intellectual or moral, in which his own individual existence forms a part of the machinery. Thus situated by himself, thus dislocated from humanity, he casts about for some plan of meliorating his condition. This is to go to the land of his fathers. (See Memorial of the free people of colour in Baltimore. *African Repository*, vol. ii. p. 295.) But those, who attempt to aid him in the enterprise, are shot at with the calumny, You are stirring disaffection among our slaves. Where now are his incentives to action, his stimulants to noble enterprise, his motives to virtue and disinclinations from vice? Where are those elastic principles of the soul which need the hand of culture, the hope of reward, the prospect of distinction, to bring them to a vigorous and energetic maturity? They have died away for want of aliment in the heart of their unfortunate possessor, and they have left his soul a withered monument of intellectual vacancy, for seven unclean spirits to enter and take up their abode. He abandons himself to idleness, dissipation and want. Theft, robbery, imprisonment, follow in their train, and some loathsome sickness caps the climax of his wretchedness. He is severed from the sympathies of earthly friends.—The heart rendered hard by criminal habit, seldom yields to the grace of the gospel. Where are his prospects of a better world, dying detested for his crimes in this?

To say that such wretchedness is the invariable fate of all the free black population of our country, would be denying those numerous instances which exist to the honour of the African character, and the encouragement of those who seek its melioration. But to say that it prevails to a degree unexampled among the whites, would be a feeble expression of the conviction of those states, in which the evil I am speaking of, has had time to unveil its legitimate features. In the state of Virginia the free coloured people are 37,000, of whom not 200 are proprietors of land. In Pennsylvania the free coloured people compose only 1 to 34 of the state-population, but more than 1 to 3 of the prison-population. Of the white inhabitants of that state, there is one convict to about 3,000, and of the coloured, 1 to 180; that is 16 times as many coloured convicts as white, in proportion to the re-

lative numbers of both; i. e. the degraded state of the coloured people compared with the whites, is 16 to 1, in that section of country.

There are now in our country 250,000 free people of colour, increasing on a moderate estimate at the rate of 5,000 a year. Is this fact regarded by any patriot with indifference? But, what can the patriot do? reduce them back to their former slavery? Arabs might do it, but not Americans. The only feasible remedy for the evil appears to be colonization. Can any, but the misinformed or illiberal, denounce this patriotic undertaking as a plot to create disaffection among your slaves? A man, who can tamely behold the existence of such an evil, who can refrain from embracing the speediest method of removing it, or who, for the sake of an ephemeral popularity, can smooth it over with empty and flattering declamation on national pride and national honour, is not a patriot in the highest sense; only so through the mere grace of a vitiated nomenclature. For he overlooks those principles of virtue and vice, that lie scattered in the groundwork of his country's safety, and from which her honour or degradation must spring.—I trust there is hardly to be found an individual on this day, which commemorates the birth of our independence, whose heart does not throb for his country's glory. What object is nearer allied to the sympathies and prayers of such a heart, than to contribute to extend that liberty we celebrate? Is not the 4th day of July embalmed in our memories by the blood of our fathers? consecrated to the genius of enlightened freedom? commemorative of an event on which heaven has smiled? Is there not a moral dignity presiding around it in the heart of every true American, that seeks to guard its associations from the alloy with which every thing earthly is polluted, and, that, against the huzzas vociferated on its celebration to "the god of this world," by an intemperate and giddy rabble, utters, in its defence, with more than the vehemence of classic inspiration, a "*Procul, O procul este profani!*" But what object can you find so congenial to this moral dignity of feeling, as to rear on the shore of another continent a new nation of another colour; to plant the standard of civil liberty on that shore, where the horrors of despotism have been mingled only with the horrors of the slave-trade; to overspread the sea-coast from the Zaire to the Gambia, a soil of unexampled tropical fertility, with happy communities of coloured freemen, carrying to their countrymen the arts and civilization they have learned from ours, and determined in the spirit of American missions, to spread into Africa's deepest interior, the joys of the great salvation, and to publish, to yet unknown tribes on the Niger, the growing honours of that Redeemer, to whom they are given for an everlasting inheritance?

There is another consideration in favour of this object, that seems to claim some attention here. It is the prevalence of enlightened and Christian enterprise. Seventeen years ago we had no American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; now that Society expends annually 64,000 dollars, and has near 200 laborers already in the field. Twelve years ago

the American Bible Society was not formed; now it can expend annually 65,000 dollars. Ten years ago the American Education Society was not formed; now it has a permanent fund of 60,000 dollars. Why need I pause to detail numerous facts kindred to these? They all go to show, that there is a spirit of enlightened and pious enterprise increasing simultaneously in different sections of our country and our globe. It has gained an energy, a dignity, and a moral worth, which shame the slanders of jealousy and ignorance. It was once encaged in the ark of a mysterious guardianship, when the error and superstition of the middle ages brooded over the prospects of man. But those turbid waters have subsided. It now rides abroad in its majesty; and the wilderness and the solitary place are made glad for it. It is the precursor of the reign of God over his revolted children. It announces the jubilees of that kingdom, whose beginning was announced by a choir of angels.

In all this progress of enlightened sentiment and philanthropic action, was it to be credited, that a redundant population of 250,000 should be forgotten in the midst of us, without an effort made on our part to save them from their wretchedness, and our country from conniving at or sharing in their debasement? Or is the miser-appalling fact, that it will cost an immense sum of money, enough to palsy any effort projected for their relief? The enterprise advances. The hearts of our countrymen will burn with a devotion too pure to be quenched with the miser's logick; they will expand with a liberality too wide to be shut within his coffers; and they will kindle with a patriotism too exalted to bow with a cringing servility to his maxims.

The Colonization object had long been regarded with fond desire by those, who looked forward to the permanent glory of our thriving Republic. But they seemed to wish it, rather than to see how it could be realized. They seemed to view it almost as one of those delightful visions, that charm but to delude us; as a beautiful edifice of fairy construction, that recedes at once from this world's grossness; as some celestial beauty, that commands the homage of a thousand admirers, but flies, like the spirits of Elysium, from the contact of flesh and blood. They wanted it to be real, and could not rest without testing the possibility of its being so. They projected plans, adopted resolutions, and addressed petitions. As early as the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and again in the year 1816, the legislature of Virginia addressed the Executive of our nation, desiring that a territory might be purchased by the United States on the western coast of Africa, to form an asylum for free people of colour. About the same time S. J. Mills was urging the mistaken, though well meant project, of obtaining for that purpose a township of land within the limits of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.—Subsequent to that the legislature of Tennessee passed a resolution, requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress, “to give to the government of the United States, all the aid in their power; in devising and carrying into effect a plan, which may have for its object the colonizing, in

some distant country, of the free people of colour within the limits of the United States, or any of their territories." (Af. Rep. vol. i. p. 250.) The Colonization Society was formed in the city of Washington, Dec. 1816. Since that time resolutions, similar to the one I have copied, have been adopted by about half of the states of the Union. But the wants of the Society are great and pressing. Multitudes of free coloured people are waiting to receive from American charity that pecuniary aid, which is necessary to settle them with peace and comfort on their fathers' soil.

But while I am multiplying facts of this nature, I forget the patience of my readers, and the just limits of the present essay. Is not the cause which these facts seem to vindicate, eminently a cause of humanity, of liberality and of God? Shall we prove ourselves recreant to its support and encouragement? Shall we let it pass on, without lending to its friends our hearty co-operation? Or, instead of labouring to promote its success, shall we betake ourselves to the monotony of those worn-out objections, which repetition has rendered stale, and refutation contemptible?



Formation of Auxiliary Societies.

An Auxiliary, denominated the Mount Zion Colonization Society, has recently been established in Buckingham county, Virginia, and the following gentlemen elected officers, viz:—

John M. Walker, Esq. *President*.

Rev. Thomas Burge, *Vice-President*.

Managers.

Rev. William Pennel,		Robert H. Walthall,
William Staples,		Benjamin P. Walker.
John Carson,		

James Staples, Esq. *Treasurer*.

David B. Phelps, *Secretary*.

Ashborough, Randolph county, Feb. 3, 1828.

At a meeting of the citizens of Randolph county, North Carolina, held in the Court House, pursuant to public notice: Major William Hogan was called to the Chair, and Jonathan Worth, Esq. appointed Secretary; whereupon the following resolution was proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting organize itself into a Society, auxiliary to the North Carolina Colonization Society.

A Constitution was then proposed by the Rev. James Nourse, Agent of the American Colonization Society, which being read and amended, was adopted.

The following gentlemen were then chosen officers:

Major William Hogan, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

Dr. Phinehas Nixon, | Dr. William W. Turner.

Managers.

Hugh Moffatt, Esq.	Col. John Wood,
Col. Benj. Elliott,	Col. George Hoover,
Samuel Hill,	Hugh M'Cain,
Elisha Coffin, Esq.	Jesse Walker.

Gen. Alexander Gray, *Secretary.*

Jonathan Worth, Esq. *Treasurer.*

On motion of Gen. Gray, a committee of three were appointed to select a proper person to deliver an Address at this place, on the 4th of July next.

Auxiliary Society of Rowan county, North Carolina.

Pursuant to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Salisbury, met at the Court House, on the 12th day of February, 1828; and on motion, Col. Thomas G. Polk was called to the Chair, and S. Silliman appointed Secretary.

On motion of C. Fisher, it was

Resolved, That this meeting organize itself into a Society, auxiliary to the North Carolina State Colonization Society.

The Rev. Mr. Nourse then addressed the meeting, and explained, in very appropriate terms, the object of the Parent Society; at the same time giving a short sketch of the history of the Colony of Liberia on the coast of Africa, where it is the object of this Society to assist in colonizing those free persons of colour in the United States who may be willing to go; giving an account also of the trade of the Colony, its resources, the products of the soil, moral character and condition of the colonists, laws and government; all tending to show its favourable condition, and showing that it is a true American Colony.

After the adoption of a Constitution, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Reck, the chairman appointed a committee to nominate officers; the following persons were nominated and accepted:

Thomas G. Polk, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

Jesse Rankin, | John Reck.

Managers.

Thomas L. Cowan,	Michael Brown,
H. C. Jones,	John Giles,
James Martin, Jr.	D. F. Caldwell,
R. H. Alexander,	Charles Fisher,

Alexander Long, *Treasurer.*

Samuel Silliman, *Secretary.*

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Rankin, the chairman appointed R. H. Alexander, Michael Brown, and Charles Fisher, a committee, to select a suitable person to deliver an Oration, in behalf of the Society, on the 4th of July next.



Intelligence from Liberia.

By the United States' Ship Ontario, despatches have been received from Liberia, bearing date up to the 21st of December; representing the Colony to be in health, peace, and prosperity. The highly interesting letter from Mr. Ashmun, will be published in our next number. We extract from it a few sentences.

“The established state of the Colony—a treasure of past experience—the confirmed health of the settlers—our better knowledge of materials for every useful work—and, a path trodden smooth by use, begin, now, as the fruit of perseverance in the unfavourable circumstances of former years, to requite in a fuller measure, the labour and expense bestowed on the improvements of the Colony. Every month adds to it some new acquisitions, discloses some new resources—or produces some new valuable improvement. The dry season is but just settled. Four new decked schooners have, however, been already built, fitted for sea, and actually gone abroad under the flag of the Colony. Three more of the same description, all new, will follow in a very few weeks—and these exclusive of three more decked vessels, and a variety of open coasting craft before in use. Most of these vessels have been wholly built at Monrovia, of country materials, except iron, copper, pitch and cordage.—

We have the present year succeeded in introducing cows into the Colony from the interior. Formerly they were prohibited, and male cattle only suffered to be sent to market. We have now fourteen cows, and begin to get milk in considerable plenty. We have a path open, about 120 miles towards the Northeast; by which we receive as many bullocks as we choose to order.

We have at length, succeeded in possessing ourselves of that invaluable animal, the horse. Francis Devany deserves the credit of introducing the first, a vigorous steed, a few weeks since. Several others are now ordered."

Mr. Ashmun then proceeds to mention the different species of domestic animals and products rearing, and which it is believed will ever hereafter abound in the Colony. We must defer his statement until next month.



Progress of the Society.

We have now reached the conclusion of our third volume.—The operations of the Society during the year just past, have been attended with great success; and the Colony, to the improvement and enlargement of which they have been directed, now exhibits a degree of strength and prosperity most cheering and animating to all the friends of Africa. Its population exceeds twelve hundred, of which, more than five hundred have been introduced during the year.

The Address of the Colonists to the Free People of Colour in the United States, published in our number for December, is itself an incontrovertible argument for the humanity and benevolence of our scheme. It is the united and grateful voice of the people of Liberia, enumerating their privileges and blessings, acknowledging their obligations to the Society, offering devout praise to Heaven that they were ever conducted to the shores of Africa, and urging all the friends of their race to prosecute with unabated courage and vigour the high enterprise of patriotism and charity; of the practicableness of which, they themselves furnish the most convincing and joyous evidence. Twelve hun-

dred people extending the influence of their laws and their example over more than one hundred and forty miles of coast, occupying for purposes of trade and with expectations of settlement, eight stations on this line, with a soil prolific in the best productions of the tropics, a commerce lucrative already, and to which is opening an immense field for hopeful exertion, contented with their lot, and enthusiastic in their efforts, with every incitement to industry and deeds that merit honor;—*they* appeal to their Brethren—*they* entreat that they may not be left to share their privileges and blessings alone. And to us do they address themselves.—In behalf of an unfortunate and depressed race scattered throughout our land, subjected to disabilities almost innumerable, and never likely to be removed,—but for which, in Africa, the path is open to knowledge, to wealth, to office, and to fame,—they solicit our charity. Patriotism, Philanthropy, and Religion, enforce their plea, and leave it impossible for indolence or indifference to obtain acquittal at the tribunal of conscience. The awful considerations of duty and interest, which sustain the claim now presented in favour of the free coloured population of this Union, should create a resolute and simultaneous movement for their removal, in private society and in the councils of government. There is no time to be lost.—The evil which, by the accomplishment of this work, it may be shown possible to remedy, already formidable, rapidly gains strength by every moment's delay, and, unchecked, must soon, very soon, become too powerful to be subdued. Every year, every month, we hesitate, some ray of our faint and trembling hope is darkened. We feel impelled, therefore, by motives too sacred to be resisted, to impress upon the mind of every one who may peruse our journal, the necessity of doing *now*, and *with his might*, all in his power for an Institution, which has been justly regarded, we believe, as opening the only way of relief from, if not the only, the heaviest of our national misfortunes.

We are grateful to the Almighty, that our cause has gained such valuable accessions of strength and of talent during the year. The establishment of three State Societies, and subordinate Associations numerous and active throughout the Union; the able and vigorous efforts of the conductors of the periodical press in our behalf; the powerful influence of the Clergy of eve-

ry name, and their noble and united exertions to render the recollections of the Anniversary of our National Independence subsidiary to our design; the increasing approbation of the State Legislatures; the receipt of funds much exceeding those of any former year:—these are some of the circumstances by which the Benign Author and Sustainer of every benevolent work, has been pleased recently to favour that which commands our humble labours.

When we reflect that eleven years only have elapsed since the origin of this Society, and consider the difficulties inseparable from the nature of the design, viewed in its relations both to this country and to Africa, we feel that to have expected more at the present time than has been accomplished, would have been unreasonable. We rejoice in our success. Nine State Societies have been formed to aid our Institution; nine, and we believe more than nine, State Legislatures have given to it their approbation. Let all our friends do their duty, and what may we not anticipate from their efforts the present year? Before its close, Auxiliary Associations might be organized in every County of the Union—the funds of the Society augmented tenfold—the Nation become ready to apply its powers and resources to effect a scheme worthy of her greatness and her glory. To her the appeal is made:

“Oh to thy godlike destiny arise—
Awake, and meet the purpose of the skies.”



Eminent Liberality.

Such a letter as the following will kindle new zeal in the minds of all friendly to African Colonization. This letter was received after the list of donations was placed in the hands of the printer, and the one here mentioned will therefore be included in the list for next month.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 27, 1828.

RICHARD SMITH, Esq.

Treasurer of the Am. Colonization Society.

DEAR SIR:

Annexed you have S. & M. Allen & Co's. draft for one hundred dollars, to aid the funds of the A. C. Society; and

you may consider me as one of the "*one hundred persons*" in the proposition of "Mr. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', N. Y." and this amount as the first annual payment. May the Lord prosper your Society yet a thousand fold.

Yours very resp'y.

JASPER CORNING,
of Charleston, S. C.



Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from the 31st of January
to 29th Feb. 1828.*

Collections, &c. by Rev. Moses M. Henckle, as follows, viz:

At Cincinnati, Ohio,	\$10 87½
Coshocton, ,,	4
Columbus, ,,	12 25
Clark county, ,,	8 23½
Chillicothe, ,,	19 63
Madison, ,,	5 64
Donation from Ohio State Col. Soc'y.	30
Do. from Cincinnati do.	100
Subscriptions to Repository,	16

————— \$206 63

From D. Asberman, Chetango, N. York,	8
From inmates of Pen. Fem. Refuge, Boston, per Rev. D. Bolles,	1 62
Collection in Presbyterian Church, Succasunny, New Jersey, per Hon. Lewis Condict,	13 38
Do. in Sand creek Church, Decatur co. Indiana, per S. G Lowry, Esq.	5
Repository,	104
Mrs. Cornelia K. Stribbling, of Norfolk, Va. per J. McPhail, Esq.	10
"A friend to the Society", at Fredericksburg, Va.	187
Collection in Presbyterian Church at Flemingsburg, Kentucky, per David Morrison, through Hon. Mr. Metcalf,	15
Rev. Wm. Meade, of Frederick co. Va. per a legacy by his sister, Lucy F. Meade,	420
Aux'y. Society, Troy, Miama co., Ohio, per Hon. Wm. McLean,	10
Do. York, Pa. per J. Schmidt, Esq. Treasurer,	6
Rev. S. C. Stratton, Snow Hill, Maryland,	5

Carried forward, \$991 63

Brought forward, \$991 63

D. Hall, Esq. of New York, formerly of Boston, sundry collections, as follows:

"Bradford East Parish, collected July 9,	\$8 40
N. Yarmouth, Me.—partly by females of his Bible class, and partly by other females of his parish,—to constitute Rev. Asa Cummings a life member, 30	
Wilbraham, collected July 4,	8 91
Springfield, do. do.	4 59
Charleston (Mass.) Female Religious charitable Society, by Miss S. G. Payson, Treasurer,	20
Monroe co. (Miss.) Maj. Wm. H. Craven, by H. Hill, ..	5
Easthampton, collected July 4,	\$5
Miss E. Strong's School,	5
Monthly Concert,	10
	— 20
Westborough, Mellen, Esq. (per Mr. Niles)	1
Andover, Dea Mark Newman,	8
Cummington, female friend,	1
Andover Theological Seminary, collected July 4, ..	13

\$119 90

Postages,	\$1
Paid postage and freight of box to Portland, ..	38
Amt. recv'd. of Mellen, (retained by Mr. Niles) ..	1
	— 2 38

\$116 52

Interest,	5"
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— 121 52

The State of Maryland, its annual subscription,	1000
Rev. Robt. Logan of Botetourt county, Va. per Fr. Button,	11 06

\$2,124 21

We ought before this, to have acknowledged the kindness of Capt. Ferguson, of the steamboat running between Baltimore and Norfolk; who conveyed a number of emigrants from the former to the latter place, at a very reduced price,—thus making a donation to the Society, of \$25.